THIS PAPER CONTAINS 28 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART. Pages 1 to 8.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

NOVEMBER ! -:- NOVEMBER !

Ushered in by an Aggregation of Bargains heretofore untold. We claim supremacy in all things. The Specimens below prove that we are still the

Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices !

350 pairs white, all-wool Blankets, the usual $5 kind at $3.98 a pair.

125 pieces 54-inch Homespun Suitings in plaids and invisible effects, reduced from 39c to 25c a yard.

Several cases of Misses' German Knit Cotton Skirts, worth at retail at any store 50c, we have them in white only, three size at 15c each.

93 dozen of ladies' natural wool finish ribbed Undervests at 25c each.

63 dozen ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, in slates and tans only, all sizes, from 5¾ to 7 inches, at 50c per pair.

36 ladies' fine 30-inch Bedford Cord Reefers, collar and front handsomely trimmed in a four-inch mink fur and mink frogees, half satin lined, a regular $18 Jacket a t $12.49 each.

At 59c, 128 pieces Party Brocade Silks, a perfect reproduction of a French Pattern, in all colors, worth $1.48.

5,000 papers good English Pins at 1c a paper.

17 pieces black Bedford Cord, the par excellance in street wear, at only 89c, worth $1.50 a yard.

559 pairs ladies' very fine quality 4-button Kid Gloves, the regular $1 sort, on Monday at 79c a pair.

10,000 yards Dress Ginghams, good styles at 5c a yard, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock Monday.

Just opened, 39 pieces extra fine Bengaline Corded Silks which will be offered at $1.39 a yard. The match of the regular $2 quality throughout the city.

73 ladies' new style Broadcloth Capes, in tans only at $12.49, worth $20.

150 dozen bleached fringed Doylies, good size and fine finish at 5c each.

1 lot of all-silk Tidies with hand-painted Bolting Cloth ends, finished with lovely silk fringe, at 59c each.

39 pieces extra fine black Dress Silks, consisting of Armures, Failles and Gros. Grains, will be offered tomorrow at 98c yard.

6,000 yards half-wool Plaids worth 20c a yard, at 7½c.

64 pieces extra heavy 44 inch all-wool storm Serge, on sale tomorrow at 75c, truly worth $1.25.

113 Misses' Cape and Reefer front Cloaks, reduced from $6.83 to $3.95 each.

3,500 yards opera shades, extra weave Crepe de Chines, never seen for less than $1.50, special at $1 yard.

869 odd pieces ladies' Muslin Underwear, consisting of Chemise, Skirts and Drawers. This lot at much less than the material, 39c each.

200 ladies' black Satine Skirts, they are all the go, at $1 each.

269 French Pattern Suits, which we have reduced fully 50 per cent for tomorrow's sale. No such bargains have ever been seen in fine dress wear in the south.

Our Mr. J. M. High has just returned from New York. He bought 5,000 new Cloaks, which are being received daily. Styles and prices heretofore unknown.

15 pieces fine 64-inch Turkey Red Damask, best value to be found at 65c; tomorrow at 50c a yard.

200 dozen Ladies' Seamless Hose, tans, slate and fast black, at 15c a pair.

Children's wool Plaid Gretchens, reduced from $3.75 to $1.98 each.

11 pieces Black Storm Serges, the popular Dress Goods this season, all wool, extra width, at only 44c a yard.

25 pieces 64-inch, soft finish, half-bleached Table Damask, the regular 75c value; tomorrow at 49c a yard.

200 pairs fine Steel Scissors, all sizes, to go at 25c a pair.

260 dozen Boys' extra heavy 1x1 ribbed Bicycle Hose, fast black, sizes 7 to 10, 25c a pair.

Special tomorrow, 19 pieces fine black English Serge Dress Goods at 59c; never sold before for less than 89c.

Full stock of Ladies' ready-made Dresses at $4.98 to $12.59 each.

1 lot hand-made Torchon Laces ½ to 3 inches wide, at 5c a yard.

2,000 Ladies' fine Russian Leather Purses, genuine leather with oxidized silver clasps, worth 75c the world over; tomorrow at 25c each.

1 lot Ladies' fine Cambric Gowns, handsomely finished in embroidery and lace, at 89c each, worth $1.75.

111 dozen Gents' white and colored bordered linen Handkerchiefs, worth 20c, at 10c each.

At $2, we show the best Ladies' Kid Button Shoe ever offered to the trade for that money.

1 lot Swiss and Irish Embroideries, some slightly soiled, at 25c, worth 35c to 50c yard.

At 97c, we show the prettiest Black Dress Fabric you ever saw. It is a silk finish, all-wool Henrietta, a perfect beauty, worth $1.50 yd.

500 dozen Gents' full regular made Half Hose, fast black and unbleached Balbriggan, 15c pair, worth 25c.

129 dozen 22x48-inch Linen Damask Towels, tied fringe, worth a half-dollar of anybody's money; special tomorrow, 25c each.

1,000 pairs Gents' Calf Skin Shoes, congress and lace, plain or cap toe, at $2.50 a pair.

19 pieces new lot French Broadcloths, worth $2; this week at $1.39 a yard.

363 dozen Ladies' wool Hose, plain and ribbed, no seams, at 25c; cheap at 35c.

120 dozen ladies' Flannel Shirt Waists, just in, special prices this week.

We offer tomorrow 120 dress lengths in Black Dress Fabrics, used in making display in window, slightly mussed but the value is still there. Tomorrow they go at abont 60c on the dollar.

Boy's school Shoes a specialty. See our Rival Boys' Shoe at $1.25, can't be matched anywhere for less than $2.

Another lot of those fine pique bosom laundried Dress Shirts for gentlemen that created such a stir last week. Our price only 69c each

100 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, the regular $1.50 grade, special at $1 each.

5,000 yards fine Dress Satines, good patterns, worth 20c, special tomorrow morning at 8½c.

Offer Extraordinary.—Tomorrow we throw out 129 pieces Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannel, a portion of a lot that was damaged by sea water. This lot is all right and we offer at about half price, 10c yard.

100 bales new Comforts just received, special prices tomorrow 85c, $1.23 and $2 each.

J. M. High & Co., the Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices.

THE MAGAZINES.

An Educational Revolution---Paul and the Women.

THE ZONE TARIFF---MONKEY LANGUAGE.

Emily Dickinson — Alliance with th Mother Country—Other Interesting Matter for the Reader.

Some months ago attention was called in this place to the educational movement called university extension. Its remarkable progress continues to attract attention, and it now begins to appear that this new aggressiveness of the universities is destined to revolutionize the whole fabric of higher education. The secret of success is in this sentence from Professor C. Hanford Henderson's admirable paper in The Popular Science Monthly for November: "It is held to be more practical to take a man to a hundred students than to take a hundred students to one man." This idea has already been applied to preaching through the missionary and the circuit rider, to business through the commercial traveler, and now it is being applied to higher education as it never has been applied before. In speaking of university extension before.

University extension begins to look like an educational revolution. Read what the editor of The Popular Science Monthly says of it.

For our own part we think its importance can hardly be overestimated. It aims at nothing less than an intellectual revolution—at placing within the reach of thousands in every part of the country educational advantages which hitherto have been confined to university students. Useful as the colleges and universities are in their way, we incline to the opinion that what is known as university extension holds out a promise of yet greater usefulness. The former are spoken of as "seats" of learning, and the expression is appropriate; but, in the extension movement, learning leaves its seats and goes forth to find its disciples in the highways and byways. This simple fact is a pledge of a more living adaptation to the practical needs of the community than is to be expected in the case of the older and more permanent educational establishments. The reactive effect upon the colleges themselves will doubtless be also very beneficial. The theory of the movement is that college professors will do extra collegiate work, and it is certain that, in addressing more miscellaneous audiences than are wont to be gathered within college walls, they will learn new methods of instruction and discover new springs of influence. College students form a more or less select class, and they are expected not only to follow in an unquestioning manner the lines of study indicated to them, but to accept in the same way whatever may be the special educational views or traditions of the institutions they attend. The extension classes will be at once more fluid in their composition and more favorable to initiative and originality on the part of the teacher. There will thus tend to be developed a new type of teaching and new conceptions of the possibilities of intellectual growth. Science will learn—what it has never yet thoroughly learned—to dwell among the people and mingle its life with theirs.

Taking another point of view, we might dwell upon the great need that exists for something that will bring home a touch of true culture and of exact knowledge not so much to the "masses" as to the "classes." Among the latter the fields are "white to the harvest." We are often told that the ignorance of the working classes is a source of danger to the state, but we are by no means persuaded that the ignorance of a somewhat higher social stratum is not a more serious danger. A couple of years ago the most popular clergyman in the United States, addressing his own congregation, recommended those of his hearers who were wealthy to spend their money freely upon every form of expensive luxury—to clothe themselves in the richest fabrics and most expensive furs, to ornament themselves with the costliest jewels, to make their houses gorgeous with everything that was most sumptuous and elegant, to feed themselves with splendid liberality, to conduct themselves in general—so he actually said—as God's favored children, for whom nothing could possibly be too good. In olden times it was said that the poor had the gospel preached to them, and that they heard it gladly; today good news of a slightly different tenor comes to the rich, and how sweet it must be to be told that, being rich, you are presumably a favored child of God, and that in living a life of luxury that might make Dives turn green with envy, you are simply carrying out his fatherly designs! But the eloquent preacher told his wealthy hearers more: he assured them that, in thus heaping indulgences upon themselves, they were helping the poor by furnishing them with employment. Of course he believed it, because the whole class to which he belongs, with only here and there an exception, believes it, and that is just where we see the great need for the missionary work of the university-extension system. Here are thousands of high-feeding, richly dressed, gospel-taught people, who, in matters economic, are sitting in the outer darkness of ignorance—silly enough to think that the more they consume on their pleasures the more benefit they confer on the world, the more they lighten the toil of the poor.

He does not fail, however, to censure the professor's idea of a national appropriation for this purpose, and well says: "If there is anything that is fatal to zeal and public spirit it is a subsidy."

It is needless, however, to multiply examples. The world, in spite of all our educational institutions, and perhaps a little through their fault, is full of ignorance in places where one would think ignorance ought not to be; and we may well, therefore, hail with joy the introduction of a scheme which seems likely to bring light and knowledge to many thousands of minds.

The Hungarian Zone Tariff.

The recent report of Consul General Goldschmidt on the commerce and industries of Austria-Hungary is a mine of interesting information. Among other subjects he treats of the Hungarian Zone tariff, which is already revolutionizing the passenger business of railways in Hungary, Austria and some parts of Germany, and will, no doubt, eventually be adopted by the whole of Europe. Below is given the table of rates for local trains. For fast trains the rates are a fifth higher:

The florin, in which the rates are expressed, is equal to 48 cents. The paper florin which is in circulation is valued at 42 cents. A kilometer equals 1,093 yards, or about two-thirds of a mile. The first zone of twenty-five kilometers is equal to fifteen and one-half miles, and the following zones have a width of fifteen kilometers, or nine and one-third miles. By reference to the table of rates, it will be seen that a working man may ride fifteen miles for a quarter of a florin, or in our money, 10 or 12 cents. The rate for first-class is double that, and for second a fifth less than first. Up to two hundred kilometers the increase for every zone is half a florin, or about twenty-four cents for nine and one-third miles. The rate for 200 kilometers (about one hundred and twenty-five miles), is 6 florins, or $2.88 first-class, $2.31 second-class, and $1.44 third-class. Reducing this to mileage the rate is 23-10 cents first, 1.85 second, and 1.15 third-class. This does not include baggage, for which there is a charge of 12 cents on 110 pounds for thirty-four miles, and 24 cents for sixty-two miles.

The schedule of rates is as follows:

	LOCAL TRAINS.		
	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
	Florins.	Florins	Florins
1 to 25 Kilometers....	.50	.40	.25
26 to 40 Kilometers....	1.00	.80	.50
41 to 55 Kilometers....	1.50	1.20	.75
56 to 70 Kilometers....	2.00	1.60	1.00
71 to 85 Kilometers.....	2.50	2.00	1.25
86 to 100 Kilometers	3.00	2.40	1.50
101 to 115 Kilometers....	3.50	2.80	1.75
116 to 130 Kilometers....	4.00	3.20	2.00
131 to 145 Kilometers....	4.50	3.60	2.25
146 to 160 Kilometers....	5.00	4.00	2.50
161 to 175 Kilometers....	5.50	4.40	2.75
176 to 200 Kilometers....	6.00	4.80	3.00
201 to 225 Kilometers....	7.00	5.30	3.50
226 & over Kilometers....	8.00	5.80	4.00

How the Country Stands.

Of all that has been said on this subject of late, there is not much that compares in interest with Charles S. Smith's article in The North American Review for November. Mr. Smith is president of the New York chamber of commerce, and is well posted on his subject. His summary of the condition of the textile industries of the country is the most striking we have ever seen.

It is an impressive coincidence that the capital invested in spinning and weaving is just twice that invested in all branches of the iron and steel industries.

He says: "There is a larger aggregation of capital engaged in the production of textile fabrics than in any other manufacturing industry in the United States. We have fifteen and a half millions of cotton spindles, which, including the complete equipment of the mills, represent in the competent opinion of Mr. Edward Atkinson, a capital of $282,500,000; and it would be a conservative estimate, based upon the census reports for 1880, to assume that the invested capital of the woolen, silk and other mixed-textile manufactures, including bleacheries, dye-works, etc., is at present $225,000,000 in addition. The capital employed in the various commission, wholesale and retail agencies for the sale of textile fabrics would at least equal the amount engaged in manufacturing. We thus arrive at the enormous total of more than $900,000,000 engaged in this industry, with its attendant traffic.

"Of carpets we are the largest producers in the world, and in design, colors, and quality our goods are quite equal to anything made in Europe of competing grades; of silk, we exceed in amount the product of England and Germany, and are second only to France; and in plain silks (in which we excel as respects quality and durability) we equal the product of the most famous looms of Lyons.

"Although an English cotton mill costs to build and equip fully 33⅓ per cent less than ours, and while labor in such mills is 20 per cent less in England than here (in some industries the difference is much greater), it is an interesting fact that one may buy the low and medium grades of cotton goods of the class used by the masses, or a ready-made garment of the same, say of shirtings, calico, gingham, canton flannel, and the like, in the retail stores of New York and Chicago, quite as low as similar articles can be bought in London, Paris, or Berlin. American standard sheetings and drills have the preference in the Chinese market, and are sold in competition with English and German made goods, and always at better prices because of their superior quality. The product of favorite brands of American standard sheetings and drills adapted to the China markets have been sold in advance of production for more than six months past, and a prominent mill has now 10,000 packages engaged for the African market. It is a humiliating fact that every bale of New England made goods destined for China is shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, and from thence to its destination by English steamers, and this large traffic has been diverted from the American railways and from the Pacific Mail steamers because that line of steamers has not heretofore been able to compete with the English government subsidy.

"It has been proved that we can successfully compete with Europe in the oriental markets, in the manufacture and sale of plain cotton goods, when the cost of labor in producing a piece of goods does not exceed 25 per cent of the total cost. I have seen recently a stylish and appropriate summer morning dress, made from a colored American cotton dress fabric by a young lady with her own fingers, where the cost of the material did not exceed $1.25. A ready-made suit of clothes for a man, of common American cassimere, will not cost in New York today 15 per cent more than a similar suit bought in London; and this excess in cost is due to the increased cost of wool here and to the fact that the percentage of labor-cost upon the cassimere is relatively six times as much as on the cotton fabrics above referred to."

Mr. Smith, though what might be termed a moderate protectionist, thinks the woolen and worsted industry of this country have been less uniformly successful, and has experienced far more fluctuation during the past twenty years than the cotton industry; and this has been due mainly to the tariff and its interpretation.

For the iron and steel industry he gives this impressive summary of progress for two decades:

"The report of the American Iron and Steel Association, issued in April last, is the authority for most of the statistics given below. The production of pig iron in the United States, given in net tons, was in the year 1872, 2,854,558; 1880, 4,295,414; 1886, 6,365,328; 1890, 10,307,028; from 1872 to 1878 the product decreased. The increase of production from 1888 to 1889 was 17 per cent; from 1889 to 1890, 21 per cent. The production of 1890 was about 1,200,000 gross tons larger than that of Great Britain for the same year, and it was 600,000 gross tons larger than the largest year Great Britain ever had, thus placing the United States at the head of the iron-producing countries of the world. Iron was made in twenty-three states of our country in 1890. The total production of Bessemer-steel ingots in the United States was, in 1890, 3,688,871 gross tons, an increase of nearly 26 per cent over the production of 1889. Great Britain's largest production of Bessemer-steel ingots was in 1889, when it amounted to 2,140,793 gross tons. Our production of steel rails in 1889 was 1,691,264 net tons; in 1890, 2,091,978 net tons. The largest annual production of Great Britain was in 1882, when it amounted to 1,235,785 gross tons."

Mr. Smith also quotes the following figures of coal production:

1870, tons mined.....	28,312,581
1880, " "	65,883,000
1889, " "	137,445,172

As to the burden of farm debts and its relation to farm production, Mr. Smith quotes this statement from a citizen of Kansas, whose name is not given:

"There are thousands of farms in Kansas that have produced crops which can be sold for a sum greater than the actual valuation one year ago of the farms themselves. One instance has come under my observation of a farm, fairly valued at $4,500, producing a crop which has been sold for $8,000. It is stated on good authority that either of the items of property, horses, cattle, hogs, wheat and corn, could be sold for a sum equal to the mortgage indebtedness of all of the farmers of Kansas, and leave them in possession of the four remaining items."

"Paul and the Women" and Other Discourses.

The Baptist book concern, of Louisville, has recently printed for Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, of this city, a handsome edition of a little volume of sermons and discourses with the above title. The chapter "Paul and the Women," which is the first and leading one, is a sermon recently preached by Dr. Hawthorne at the First Baptist church, of this city, and published in the next day's CONSTITUTION.

The sermon provoked a great deal of controversy, and arguments on the other side were made by some of the ablest men in the state, but nothing that appeared was sufficient to overthrow the conclusion drawn from the Pauline epistles. If they are accepted as part of the inspired word of God, those who argue for preaching by women are handicapped so long as they argue upon scriptural grounds. It is only on this territory that Dr. Hawthorne contends.

Outside the scriptural limits there is more room for argument, but even there physiology offers formidable obstacles.

It is probably upon these physiological differences that the scriptural position was founded. It is not certain whether Dr. Hawthorne would feel at liberty to discuss that phase of the question from the pulpit, but if he should, he would have strong ground to stand on. Grant Allen, speaking from that standpoint alone, has produced arguments which no one has yet made even a pretense of answering.

The other discourses are: "Contending for the Faith," "Heart Life, or the Philosophy of Moral Action," "Should the State Legalize the Liquor Traffic?" and "The Echical Features of the Tariff and Labor Questions." The last is an address delivered at the state fair in Macon last year. As the tariff has been discussed in all its bearings for a hundred years in America, it is not to be expected that anyone will bring any new contribution to the question. Dr. Hawthorne takes up the moral quality of class legislation and exposes the iniquity of it clearly and forcibly. An interesting point is his contention that the clergy should treat the tariff as a moral question, just as they do prohibition, and just as in old times they treated slavery and abolition.

When he gets into the discussion of the labor question, Dr. Hawthorne presents a novel idea. It is that the law of supply and demand should control the prices of commodities, the products of labor, but should not control the price of labor itself. In order that exact justice may be done to his argument, the language is quoted verbatim:

Now, I protest that the wages of a laborer should not be determined by the law of supply and demand. The principle is unchristian, unjust and cruel. To pay a laborer, whose labor is worth to you $6 per day, only 50 cents, because there are a hundred men in the community who are willing to do it for that pitiful sum, is simply to take advantage of his dire necessity and rob him of the just reward of his labor. The money that a man makes by a business conducted upon that principle is treasure which he cannot hold without debauching his conscience and defying the justice of God.

But I am asked, "Do you buy your hats and boots at their market value?" I answer yes. "Do you buy your wood and coal at their market value?" Yes. "Do you by your fish and poultry and bacon at their market value?" Yes. "Do you buy your horses and cows at their market value?" I do. "And is their market price determined by the law of supply and demand?" It is. "Then why not let the same law regulate the price of human labor?"

Because in God's eye and under God's government man is infinitely higher, nobler and diviner than raiment or fuel, fish, or foul, or beast.

In the name of that Holy Being who made us in His image, but a little lower than the angels, in the name of that benignant Redeemer, who, though he thought it not robbery to be equal with God, stooped to clothe himself in our humanity, that He might save it and lift it to the skies, I protest against the injustice and the ineffable profanity and crime of putting men on the market as you would the products of your farm or factory, and determining the price of his brawn and brain by the law of supply and demand.

This eloquent protest against regulating the price of labor by the harsh law of supply and demand is just as effective against fixing by that rough rule the price of labor's products, like hats, boots, wood, coal, fish, poultry, bacon, horses and cows. Not one of them comes to market without the labor of men, and when you fix the prices of these commodities by supply and demand you fix by the same act the price of the labor which produced them, for labor is compensated out of the proceeds of the sale of its products. When the law of supply and demand fixes the price of a hat it fixes the wages of the man or men who made the hat. If it is wrong for a man to buy labor at a price fixed by supply and demand, it is wrong for him to buy the products of the same labor at a price fixed by the same merciless means. Dr. Hawthorne spoiled his argument against this economic law when he admitted that it was a just means of regulating the price of commodities. But this weak place in the discourse does not diminish the force of what he says about the right of the laborer: First, to have enough to meet his physical wants; second, to have enough to maintain a family; third, to have enough to educate his children, and fourth, to have enough to lay up something for his support in old age. The equity of these demands every one is bound to admit, but the serious and unsettled question is how to get these needs supplied. The world has been going on the idea that free competition is the best condition for the equitable division of the products of labor, but when combination has grown large enough to make competition destruction, it is doubtful whether the world has not yet to discover a higher law of trade than unlimited competition. No one has yet explored the possibilities of that weighty word, "co-operation," The impression is growing in the minds of the thoughtful that co-operation may yet furnish the solution of the labor problem. It certainly is more Christian than competition. When men in commerce acted as units, competition was little more than healthy rivalry, but since the new and dangerous element of combination has been introduced, its dynamic force has made competition synonymous with destruction. When rival corporations compete it is fun for the public but death to the employes. No enlightened man rejoices to see such a destructive force turned loose in the country. Though there may be temporary rate cutting, destruction and waste make misery, which sooner or later reaches the men who seem to be benefited. He is poor indeed who is not made poorer by the misfortune of his neighbors.

W. G. C.

Emily Dickinson.

A rara avis among our singing birds must be Emily Dickinson—a being of whom we think, as of the intangible, a living thought. A body there may have been, but such as would elude our grasp.

Of her letters, as given to us by Mr. Higginson, in the current Atlantic, we can only sit and wonder—nothing like them has before appeared. She is in touch with higher things than we know, and drops down from her sunland thoughts sometimes entire, but oftener mere suggestions of whole volumes of wisdom.

Again, she is dwelling below, not with us but with nature, from whom she has learned rarest things. Art could never teach such as this, where she has caught the humming bird on the wing, and in one stanza painted him every whit—motion, beauty, dew-sipping and all. Read and see:

A route of evanescence
With a revolving wheel;
A resonance of emerald;
A rush of cochineal.
And every blossom on the bush
Adjusts its tumbled head—
The mail from Tunis, probably,
An easy morning's ride.

Nature again in this picture, which you have a thousand times seen but could not for the life of you describe as she does, with the touch, not of an artist, but of nature speaking:

A bird came down the walk;
He did not know I saw;
He bit an angle-worm in halves,
And ate the fellow raw.

And then he drank a dew
From a convenient grass,
And then hopped sidewise to a wall,
To let a beetle pass.

He glanced with rapid eyes
That hurried all around;
(They looked like frightened beads, I thought)
He stirred his velvet head

Like one in danger—cautious.
I offered him a crumb,
And he unrolled his feathers,
And rowed him softer home

Than oars divide the ocean—
Too silver for a seam—
Or butterflies off banks of noon,
Leap, plashless as they swim.

Then come three stanzas on our "Robin," who is henceforth immortalized in the truth of the closing lines where Robin,

Speechless from her nest
Submits that home and certainty
And sanctity are best.

Miss Dickinson's letters, however, reveal to us more of her strange, etheriel nature, her walking alone or with the companionship only of that stern, puritanic father, of whom after his death she wrote: "His heart was pure and terrible, and I think no other like it exists." Yet such awe he inspired that she never learned to tell time by the clock until she was fifteen. He had tried to explain it to her when she was a child, but she did not understand, and feared to tell him so, or to ask another, lest he hear of it. Yet he was never harsh, and must have been fond of her society, for she says: "I had promised to visit my physician, but father objects because he is in the habit of mo." Genuine sorrow came to her with his death, In a kind of despairing triumph she wrote:

Take all away:
The only thing worth larceny
Is left—the immortality.

Few friends she had. Of her first she strangely speaks. "When a little girl I had a friend who taught me immortality, but venturing too near himself, he never returned." With her dog Carl she is most intimate, evidently respecting him more than some men and women, of whom she says: "They talk of hallowed things aloud and embarrass my dog."

Her chief pleasure is in the forest, but she hears "a noiseless noise in the orchard," and rejoices over a tree in this wise: "I think you would like the chestnut tree I met in my walk. It hit my notice suddenly, and I thought the skies were in blossom."

Ignorance of the world seems in her to have been singularly united to a knowledge of human nature. Where did she learn it? What is truer than this, written in apology for the slowness she fancied possessed her:

Except the smaller size,
No lives are round.
These, hurry to a sphere
And show, and end.
The larger, slower grow
And later hang;
The summers of Hesperides
Are long.

Here and there she speaks as a philosopher, in epigrammatic wisdom, as in this:

"Enough is so vast a sweetness I suppose it never occurs—only pathetic counterfeits. Fabulous to me as the men of Revelations who 'shall not hunger any more.' Even the possible has its insoluble particle."

"Truth is such a rare thing it is delightful to tell it."

"A letter always feels to me like immortality, because it is the mind alone without corporeal friend. Indebted in our talk to attitude and accent, there seems a spectral power in thought that walks alone."

But one must read her letters to know her even a little. With the oddest use of words, she has that strange felicity of expression which gives to us living pictures. Although violating simplest rhetorical rules, she claims our attention and makes us take hold the thought, subtle and vivid but vanishing when most we long for more.

What she would have been if reared among girls; taken out of herself and the lonely communings with only her own heart, which did in very hunger make of trees and birds and books the human friends she should have had, we cannot tell. But she would have sometimes seen things in truer light, because a many-sided one. The short life might have been lengthened, hardly made happier, for she tells us, "I find ecstasy in living; the mere sense of living is joy enough."

Of education she had little—few books, none at first, for her father would have her read only the Bible, "lest they joggle her mind." Reading Shakespeare afterward, she thought to herself, "Why is any other book needed?" Time brought her others, which she estimated in her own peculiar way. Sending Middlemarch to a friend, she wrote: "I am bringing you a little granite book for you to lean upon." That was after she had written to Mr. Higginson: "You inquire my books. For poets, I have Keats and Mr. and Mrs. Browning. For prose, Mr. Ruskin, Sir Thomas Browne and the Revelations." Strange food for a child, as she was then!

Altogether, she seems to us the most etheriel of beings; the most like spirit with only the accident of flesh attached; and when she talks of "making bread" we are shocked—as if we had found an angel kneading flour. She is altogether a paradox, or a bundle of them. Her verse a unique compound of naughty chosen words and utter disregard of grammar and dictionary; exquisite poetic expression with lamest rhyme; ignorance of common things, with knowledge far beyond her years; a child's simplicity with the philosophy of sages. Sadly we read from her this confession: "They are all religious except me, and address an eclipse every morning, whom they call 'Father.'" Yet later on this:

THE SAINTS REST.

Of tribulation, these are they,
Denoted by the white;
The spangled gowns, a lesser rank
Of victors designate.

All these did conquer; but the ones
Who overcame most times,
Wear nothing commoner than snow;
No ornaments but palms.

"Surrender" is a sort unknown
On this superior soil;
"Defeat," an outgrown anguish,
Remembered as the mile

Our panting ankle barely passed
When night devoured the road;
But we stood whispering in the house,
And all we said was "Saved."

Surely, as she said to her friend, "Abroad is close tonight, and I have but to lift my hands to touch the 'Heights of Abraham.'"

H. C. C.

My Liver

Has for a year caused me a great deal of trouble. Had soreness in my back, little appetite, a bitter taste in the mouth and a general bad feeling all over, that I could not locate. Have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past three months with great benefit. I feel better, the

Bad Taste in the Mouth

is gone and my general health is again quite good. No longer feel those tired spells come over me I formerly did.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is certainly a most excellent medicine." Mrs CHASE, Fall River, Mass.

N. B. Be sure and get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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FIVE CENT CIGAR.

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General Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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SETTLING A WITNESS.

How the Lawyer Proposed to Propitiate a Woman.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I don't see how we are going to get around that woman's testimony," said the first shyster lawyer.

"What's the matter?" asked his partner.

"I have reason to know that she'll tell a straightforward story that we'll find it hard to disprove."

"Then we'll have to attack her character," said the partner. "That always takes with a jury."

"But her character is excellent."

"Can't you discover anything shady in her past life?"

"Not a thing."

"O, well, perhaps it's better so. It excites and rattles a good woman more than it does a bad one, and that's what we want."

"But the judge!" protested the first shyster.

"O, hang the judge. We'll make no direct attacks—just do it by inference, you know, and they always permit that."

"But she can disprove any statement we make."

The partner looked disgusted.

"Statement! Statement!" he exclaimed. "Who's going to make a statement? I guess you never practiced in the police courts, did you? There's no use giving her a chance to disprove anything. I'll cross-examine her and ask her if she didn't secure a divorce from a former husband in 1884. That'll make her mad, and she'll begin with an indignant denial. Then I'll tell her to answer 'Yes' or 'No,' and it will rattle her worse than ever. She'll finally answer 'No,' and I'll ask her if she's sure. When she gets excited over this I'll say: 'Oh, all right; all right. I was afraid it might have slipped your mind. Let it drop.' That will break her up worse than ever, but I'll drop the subject and ask her if it's true that she eloped with her father's coachman when she was seventeen years old. That will settle her, sure; and as I won't give her a chance to say more than 'Yes' or 'No,' the jury will be convinced that there is something wrong. Moreover, she'll be so excited and mad by this time that she'll be practically at our mercy and the force of her evidence broken."

"And her reputation ruined."

"But we'll win the case."

"Well, of course, that's what we're hired for."

They shook hands over the compact, and the shyster was afterwards quoted as saying in a political speech that the great fault with the judicial system of the country was the difficulty experienced in getting respectable women to take the witness stand even in trivial cases. He couldn't account for it except on the theory that they hadn't that desire to see justice done that men had.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner.

A leading New York paper in a recent issue said: "The time doubtless will come when sensible Americans will realize that their best interests will be served by insuring in strictly home institutions." The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., restricts its efforts for new business to the [illegible] of North Amer[illegible]od

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WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR

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CHARTER OAK

STOVES and RANGES.

There is not a cooking apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door but that the loss in weight of meat is from 25 to 40 per cent. of the meat roasted. In other words, a rib of beef weighing ten pounds, if roasted medium to well done will lose three pounds.

The same roasted in the CHARTER OAK RANGE using the WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR, loses about one pound.

To allow meat to shrink is to lose a large portion of its juices and flavor. The fibres do not separate, and it becomes tough, tasteless and unpalatable.

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So anxious were the students for stalwart men that puny boys at birth were put to death.



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YOUNG MEN OR OLD,

suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost or Failing Manhood, Physical Excesses, Mental Worry, Stunted Development, or any PERSONAL WEAKNESS, can be restored to PERFECT HEALTH and the NOBLE VITALITY of STRONG MEN, the Pride and Power of Nations. We claim by years of practice by our exclusive methods a uniform "MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS" in treating all Diseases, Weaknesses and Afflictions of Men. Testimonials from 50 States and Territories will be sent free, sealed. Postpaid, for a limited time. Send it while you can. Full Explanations for HOME TREATMENT. You can be TOTALLY RESTORED as [illegible] thousands have been by us. Read our testimonials. Address at once

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

PLUNKETT IS PROUD TO SEE YOUNG MEN AT THE FRONT.

Political Friction is Healthy for Republican Form of Government—The Old Statesmen of Before the War.

I know mighty little about politics, but it looks as if we were going to have some lively times in the coming campaigns.

We should have.

It is healthy and developes statesmen.

Southern boys can't set down and feel content at saying "I'm a democrat" and cussing yankies and ever expect to fill the places of their daddies. It was political friction, stirring times, that give Georgia such men as Toombs, Hill, Stephens, Brown, the Cobbs and others like these.

They have passed away, and I was afraid that we would never have their like again, but I see that the young men who have grown up since the war have buckled on their armors and stepped to the front, and who knows what may happen?

There is almost a gap of thirty years in a high order of statesmanship. The men who should have been fitted to step into the places of Davis and Lincoln were cut down in the war. Their life-work was nipped before the fulness of their time, and as cotemporaries of Davis and Lincoln passed from off the stage raw recruits must take their places—because of the blight of war.

Georgia's young men have just led off by a worthy example, in their activity in bringing Governor Hill to Atlanta at the unveiling of Mr. Grady's monument, and they have pulled off their coats and rolled up their sleeves for the fights soon to be on, which seems more like a renewing of conditions that made great men and is the salvation of our form of government, than anything that has struck me since the war.

It gives an old man like me the hope that before very long we will have statesmen, broad and patriotic—not "cranks," narrow and illiberal.

But I'm mighty careful now of how I speak of "cranks." I had something to do with a mighty fastidious gentleman last week—"fastidious" is a big word for me, but I compromise on it. Brown got me into it by telling me that the colonel—for colonel he is—was one of the smartest kind of fellows. I had fixed up a big political scheme—a regular "Gulaver's Travels" scheme—and some how or other we thought that the colonel would take kindly to it, for Brown swore he had lots of sense, and over I went to see him.

As I rode along the road leading to the colonel's I passed an old "haunted house." This refreshed my memory and brought to mind the story I had heard of what happened there some years ago, little thinking that I would have a chance to apply it to the colonel and myself in a few minutes. The story of the "haunted house" is as follows:

John Smith had a house on a lot of land that no one could live in. He offered to give house and land to any person who would spend the night there. Jule Driver was a dare-devil sort of fellow in those days and took John's offer up. Jule was game, no doubt of that, but he made great preparation for spending a night in a one-room, one-door old house, considering, as he said, "there wasn't no such thing as haunts." He fixed up a whole wagon load of lightwood, loaded his pistols all fresh, and was seated looking into a blazing fire at the house as dark come. There was but one door, no window, to the old house, and that was well barred. Things moved along so nicely for a while that Jule filled his pipe, propped his feet against the jam and was watching the smoke curve up to the rafters and laughing to himself about how easy it was to make a lot of land.

Just in the midst of one of his broadest smiles the old door went bam-ba-lam-bam-bam, as loud as a cannon and flew wide open. Jule jumped from his chair and went to grab his pistol, but just as he put his hand to the hilt a great skeleton of a man stretched its arms across the doorway. Jule Trembled. The skeleton stretched its long arms toward him and with a mouth like a sea lion opened it wide and said:

"There is no one here but we two!"

"If you will just stand a little to one side there won't be anybody here but you," said Jule.

That is the joke in the story, now for the application. I took out the papers, just as Brown had told me to do, looked as dignified as I could and presented them to the colonel for his approval. The colonel read a few lines, turned red, clinched his fist and hissed:

"Infamous liar! lie! lie! lie! lie!"

"Jerusalem!" thought I.

I didn't know what to do, for by this time the colonel had worked himself between me and the single door and turned upon me with a lion's look.

"Now," said the colonel, "there is no one here but we two—"

"If you will just stand a little to one side there won't be anybody here but you," said I, as I trembled and put on my humble look.

This may seem a mighty dry joke to people who don't know the details, but to all on the inside it will be tickling.

But, to get back to the signs of the times. Everything points to a healthy resumption in statesmanship. The young men seems to have caught the spirit and fire that sparkled from the noble men whom we are all proud to love and honor before they passed from the stage of life. Georgia is ahead. She illustrated it by having the youngest speaker of her house of representatives that had ever presided there; she will illustrate it in the campaigns soon on, and may God bless them all with clean escutcheons, high order of statesmanship and as pure patriotism as marked the men who illustrated Georgia in the days that have gone.

I would not disparage the few of ability who lived through the war, nor would I take one laurel from the brow of the young men who battled through the days of reconstruction. There may never again be such a presidential campaign as the one waged between Seymour and Grant—surely no more dangerous one can ever come without war. But there was more of brute force, physical courage, than of mental, persuasive statesmanship.

The old statesmen had their "problems." The Indians were a "problem" right here in Georgia once, and this reminds me that the deeds to a great portion of Georgia are held through the operations of a state lottery instituted as the best means of giving justice and satisfaction to all—this in connection with the fight now going on against the Louisiana lottery.

"Our rights in the territories," was another "problem," and the south was split on the question, some claiming that it would be just as sensible to howl about "our goats in the moon." "Squatters' sovereignty" came in as a small "problem," and for the forty years that led up to the war slavery was a mighty "problem." It is the life of a republic and the wisdom of statesmanship to have great party clashes—but keep the issues as far away from home as possible. It is better for men to fight and kill each other about "goats in the moon," than for the humblest fireside to be disturbed by the entering in of local "issues."

Young men, you can find plenty of "problems," and it is the hope of an old man that they will be broad and statesmanlike. Stick as close to old times and old-time ways as you possibly can and let us all do the very best we can.

IN PEDEE SWAMP, October 23.—Comparatively, I never seed no acorns, no hickory nuts, no walnuts, no chesnuts nor no honey in my life before.

If we had the milk this would be the land "where milk and honey flows." But there is no milk—no cows nor hogs nor sheep nor goats—there is nothing of the animal kingdom to be seen in this great swamp, so far. The insect tribe is what reigns here, and not the least among these is

FLEAS AND BEES.

We traveled for miles yesterday over land knee keep in walnuts. Hickory nuts and acorns were piled on the land we surveyed on the day before, and to day we have journeyed through a forest literally loaded with honey. Brown is an old bee-tree hunter, and was the first to observe the bees as they moved to and from their trees. Directly we came to a hollow tree that reached about five hundred feet in the air, and nothing would do Brown but what we must take a look at it. The whole five of us went into the hollow and joined hands and stretched as far as we could in a ring to see how big the inside was, but we couldn't touch the sides after so forming. Big trees are these, and all the hollow ones are filled to

OVERFLOWING WITH HONEY.

In many places we found where the honey was dripping, from some cause, and running off in little streams down to the lakes. If all the honey in this swamp could be rushed on the market it would break every molasses firm in the United States.

AND THE FLEAS!

They are as big as rabbits! They are a power in this swamp, and nothing that stays on the ground can live for them if they so choose. This accounts for the fact that there is no game here, such as squirrels and rabbits, and no varments of the dangerous kind. The insect tribes have full sway. These fleas would cover a lion and devour him quicker than it would take all the fleas of the state of Georgia to kill a sick kitten. I am satisfied that these woods would be full of wild hogs, wolves, panthers, cats, bears and even lions, if it were not for these insects.

Our leader is a great hand at figuring. He figures on these big trees and tells exactly how much one of 'em will bring in lumber. If his figuring is correct there is many great fortunes in this swamp. He is so given to figuring that I had him to figure for me, last night at the camp fire. Says I:

Our regular Georgia flea is mighty small, but he is the strongest animal on earth according to size, and active—mighty active. If the common flea can jump one foot at a time, how far can one of these Pedee fleas jump? Then we had to decide how many of the common it would take to make one of the Pedee fleas. Brown said it would take a million, I said a half million, but the leader, to be certain, put it down 200,000.

The leader fingered his pencil a minute, as he looked in the fire, smiled and 'lowed;

"One of them could jump from San Francisco to London!"

The fact is, as we have decided, there is no telling how far one of these Pedee fleas could jump if they were to strain a little. One of 'em just playing along will think nothing of hopping a quarter or half mile.

WHERE THE BIRDS ROOST.

We don't stay long at one place, and, strange to say, we do not see the same species of insects everywhere. Each species seems to have its own territory—a wise provision of Providence, I reckon.

We had by this time crossed over a wide lake and climbed up some cliffs, then, as far as our eyes could see, the timber was broke and twisted as if a cyclone had spent a week among it. We seed a fine spring gushing out right by us, so we decided to rest and spend the night. There was nothing unusual until the sun begun to sink in the west, but then, away to the north of east, there seemed to be a great black cloud and it was rolling and tumbling right toward us. We were not long in suspense, for it was soon plain that the cloud was only a great storm of birds, coming to their roost. This at once explained why the timber in front of us was so broken and torn.

I will not try to describe the scene as these birds swooped down by the millions in a continual stream for over an hour—ducks, geese, and smaller birds were mingled and entermingled. Our leader was much pleased, and told us of the great beds of phosphate in Peru and other countries, while Brown remarked that guano manufacturers might as well close out.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.

In the morning we decided that we could not invade the roosting ground, for just in scanning over it with our nacked eyes, thousands upon thousands of dead birds could be seen that dropped from their roost during the night—suppose the human family were congregated for one night as these birds? There would be much dying—it would be terrible, but so they do die every night, only scattered, that's all. We turned to the left and stuck to the bluff that borders the lake. After we had traveled some three miles, the leader being in front, suddenly halted himself and told us to halt, which all obeyed except one of the niggers; he went a few steps beyond the leader and turning to come back a bush knocked his hat off and it rolled just a little down the bluff; he kneeled and reachd down to get his hat, but he didnt get it; just before the tips of his fingers touched the hat he give a scream and jumpped back. When he got to us his fingers broke off like pieces of ice or glass—they were petrified. We moved away from there. It is a small but dangerous place.

A STRANGE SPRING OF WATER.

As we filed to the right and went toward the lake we run up on a spring of water in a basin of a rock. Brown kneeled down and drank from it with his mouth. In an instant his white whiskers, which had come in contact with the water while he drank, turned to a glossy black. We were all surprised, but it did Brown no harm, so he stooped down and dampened all his hair with the water and arose with as black and glossy a head of hair as he had when sixteen—folks won't know him when he gets back home.

UP IN A BALLOON.

We crossed at once over the lake again, and while discusing the question of turning our faces toward civilization, what should we see but a balloon—a regular civilized balloon—skimming along just above the trees.

To say that we were surprised and that the ballonist was thunderstruck would be putting it mighty mild. I guess the balloonist thought we were the devil, from the way he begun to hustle to get away from there, and I am sure that me and Brown thought the balloon was the devil, but the captain cried out at the top of his voice:

"Blank! Blank!! Dr. Blank!!"

The balloon come down at once and the balloonist and Captain Smith fell into one another's arms. After they hugged awhile, the captain turned und introduced him to me and Brown.

To make the story short, this balloonist had been slipping into this swamp for several years, gathering erbs and the great spider webs, that are plentiful, to use in making his medicine. I can't see what medicinal value the spider webs could have, but the doctor swears he has cured thousands and made fortunes offen the secrets locked up in this great swamp.

We all got aboard the big balloon, sailed away and tonight took supper around a campfire just at the edge of the swamp and civilization, happy in the thought of starting for home tomorrow.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

THE BRIGHT AND SEAMY SIDE OF LIFE

By Mrs. Dr. Felton.

In the early seventies a new congress was then assembling in Washington city. The torpid town was being rejuvenated and made alive by the ingress of national statesmen—an event which happens annually, and which will continue to happen so long as the national capital lives, moves and has its being in the breath of politics and politicians.

The glories of Indian summer were still lingering. The parks and gardens were green and in blossom. Pennsylvania avenue was a scene of display, unequaled in America and rarely surpassed in European capitals.

The people seemed to live out of doors in the glorious, warm autumn weather, for the restless, moving crowd was immense in the forenoon and the afternoon, and nightfall increased, rather than diminished, the stream of people that filled the sidewalks from the treasury building to the capitol from morning until midnight.

A new speaker was to be elected, and the candidates' friends and co-workers were in the field early and late, and every new congressman was anxiously watched for and awaited by these busy people. Lobby members were alert about their business, and equally alert in settling the status of every new arrival who would have a vote. Cards were passing around as thick as leaves at Vallambrosa. The raw provincial congressman was surprised out of himself to see the importance of his position. He knew he was a considerable man at home, but bless me! how big he grew in Washington! And, like Jonah's gourd, it was so sudden! He had hardly time to make himself familiar with the outside of the capitol, so popular was he with the denizens of this head center of politics. His first letters home were remarkable productions, and he filled one corner of his trunk with "views" in and about the city, so astonishing was his state of mind in this early beginning of his national career, with a new speaker to be elected by his influence.

The hotel offices were almost equal to a cyclorama. The enterprising hotel men were delighted. The swarm of office seekers were a delight and a boon to their expectant hopes. The hotel parlors were thick with visitors, who kept bellboys in a frantic state of mind, as bells jingled and clerks scolded below stairs.

New congressmen and their wives were besieged. One set of callers could hardly pay their respects before another set were ushered in to perform the same pleasing duty. Of all the places under the shining sky, there are none that will "hold a light" to Washington city, when congress assembles, with a large number of new, raw and inexperienced members, to be influenced, maneuvered and managed!

A certificate of election becomes an open sesame to the highest circles in official society.

This will partly explain the fearful struggle that men often make to obtain, and afterwards retain, their seats in congress. For the time being, the road is open and plain, for the cabalistic M. C. written after one's name has been known to rehabilitate the most hazy reputations in money and morals. All is fair sailing with society, so long as success smiles upon these public servants. They can wine and dine at the tables of the great if their election papers are bona fide, no matter how tarnished their moral condition in the past or how open and barefaced their rascality in the future. But woe! to the luckless wight that is left at home. No sooner does he realize his defeat than he finds all his glory departed. The fickle crowd that once halloed, "Long live the king!" have only time to give a parting kick in their haste to wait on his successor.

The ease and facility by which these transfers of duty and affection are made, are also noted peculiarities of Washington life.

"The king is dead." "Long live the king!" is the cry that prevails from dawn to dark in that latitude.

A cabinet minister who was omnipotent on yesterday is amazed to find himself a very useless and insignificant person today, when the president asks for his resignation. Greatness in official life is more unstable than water; and there are no dead lions in that country, unless they die before they get out of harness—for all alike, are "dead dogs" to be spit upon—as soon as they are retired to private life—by the decision of this self-seeking horde of hangers-on, and office seekers that infest the capital city.

Among the new people that sprung at once to the zenith of social importance at the time alluded to was a western congressman and his handsome wife. Although they hailed from a frontier section, they were lacking in nothing that marked taste in dress or means for display. Expensive hotel quarters were none too fine for their handsome clothes and costly jewels. The solitaire diamonds in the lady's pin and earrings were duly canvassed before the new member had hardly unpacked his trunk—and long before his wife had worn her best reception dress outside the building—so active are these experienced critics in all such cases. Commend us to an old Washington habitue to put a genuine marketable value on fine dress and jewelry! They have become skilled experts—finished, graduated connoisseurs in the business of estimating people by these tangible outside signs of progress and prosperity!

Before the first week was out the western member was rated as a man with unlimited money. His wife's toilettes were perfect—as they judged—and nothing more was needed to fill the sails and speed them on their way as desirable acquaintances.

Beauty unadorned may do for the rustic belle or the millionaire's daughter, but it is a slim dependence in official society. "Fine feathers make fine birds," and the plumage is a sine qua non among the fowls that infest the national capital—either to prey upon others or to flutter in vanity.

The newcomers from the west were too well bred to make fulsome or vulgar display. Eastern manners were for once at par with western behavior. Nothing could have been more correct, appropriate or less pretentiously vulgar.

The hotel critics could be heard as follows: "Did you ever see a nicer couple?" "No children either; what a good time she'll have." "I'll bet my last nickel they are rich people at home." "Her diamond cross is much handsomer than Mrs. Senator Blank's." "Wheugh—no comparison!" was the irate reply. "Senator Blank will have to tangle up in another railroad bill and get another fee before his wife can get a splendid cross like that."

"She's a great improvement on that sickly little woman that was here as her predecessor last winter. I declare I was sorry for that woman with her shabby clothes! They tell me she cried her eyes out because her husband got defeated—said she couldn't bear to leave Washington." "Goodness alive! Don't know what she wanted to stay for, because that poky man of hers never did take her anywhere. I'm just delighted at the change; and I'm going to invite these new people to my room tonight to play euchre. Can't you come? Do, if you can."

"Certainly, will be ever so much obliged. I shall miss that good little Mrs. Waxem, from Wayback; she was so obliging to take us to Mrs. Grant's Saturday receptions; don't you recollect? I expect Mrs. Blank would be accommodating, but if these newcomers are agreeable, I shall like to go, in such well-dressed company; shan't you?"

The western woman's ears must have burned, so constantly and admiringly was she talked about, in those early, happy days of her first acquaintance with Washington people, who hang on perforce to officials and thus get entree into the houses of hospitable Washington entertainers.

The winter wore on, and the social success of the new member and his charming wife was all that could be desired.

Congress adjourned, and the members scattered to enter upon a new canvass—and to seek re-election at the polls. The summer brought hope to some and despair to others. Among those that failed was the westerner that we know something about in these pages. Upon the assembling of congress in the succeeding winter the wife remained at home, and the western member took modest lodgings and was seen but little anywhere, except in his seat in the hall.

"Le roi est mort," and he had the good sense to provide a suitable shroud for his own political remains without asking help from those who were already toadying to his successor.

The winter was half gone, when an acquaintance inquired: "Have you seen Mrs. —— this winter? I mean that woman from the west, that cut such a dash with those fine clothes and diamonds? Do you remember anything shoddy about her?"

A negative reply, perhaps, induced more confiding communications, for the aforesaid acquaintance went on to relate the following story:

"When congress adjourned last summer, Congressman Blank and his wife went to a big political convention at Chicago. At the banquet they met those western folks, all in high feather, and spoke to them both in the banqueting hall. A friend standing by, called Congressman Blank aside and said: 'Do you let your wife speak to that woman?'

"'Certainly, why not?' was the reply. 'We boarded at the same place last winter and her husband is a member of this congress. Now, what do you mean, explain yourself—what is wrong?'"

"Nothing more nor less, than she was one of a noted set of women some years ago, that led astray half the young men in a big Kansas city. Didn't you hear about that scene in Washington last winter, when the wife of a Kansas office holder snubbed her at Secretary Fish's great 'blow out'. You didn't? Well, I can tell you, and you just tell your wife about it when you get a chance. Don't you forget it either, for the story has come back this way, with thrilling variation, as to a meeting in the dark outside of Secretary Fish's mansion, and how this once frail, soiled dove plead and prayed for silence and pity—now that she was a congressman's wife and leading a proper and correct life at home and abroad. I give it to you as I got it, and you will recollect it this winter, I guess, when she is missing from the places that knew her and her diamonds so well. She promised never to return, or the Kansas woman declared she would inform the public. It was understood that her husband would not stand for re election. But if he had tried to keep his place his opponent knew this damaging story would run ahead of him.

"The wife was either not able to defend herself if she was innocent, or was too wise to risk further exposure if she was guilty. Who knows?

"If the story was false, a wrong was done that nothing can atone for in time or eternity; and malice never used a more deadly weapon in overthrowing character.

"It seems there is a seamy side to the gayest life. When Nemesis overtakes the guilty and erring, fate apparently prefers to hurl a blow when the victim is lulled to fancied security.

"One winter these people were fortune's favorites—the next they were outcasts from the society that takes alarm at the first hint of disgrace and disaster."

For bruises, sprains and scalds nothing equals Salvation Oil, the pain-eradicator. 25c.

Easy to take and swift to cure—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Sold by all druggists for 25c.

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.

There is an individual air about the Cloaks turned out by

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

The new business written in May, June and July, 1891, by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., was the largest of any corresponding period during the present management, i. e., during the past fourteen years.

oct14—d15t e o d

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N.Y

JONES'S
Piedmont Detective Agency.
20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Established: Atlanta, Ga., 1870. Office No. 110 Gullatt St., Atlanta, Ga.

All work strictly private and confidential. Can give any reference required. Licensed by the police commissioners of Atlanta, Ga. I operate none but gentlemen and experienced detectives.

TRADE BIG MARK
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00
may3—d1y sun wed fri wky

USE HICKEY'S HAIRALINE For the prevention of BALDNESS removing DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For sale by all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, Nos. 213 & 214 Eighth st., Augusta, Ga. **MAGIC**

Sewer Ordinance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last meeting of council that an ordinance was introduced to construct a sewer along and in Decatur street, from Summit, between Lucy and Antoinette, to Summit, between Bradley and Cornelia streets, at an estimated cost of two thousand dollars. Said sewer to be eight, twelve and fifteen inches in diameter, and built of vitrified pipe, with brick manholes, catch-basins, etc.

Said ordinance will come up for final action at next regular meeting of council.

A. P. WOODWARD,
oct 24-d10t Clerk of Council.

LA DEIN

THE MARVELOUS
HairRemover

LA DEIN HAIR REMOVER.

The French remedy for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck or arms. No matter what you have used before and failed, try a bottle of LA DEIN **WHICH NEVER FAILS.** La Dein contains no arsenic, zinc or lead, as is used in the numerous remedies flooding the market by our imitators. La Dein is guaranteed to destroy the growth forever. It causes no pain and will not injure or discolor the most delicate skin.

With every bottle we give **FREE** a jar of Floral Skin Beautifier, for the lips and cheeks. See that you get the **GENUINE LA DEIN** and take no other.
Directions on Every Bottle. Price $1.00.



"FLORAFINA,"
THE FACE
BEAUTIFIER.

Florafina, the face beautifier, is the only remedy that has been discovered that will stay the ravages of time and restore to those who have lost it—a perfect complexion. It is pure and harmless. By its use premature wrinkles can be effaced; the only perfect beautifier. We haven't room enough to describe the same; a single application will prove its merits. Removes all Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, Sunburn and Freckles. If it is not convenient to order from your druggist, send a letter to our American Depot and we will deliver to you by mail free of charge. **Correspondence Confidential.**
Price, $1.00 Per Jar.

La Dein M'f'g Co., 163 to 169 Elm St.,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS OF ATLANTA, GA.

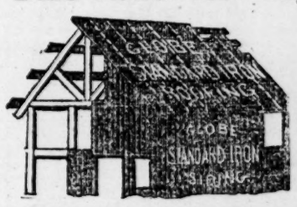
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SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DUST.
Cement, Coal, Lime.
DRAIN SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK CLAY
STOVE FLUES and THIMBLES.
Office No. 8 Loyd St., ATLANTA, GA.



CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH. RED CROSS **PENNYROYAL** DIAMOND BRAND **PILLS**
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale.
Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.*
All pills in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail.
10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square,
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Treas
The Brown & King Supply Co.



Manufacturers and Dealers in
Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Headquarters for Corrugated and Crimped Iron Roofing. Wood-Split Pulleys.
Write for prices and discounts.
ATLANTA, GA.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS



DR. BOWES & CO.,
24 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
STRICTURE PERMANENTLY removed without pain or cutting, or caustics, or any interruption of business.
NERVOUS DISEASES, Diseases of the Sexual System, Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.
Cures guaranteed. Send 6 cents in stamps for book and question list. The best of references furnished. Address
DR. BOWES & CO.,
MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Our stock is large enough.
Our selection varied enough.
Our styles handsome enough.
Our prices low enough.
To supply your winter clothing outfit
If It's New We Have It.
HIRSCH BROS.,
Clothiers, Tailors, Furnishers, Hatters.
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL.

D. C. LOEB,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
WHISKIES, WINES AND CIGARS,
Sole agent for Pabst Milwaukee beer. The best in the market. All the finest brands of whiskies. Old Crow, and Old Oscar Pepper, with many other equally well-known and leading brands.
11 and 13 West Mitchell, and 102 and 106 South Broad Streets.

GLASS, GLASS!
WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WINDOW GLASS
IN THE SOUTH. AGENTS FOR THE LARGEST
PLATE GLASS
WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,
21 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

R. M. Rose & Co. 1867. The R. M. Rose Co., 1891
THE R. M. ROSE CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUORS,
NO. 12
MARIETTA STREET.,
WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE STATE.
oct18—d3m sun

FINE HAND-MADE VEHICLES.
Stylish, Durable and Easy Draught, Manufactured by
JOHN M. SMITH
122--124 WHEAT STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
A SPECIALIST IN FINE WORK.
Carriages, Phaetons, Landaus & Spring Vehicles
of every description. Examine my work and get my prices. The leading men of Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Birmingham are my patrons.

BICHLORIDE OF GOLD,

The New and Successful Cure for Drunkenness.

AN ATLANTA INSTITUTION ENDORSED

By Dr. Keeley, and That Has Proven a Remarkable Success — What It Has Done.

Few if any of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION have not heard of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's wonderful discovery by which he successfully cures drunkenness and the opium habit. His success has been so complete that the treatment has received the editorial endorsement of many of the leading newspapers in the United States, notably The New York Herald and The Chicago Tribune. By endorsement is not meant paid advertisement, but a hearty commendation, as the proprietors of these great papers believe Dr. Keeley's discovery to be a boon to humanity and do not hesitate to give it their hearty approval.

After a successful test of ten years at Dwight, Ill., during which time thousands of permanent cures of drunkenness and the opium habit were made, Dr. Keeley decided to extend his usefulness of his cure which, resulted in the establishment of other institutes in a number of the



leading cities in the United States, one of them being

The Atlanta Institute.

That the Keeley Institute of Atlanta is organized under the approval of Dr. Keeley, and that its treatment is identical with that used at the parent institute at Dwight, Ill., is made plain by the following letter from that eminent physician:

The organization of "The Keeley Institute," of Atlanta, Ga., is an outgrowth of my eleven years' business in Dwight, Ill., and is established especially for the treatment and cure of the opium and liquor habits, through the exclusive use of my preparation of double chloride of gold remedies, and as such has my endorsement.

It has been established as a result of careful investigations by the parties interested, as to the merit of the double chloride of gold remedies, and the responsibility and earnestness of the gentlemen to be connected with the "Institute."

Major W. J. Houston, as president, is too well and favorably known to the people of the state of Georgia to require further commendation.

Mr. W. W. Houston, a druggist of prominence and successful experience, of Des Moines, Ia., assumes the management.

These gentlemen have become associated in this work through a satisfactory knowledge of the great good to humanity capable of being accomplished in the establishment of an institution devoted to this special service.

Dr. J. W. Janes, as physician in charge, is a native Georgian and graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the Georgia Medical Association, and state medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum. From a personal visit and study of my methods of treatment at Dwight, I am confident that my remedies will be faithfully administered to those who confide themselves to his care.

With the earnest hope that in establishing this enterprise, it may afford to many an unfortunate a more favorable opportunity to obtain relief from these terrible afflictions, and that the entire management will combine such elements of skill and wisdom as may accomplish for both the institute and patient every anticipation, I heartily commend to my numerous Georgia friends and discerning public "The Keeley Institute," of Atlanta, Ga. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D.

The Keeley Institute of Atlanta is located at the junction of Edgewood avenue, Ivy and Gilmer streets, in the handsome building of the East Atlanta Land Company, a good view of which is obtained from the accompanying illustration. While the exterior of the building presents a handsome appearance, the interior is a model of neatness, being specially adapted to the uses of the Keeley Institute. A handsome reception room is always open for the reception of visitors and for the use of patients who may desire to rest or converse with their friends. In this connection it is appropriate to state that nothing gives the managers more pleasure than to explain to visitors, who may be interested, the mode of treatment and to tell them of the great work that is being done for the unhappy inebriates or miserable morphine victims who are cured by the bichloride of gold treatment.

In any question of vital importance it is the custom to introduce what is known as expert testimony. If there is a question in chemistry to solve it would be natural to call in a chemist. If it were a question of law we would get the opinion of a lawyer; if the subject related to agriculture, nothing would be more natural than to call upon a farmer for his views, and had the texture of a piece of cloth to be decided upon, who but a merchant would be expected to decide the question?

Now, on the question, "Is Drunkenness Curable?" there have been numerous and learned essays from eminent physicians, and, as has been the case from time immemorial, the doctors disagree, some very learned men saying that drunkenness can be cured, while others say that it cannot. Now to the point: Since the doctors disagree upon these questions, a very good plan would be to introduce expert testimony, or the evidence of some one who has tried the experiment, and is in a position to talk practically on the subject. Theories are well enough in their places but when it comes to drunkenness there is no one who understands the subject so thoroughly as the person who has passed through the ordeal and been tormented with that craving for alcohol which is worse than the tortures of the damned. A man who has never been addicted to the habit knows nothing about its terrors and although it may sound very brave to say "I can control my appetite; I am a man and know when to quit and do it," possibly this is true as different temperaments have different temptations and what would cause you no trouble or struggle might require in another an effort equal to that achieved by any military hero upon the field of battle.

The writer has had an opportunity to see the Keeley treatment thoroughly tested and is in a position to know that the managers of the Keeley Institute, of Atlanta, can destroy all thirst for whisky in three days' time after the treatment begin, and make a permanent cure in three weeks. It is not meant to say that a man can't drink any more after receiving this treatment, but the impression intended to be conveyed is this: After being treated his system is thoroughly cleansed of alcoholic poisons and he is put back in the same position that he was before he ever tasted whisky. The nerves are strong and steady, and he is in a position to resist temptations, ever having before him the sad experience of his former life and well knowing that his future welfare and happiness and the happiness of his family depend upon his continued sobriety. He appreciates as he never did before, the security of "total abstinence," and is made a prohibitionist that any community would be glad to number as one of its citizens.

There are dozens of men living in Atlanta who have been treated at the Keeley Institute, and they say they would not take thousands of dollars for the benefits they have received. They are among the best citizens. Men of intellect, culture and means.

They walk the streets of Atlanta today proud of the fact that they are free from alcoholism and willing to testify in behalf of the institute that placed them in the path of sobriety and happiness.

There is knowledge of one case that is very striking, and the joy that fills this patient's heart will not cause him to reproach me for alluding to his case. He was taken to the institute by a big-hearted temperance man of this city and Dr. Janes was requested to take him in charge. The man had been drinking for months and was in a terrible condition. Only one thought engrossed his mind and that was how to get more whisky. A special attendant was employed to watch him and to see to it that he went to the institute regularly four times a day to receive treatment. The doctor allowed him three drinks of whisky a day at the beginning of the treatment, but at the expiration of the fourth day the craving had ceased, the services of the attendant were no longer required and the man was able to resume his work. In three weeks he was fully restored to health, and since that time has been as sober a man as you can find in Atlanta. This man can tell you whether drunkenness can be cured or not. Is not his testimony as good as that of any theorist in the land? The wives, sisters and mothers of drinking men will readily answer yes.

This question is of too vital importance to theorize about and there is an old saying that is applicable in this connection although it may be unrefined "The Proof of the Pudding Is Chewing the Bag."

The managers of the Keeley institute, of Atlanta, are prepared to make good every claim that they make in regard to the cure of drunkenness and the the morphine habit. They are daily making wonderful cures, and invite a thorough and complete investigation of their mode of treatment. They do not flood the papers with spurious certificates of cures, but have numbers of cured patients who will be glad to tell what the Keeley institute has done for them. If you see a man who was a drunkard twelve months ago and who is a sober man today from having taken this treatment, would you not be willing to take his testimony, thus proving that in this instance a practical test is much better than a vague theory?



ENGLISH BOX COAT.

Seen in Cloak Department of Douglass, Thomas & Co.

Mr. J. P. Robinson.

This gentleman has recently located in the city, and is the southern agent of the large elevator manufacturers, L. S. Graves & Son, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Robinson is an expert in the elevator business, and will do a good business from the start. He has been here only a short time, yet has already taken orders for several elevators. The John M. Moore shoe factory has just closed a contract for a freight elevator. He is putting in an elevator for the Young Men's Christian Association, and several other parties.

The new firm of Fiser, Moore, Draper & Co. has closed a contract for their building.

These orders show that Mr. Robinson is a hustler, and has good goods to offer the people. He desires that the people, not only in Atlanta, but throughout the south, should know of his facilities for doing first-class work. If you wish anything in his line, address J. P. Robinson, 31 Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Ranching in Florida.

From McMillan's Magazine.

Ranching though the least known, is the oldest industry in Florida. For a great number of years cattle raising for the Cuban and West Indian markets has been an occupation of the active Floridian. From Punta Gorda and Punta Rassa, ports of Charlioie harbor, about ten thousand head of cattle are annually exported to Cuba. They are not fattened, and, indeed, are only rounded up just before exportation; consequently the beef is wretched stuff, and the $14 or $15 paid for each of the beeves may be considered quite as much as they are worth. The pasture is poor and the breed still poorer: and, although there is a movement afoot to improve both, there can be little doubt that as the southern countries are settled, herds will diminish in size and the range of pasturage be greatly restricted. Ranching as ranching will gradually die, and dairy farming will reign in its stead.

The Waycross Herald Leased.

WAYCROSS, Ga., October 29.—[Special.]—The Waycross Herald has been leased to H. W. Reed for the period of one year. Captain Ben E. Russell, the late editor, although one of the largest stockholders, declined to bid for the same, although it was the expressed wish of the entire board of directors. It is a foregone conclusion that Mr. Russell will continue his journalistic career. He has several offers, neither of which he has yet accepted. He is still a citizen of Waycross.

One Acquitted, One Convicted.

MT. VERNON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The trial of Adam McNatt for the murder of John W. Connor in 1885, this being a second trial, resulted in the acquittal of McNatt.

Will Blatch, colored, was put on trial for the murder of Mr. Thomas Bone on the night of October 24th, at the house of Mr. J. J. Mobly, of this county, and he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of November, 1891.

Mr. Hunt's 'Possum Farm.

CARROLLTON, Ga., October 29.—[Special.]—Mr. J. M. Hunt, of this place, has a 'possum farm. He now has twelve on hand fattening. He buys all he can get, fat or poor. If they are not in good condition he fattens them for the market. He says that he will keep a supply on hand for the local market. The juicy and oleaginous 'possum is quite a favorite dish with some of our epicures, and no doubt Mr. Hunt will do a thriving business.

Central Baptist Church.

Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor of the Griffin Baptist church, will preach at the Central Baptist church, at the corner of Peters and Fair streets, today at 11 o'clock a. m. Brother Daniel was for a long time the pastor of the Central church, and his many friends will rejoice at the opportunity of hearing this distinguished and beloved divine.

Mme. Demorest Portfolio of Fashions

And What to Wear for Fall and Winter of 1891-92. Third lot just received. Price 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta, street, Opera House Block.

The Leading Optical House

of Kellam & Moore grinds the celebrated "Perfected Crystal" spectacles and eyeglasses. These are the finest glasses made, and are fully guaranteed. 54 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Governor's Visit to the Old Dominion.

THE EXPOSITION GROWS IN INTEREST.

The Visit of the Fifth Maryland—The State Guard on Hand—The Cotton Seed Oil Mills.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 31.—[Special.]—Though it had repeatedly been said that Governor Holt could not leave North Carolina, there being no lieutenant governor, yet his excellency did leave and go to Richmond to the wedding of Colonel Beurehan Cameron and Miss Sallie Mayo. The ungoverned state got along very well for a couple of days. The people declared that the governor could not leave the state, and one judge some months ago said he would prevent his departure. But he did go this time. During the war Zeb Vance, now senator, was colonel of a regiment of infantry. He was no West Pointer, not by a good deal. One day at a grand review and inspection a martinet of a brigadier came up to his regiment. Vance's men were at an order. "Present arms," shouted their gallant colonel, and the maneuver was executed. "You can't come to a present from an order," cried the general. "I'm damned if we haven't done it," replied Colonel Vance.

The exposition has grown very steadily in popular interest as well as in attractiveness in the past twenty days. At first it was roundly abused, the Raleigh people, strange to say, leading in the tirade. Now those who condemn it are very few, and they have no grounds for complaint. Personal dislike for Secretary Patrick actuated some of them, perhaps most, but they do not understand the move. His ways of getting at matters differ from the usual ones, and he pays the inevitable penalty of being different. The success of the exposition is assured. November will be its great month. That is now clear. Mr. F. B. Chilton, its manager, is now in Texas. It is said he is quite sick and will hardly be able to return before the end of November.

The visit of the Fifth Maryland regiment to Raleigh is of course one of the great events. It is the farthest point south yet visited by this fine command. Baltimore's trade with North Carolina amounts to millions yearly. Many of the leading business men come with the First regiment. A barbecue, a ball, two receptions, etc., are among the courtesies to be shown.

A considerable number of the state guard will be here during November. They are not ordered here, but come of their own motion. The number of the troops at the end of the year will show a considerable increase. The cost to the state is only about fourteen thousand dollars annually, or less than ten dollars per man, this including all encampment expenses. The government clothes the troops completely. Your correspondent is one of those who think that all the states should adopt the name national guard for the active, uniformed militia. In the south certainly the general government does far more for them than do the states.

William Wynne, of Raleigh, claimed the title of champion bicyclist of the state. He lost it yesterday, George Fitzsimmons easily beating him in a five-mile contest at the exposition. Wynne is an excellent long-distance and fancy rider.

The investigation of the affairs of the Durham Fertilizer Company, which makes the Alliance fertilizer, which the department of agriculture made last summer, has resulted, it appears, in a large falling off in sales. The people at the department say that manufacturers at Charleston and Baltimore are now far in the lead in sales.

The cotton seed oil mills in the state will hardly make more than half time this year. Seed are scarce and their quality inferior. It is an off year for cotton, and the planters are losing heavily. In only one section of the state is this crop good, and the area of this is quite limited. Money is scarce and will be scarcer. Idiotic farmers will keep on planting, even if they lose a cent a pound. Like the opium smoker, they can't stop it. It is half a crop now.

The revenue officers have captured a moonshine distillery in Guilford county, operated very daringly by three brothers named Staley.

The negro exhibit at the exposition here is so distinctively African in its idea and presentation as to be quite an attraction. The gaudy hues of quilts and embroideries, and the presence of articles of no real use, show the prevailing taste of the negro, which is yet barbaric, running to gay colors and odd forms. The plainness of the pumpkin is in sharp contrast to these fripperies and gauds, and shows that with the negro adornment is the first idea, the filling of the stomach the second. It should be borne in mind that all this display is made by the negroes and arranged by them, hence its absolute distinctiveness.

The penitentiary now has under lease 11,000 acres of land, all in Halifax county, and on it has 310 convicts. Some are clearing land preparing for more extensive operations next year, where 500 convicts will be employed. The directors have wrestled with the great problem of employment of the convicts and decided that such farms throw the convicts less in opposition to free labor and give the best return. The railway work, so long done by the convicts, is coming to an end now.

The visit of Dr. R. J. Gattling, the inventor, to Raleigh, was certainly one of mutual enjoyment. He is a thoughtful man and his views are of value. He loves the south, particularly this, his native state, and his visit brightened him. He is an ardent advocate of free silver.

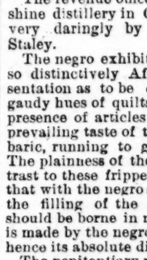
Hon. George Davis, who lives at Wilmington, and who was a member of the confederate cabinet, spent a couple of days here this week. He is a man of very great ability and charm of manner, but is very certainly the quietest public man in the south. He is in the world but not of it, and since 1865 he has never taken a grasp on public affairs, though offered the position of chief justice of the supreme court by Governor Vance in 1878. He is general counsel for that great corporation, the Wilmington and Weldon railway.

It is the belief that good results will follow Governor Holt's proclamation regarding the long series of crimes in Pitt county, and that the large reward offered will secure the capture of some of the incendiaries there. Most of these appear to be white men, and their motive is revenge. They are a low class of people, and are seeking by means of the torch to injure persons against whom they have a grudge. Some negroes are mixed up in the affair.

The increase of attention to the needs of the county paupers as well as to the prisoners in jails and workhouses is gratifying. It is due to the work of the newly created county auxiliary boards of public charities, already organized in eighty-six of the ninety-six counties, which co-operate very heartily with the state board. The latter, reorganized ten years ago, is serving a most useful purpose.

The alliance and its pendant, the third party, are talked about all the while. But for the national election, it is alleged, there would be no third party in the state next year, some say. But your correspondent thinks there are a lot of malcontents and soreheads who have a craze for this third party and think that by organizing and advancing it they show their "independence," as they term it, and get an opportunity to lead, which in a regular political organization they could never hope to secure. The democrats will bury them, however, in November, 1892, aided by the conservative alliance element.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



Blind.

They are blind who will not try a box of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

for the disorders which grow out of Impaired Digestion. For a Weak Stomach, Constipation Disordered Liver, Sick Headache, or any Bilious and Nervous ailments, they take the place of an entire medicine chest.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 21

Change of Officers in the Mutual Printing Company.

Mr. H. C. Sawtell purchased the interests of the Delbridge Brothers in the Mutual Printing Company, and under the new organization the officers are as follows:

H. C. Sawtell, president.
Leon P. Sawtell, secretary and treasurer.
Horace Crawford, general manager.
The directors are H. C. Sawtell, Leon P. Sawtell, Horace Crawford, W. S. Duncan, John S. Cook and E. E. Kirby.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M. MAFFIT, Atlanta, Ga.

The public generally is hereby cordially invited to attend the opening of the

STANDARD WAGON COMPANY

At their handsome new five-story building, Nos. 38 and 40 Walton street, in postoffice block, Tuesday, November 3, 1891. Music afternoon and evening by United States Fourth Artillery band.

Special bargains for everybody that day. Let the ladies attend and see exact duplicates of President Harrison's four state carriages.

JUST RECEIVED IN DRESS GOODS | NOVELTIES | JUST RECEIVED IN CLOAKS. | JUST RECEIVED IN SILKS.

Our second stock consisting of all the latest designs and newest shades in

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Is open for your inspection. Bedford Cord in all shades. Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths. Novelties in Crepe effects in all designs and colors.

NEW TRIMMINGS in jet, feathers, and furs in all widths.

LADIES' CLOAKS. MISSES' CLOAKS. CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

ALL SIZES. ALL STYLES. ALL WEIGHTS.

This department abounds in the newest and most perfect fitting garments on the market.

Feather Capes and feather Boas in new lengths and shapes. Call and examine them.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

66 & 68 WHITEHALL St.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

A New Book—Rich, Rare and Racy.

BY BILL ARP.

The Constitution Publishing Company is pleased to announce that they have now in press, and will be ready for sale and delivery about the 1st of December, Bill Arp's last and best work—a book that will be a treasure in every household all over this broad land. There is not a line in its pages that will give offense, but it will cheer and brighten the evening fireside. Its humor and its philosophy are delightfully blended, its sketches true to nature, and its style unique and Arpian.

We confidently expect that every family that has been following Bill Arp in THE CONSTITUTION will order a copy of this admirable book—a book that Uncle Remus says will be a "classic," and James B. Randall, the author of "My Maryland," says "will live and be treasured long after our other humorists are dead and forgotten."

This book has been printed from electrotype plates. It is illustrated, and will be handsomely bound. Send in your orders early so as to insure a copy in ample time for the Christmas stocking.

Price, postpaid, $1.50. nov1-6dtsunwk4t

A GREAT SUCCESS.

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The choir, under the direction of Mrs. W. L. Peel, will furnish appropriate music.

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JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT.

We have lying on our table an old book ...ished at New London, Conn., in 1821. It is ...autobiography written by the distinguished ...reacher whose name stands at the head of this ...ketch.

Fifty years ago Mr. Maffit was one of the ...ost celebrities of the Methodist church. As a ...reacher he was classed with such men as Dur... Bascom and George Pierce. He was a ...native of Ireland, having been born in Dublin, ...1794. His parents, he tells us, belonged to ...the Methodist "society," but were "rigidly at...ached to the established church." This state...ment sounds odd enough to the uninitiated who ...do not know that in its earliest years Method...ism was not so much a church as a religious ...association, within the pale of the English ...church. For a long time its Sabbath services ...were not held during canonical hours, and its ...ministers and members received the sacre...ment at the hands of the clergy of the estab...lishment.

John Wesley, the immortal founder, had ...that savored of a superstitious dread of schism. ...He feared nothing so much unless it was the ...devil, about whose personality he entertained ...not even the shred of a doubt. It was the ...work and weariness of his last years to prevent ...a separation which he clearly foresaw was in...evitable after his death, and which he provided ...for in that famous legal document, the "Deed ...of Declaration," which he enrolled in the court ...of chancery in 1784.

In this faith, pure and simple, Mr. Maffit ...was brought up by his pious parents, and yet ...confesses that for a few years he was way...ward and reckless in no ordinary degree. His ...conversion, of which he has furnished full de...tails in this autobiography, bears a close re...semblance to that of John Bunyan and the ...Rev. John Newton. Religion amongst the ...early Methodists and the older Puritans, was not ...a revolution but a cataclysm. The line of ...ravage between the old and the new was ...swept. Maffit had his share of visions and ...soundings, and hand to hand conflicts with ...Apollyon in the valley of humiliation. Let ...the beardless theologians of the present ...generation mock these experiences of the ...fathers.

There may have been a bit of superstition ...and a greater amount of subjectiveness in all ...this, but when they were converted it was from ...head to heel and from center to circumference. ...It made them the moral heroes who went ...forth to the spiritual conquest of the American ...wilderness and the moral uplifting of the ...Cornish miners and the weavers and spinners ...of Manchester and the sailors of the London ...and Liverpool dockyards.

It gave Asbury and McKendree to America, ...Gideon Ousley to Ireland and John Nelson ...and a score like him to England. Shortly af...ter his conversion Maffit sailed for America, ...where he was destined to find a wide field ...for the exercise of his marvelous gifts as a ...preacher.

Before leaving his native land, however, he ...had some novel experiences as a street preach...er, being jeered and occasionally rotten-egged, ...and other such treatment as the Salvation ...Army of today receives from the hoodlums ...and gutter snipes of our populous centers. On ...one occasion he attempted to break up a ball ...by a stirring exhortation, followed by an en...thusiastic prayer. For this misplaced and ill-...timed zeal he got much ridicule, and narrowly ...escaped a broken head.

Upon his arrival in America he found that ...Methodism had better social recognition than ...in Ireland, and in some of the middle states ...had rooted itself in the higher strata of the ...population.

Adjusting himself to his altered environ...ment, he laid aside his more aggressive meth...ods and cultivated a pulpit style not unlike ...that of Milburn, the blind chaplain of the ...house of representatives, and only a shade more ...exuberant in fancy than that of John Sum...merfield.

Dr. Hoss, of Nashville, in his admirable ...ecumenical address on the religious press, says ...of Maffit that "he was an Irishman and an or...ator, two words that mean the same thing." ...This is true, but it must not be forgotten that ...Ireland has distinct schools and grades of ora...tory. Burke and Curran were both Irish ora...tors, but the former was ponderous—the latter ...indulged in flights of fancy that suited better ...a jury room than the house of commons. ...Maffit in the pulpit had a striking resemblance ...to Curran at the bar, by no means so classical ...but yet the same nimble fancy and a diction ...equally gorgeous. We never heard Mr. Maffit ...preach, nor did he leave a volume of sermons, ...so that we are compelled to rely on traditional ...accounts, which are vague and unsatisfactory. ...A very dear friend of ours listened to a series ...of sermons delivered by Mr. Maffit at Albany. ...N. Y., far back in the thirties. At that time, ...his friend, since greatly distinguished on the ...bench, was a law student in the office of Hon. ...Nathan Hoffman. He was himself a man of ...thorough culture and decided gifts as an elo...cutionist. He spoke of Maffit as a charming ...preacher, whose delivery was faultless, and ...whose word painting was unrivalled by any ...minister to whom he had then listened. He ...was able to recall some passages that thrilled ...him in the recital, but which have dropped out ...of my own memory.

But this matters little, as this friend's testi...mony was borne by all his contemporaries. Dr. ...Fredrick Pierce also put a high estimate on Mr. ...Maffit's ability as a preacher. At one period ...of his life Mr. Maffit was chosen editor of the ...Nashville Advocate, no mean compliment to ...any writer.

His latter years were saddened and shadow...ed by bodily affliction. Nor is it amiss to say ...that he suffered from other causes that we do ...not care to dwell upon. To his dying day he ...retained the affection and confidence of thous...ands who trusted implicitly in his ministerial ...and personal integrity, believing him to be the ...victim of persecution. He died and is buried ...in Mobile, Ala., much loved and honored in ...that center of Alabama Methodism.

Mr. Maffit left several sons, one of whom was ...a gallant captain of our confederate navy, and ...a bosom friend of that old "sea lion," Admiral ...Semmes, and of his right bower, Captain Kell. ...The adjutant general of Georgia. Another of ...his sons, now dead, was the husband of Mrs. ...Maffit, of this city. That late noble Christian ...woman, Mrs. B. B. Crew, was his grand-...daughter. One of Dr. Maffit's daughters was ...the wife of Mirabeau B. Lamar, the second ...president of Texas. Others of Atlanta and ...Mobile's worthiest citizens are related to this ...eminent minister by marriage or consanguin...ity.

I had hoped to find in the book to which I ...alluded in the outset some specimens of his ...pulpit productions, but it was written while ...he was quite young—twenty-five years of age—...and still we detect in his pious reflections scat...tered throughout the volume, the buddings of that genius which in after years made him a most attractive and able minister of the gospel.

In his youth he seems at intervals to have paid court to the "tuneful nine." Some of the first fruits are found in several short poems which constitute an appendix to his autobiography. They remind us of the earlier poems of Henry Kirke White, having about them the same religious fervor and flavor. As they are the immature products of his younger years, they are not to be tried by the canons of a sterner criticism. They, doubtless, would have a charm for many readers.

Henry Biddleman Bascom was a sharp contrast to the eminent minister just sketched. He was a native of New York, but from an early age was identified with southern Methodism.

When a mere strippling he entered the ministry, first in Ohio afterwards in Kentucky, where his ministerial fortunes were strangely checkered. He was, when still young, a man of majestic features and figure, with a Jovian brow and an eye to "threaten and command." He affected fine clothes, which amongst not a few of his clerical contemporaries was esteemed a grievous fault. His style of speech in the pulpit subjected him to censure, and not a few "plain packstaff Methodists" amongst the laity and a goodly number of the old-fashioned elders in the ministry greatly feared that the youthful orator was a bit too self-conceited.

It was, therefore, considered a wise policy to send the young preacher to mountain circuits, where the rough and tumble experiences of itinerant life would take the starch out of his clerical vestments. But young Bascom had "the root of the matter" in him, and came forth from the ordeal strengthened in purpose and in far better repute with preachers and people.

It was a lucky chance for Bascom that brought him to the knowledge of Henry Clay. Mr. Clay was charmed with his conversation and preaching, and is credited with saying that he had no equal in the American pulpit. This endorsement of the Kentucky giant gave Bascom the entree to the best circles and the foremost positions in the Methodist church.

In a few years he was chosen as a delegate to the general conference, where he was destined to win greater distinction.

In the memorable conference of 1844, he was in some respects the most conspicuous of the southern delegates in that body of representative men. As a debater he made no considerable figure, being overshadowed by such trained disputants as Winans, of Mississippi, Capers, of South Carolina, Smith and Early, of Virginia, and Paine, of Tennessee. But when it came to the appointment of some one to prepare the protest of the southern minority, Bascom was selected for that purpose, and discharged that duty with marked ability.

In the Louisville convention of the next year (1845), which organized the M. E. Church South, on the basis of the plan of separation adopted the previous year by the general conference, his valuable services were again in requisition. He it was that prepared a paper setting forth the reasons for separation—a document which in clearness of statement and vigor of argument compares favorably with Webster's letter to Baron Hulseman.

Dr. Bascom, because of his scholarly attainments was at different times made president of two or more colleges and universities.

At the second general conference held at St. Louis in 1850, Dr. Bascom was elected to the episcopacy. Contrary to immemorial custom he was designated to preach his own ordination sermon. That grandest effort of his ministry gave assurance that in his new and responsible position he would be a blessing to the church which had so highly honored him. But his episcopal career was cut short by an untimely death, having, we believe, presided at but a single session of an annual conference.

Leaving these brief biographical details, we proceed to speak of his characteristics as a pulpit orator.

We have already remarked that Maffit and Bascom were sharply contrasted in their pulpit styles. The former had a larger share of the "suaviter in modo," and with more fancy had less of the Miltonic imagination. Bascom, in consequence of his better educational advantages, was more classical and more logical. But we question if he was the equal of Maffit in the ability to melt and move a vast assembly. In Bascom there was more of that majestic bearing and intellectual sweep which was seen in Thomas Chalmers when he thundered from the pulpit of the Toon church, and in some wise shook Scotland from Maiden Kirk to John O'Groats.

Bascom loved the great themes of Revelations. He liked to toy with thunderings and lightnings of Sinai and to portray in vivid colors the scenes of the general judgment. When standing on these loftier altitudes of Christian thought he was as much at home as the eagle when he spurns some Alpine summit and soars right onward and upward to the sun.

Bishop Bascom published several volumes of college lectures, and we believe but a single volume of sermons. These latter have been widely read and much admired by the younger Methodist clergy, and some of them have been so inconsiderate as to attempt to imitate Bascom's pulpit methods. It is the old story of the stripling David in Saul's armor, but some of them were not as wise as the son of Jesse, who put aside the battle harness of the stalwart Benjaminite and went forth to the combat with his shepherd's sling and a few stones gathered out of the wayside brook.

But we recur to his ordination sermon at St. Louis in 1850 as his masterpiece. Demosthenes made many wonderful orations, but none of them was equal to the "Oration on the Crown." Bascom likewise preached a number of great sermons, but in none of them did he reach the high-water mark of his genius, except in that notable discourse. The text was: "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." Of course the burden of the sermon was the atonement. It happily blended argument and appeal. It was logic at a white heat. It was eloquence such as might become the tongue of an angel who, returning from an errand to some far-off planet, hovered for a brief while on poised wing above reprobate Jerusalem and was an eye-witness of the crucifixion. So thrilling was the sermon that gray-haired veterans wept like children, and some shouted "Hosannah to the son of David!"

The peroration was a climax of beauty and power. We can only recall it in part. Said the newly elected bishop: "When we speak of the cross we do not refer to that symbol of redemption as it blazed on the imperial labarum of Constantine, nor yet as it appeared in the mystic monogram of the Rosicrucian, but that divine cross of Calvary, all stained with hallowed blood, which is the sign and seal of a world's redemption. Let its precious light go forth to the ends of creation, until from every dwelling place of universal being there shall be heard the loud acclaim: "The cross! The cross!! The cross!!!"

W. J. S.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

By Virge Moose.

For The Constitution.

It was on the eve of the great battle of Lookout mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Our Georgia brigade was in the entrenchments at the base of Lookout mountain. On our left there was heavy picket-firing on the side of the mountain. The shells were screaming over our heads and cutting branches from the trees, and we were in imminent danger of being killed by them as well as the pieces of bursting shells and their contents.

As darkness came on, the fighting grew hotter and hotter until we could see the flash fo the guns as they came nearer and nearer together, until it looked like thousands of fireflies on the side of the mountain.

We were eating parched corn as we watched the progress of the battle, and saw Grant's thousands driving our poor, half-clad and hungry soldiers up the mountain. The yelling was something terrible to contemplate.

How stoutly our men contended for every inch of ground as they fought against, as it looked to us from the valley, an enemy of ten to their one. Finally the enemy gained the top and the men retreated.

We were then ordered to move, and fell back to Missionary Ridge in the night, where we slept until daylight.

When dawn came we could plainly see the United States flag floating on Lookout, and more of them in Chattanooga, and thousands of yankees camped on the commons around the city.

We were on the extreme left of our two army corps and our brigade was strung out in one single rank along the top of the ridge.

The sun was about one hour high when we heard the battle commence on our right, near the river, some five or six miles from us.

Now we did not have any breast works, neither do I remember seeing any works on the ridge, but I have heard we had breast works between the Cleveland railroad and the river. Be that as it may, we had none whatever.

By 12 o'clock, the battle was terrific, and we could plainly hear the charges of the enemy, as they tried our lines time after time. We heard every few minutes that the enemy was falling back—that our line could not be broken, but the repeated charges contradicted this.

About 1 o'clock we saw the great mass of Grant's army forming on the city commons. Line after line was formed to come against our single line, and I remember of our boys saying afterwards that they heard General Grant give the command: "Attention—world! By nations, right wheel! Forward! Guide center! March!" and it certainly looked that way. They started ten columns deep with about ten rods between them to drive our single column from the ridge. I remember seeing an officer on a white horse galloping up and down his lines giving orders, and long before they were in range our boys were shooting at him. We had a battery and we could see the gaps in the enemy's line that our grape and canister made when they were half a mile away. But they did not care for that—they would close up and keep coming.

Our old works were at the foot of the hill and their first line lay down behind them until the other lines came up. Then on they came until they got under the hill out of sight.

But we advanced downward until we could see them slowly climbing higher and higher, and we kept firing it into them and killed and wounded a great many of them without losing a single man so far, yet we were in a very precarious position; as we had no support on our left, and knew they would soon have a position on the summit of the ridge. Near sunset we saw the enemy gain the top, 200 yards on our left, and our men were completely run over and demoralized and fell back in great disorder, and I followed suit.

Darkness soon put a stop to the rout, and in the darkness without any orders whatever, there was a dense mass of confederates assembled on the banks of the Chickamauga and calling for the respective rights and commands.

But we crossed on pontoon bridges and soon got to Chickamauga station, where our supplies were. There were thousands of bushels of corn there at the depot, and many cars were burned to keep the enemy from getting it. All the night we kept polling back in the direction of Ringgold.

When daylight came General Pat Cleborn's division was in the rear, the enemy pushing him close, when, forming a line on each side of a gap in the mountain, he ambushed them and killed a great many of them without losing a man. This put a stop to the retreat.

General Bragg passed us, and I remember seeing the tears running down his face because he had been defeated.

Two months before at the battle of Chickamauga, General Bragg had Longstreet's and Buckner's corps with him, who were then at Knoxville and was defeated by General Burnside. On the other hand, General Grant had brought his army from Vicksburg and reinforced Resncran's.

In consequence, the enemy were doubly reinforced, while Bragg's force was reduced almost half at the Chickamauga battle, and the result could not have been otherwise.

General Bragg was a good officer, and his old soldiers were highly indignant at his removal.

We never saw him any more.

We fell back to Dalton, Ga., and the enemy was for the first time on our beloved Georgia soil, and the war was ended for the winter.

We went into winter quarters four miles north of Dalton, and built shanties and rested, were drilled, inspected and reviewed.

A great many who lived in East Tennessee and north Georgia deserted and never came back.

I must relate one incident that happened about February, 1864.

Our Georgia brigade were target shooting.

The target was a piece of canvass ten feet square, and checked into 6x6 squares and numbered. The bull's eye was a foot in diameter. The distance was a quarter of a mile. The man who made the best shot in the company was relieved from all duty, and in the regiment was to have an eighteen-day furlough.

General Stovall, our brigadier, was there with all his staff. Ours was the first company and the orderly sergeant called the roll, and as his name was called each man stepped forward and shot.

I had a Springfield rifle, as bright as a silver dollar, that I had traded for, from one of the Forty-second Georgia, one night when he was not there—the way we had trading with each other, when we had a sorry article and wanted to get rid of it.

When my name was called I boldly stepped out and fired, and Marshall L. Smith (who was behind a stump at the target) hollowed back that it was in half an inch of the center. That was the proudest moment of my life. The thought of seeing father and mother and my sweetheart flashed through my mind in an instant, and General Stovall, calling me by name (which I received as a great compliment) told me to load my gun for him to shoot.

Now, two weeks before the general had me arrested in Dalton for being there without a pass, and I was put on double duty for three days. So I put two cartridges in my gun, so that if one missed the other might hit.

When the general pulled the trigger, the gun kicked him around about twice, and one of the boys swore he saw the dust fly up 200 yards to the right of the target.

But I made the best shot in the Fifty-second, and got my eighteen-day furlough, and now ask the general to forgive me if he is still living.

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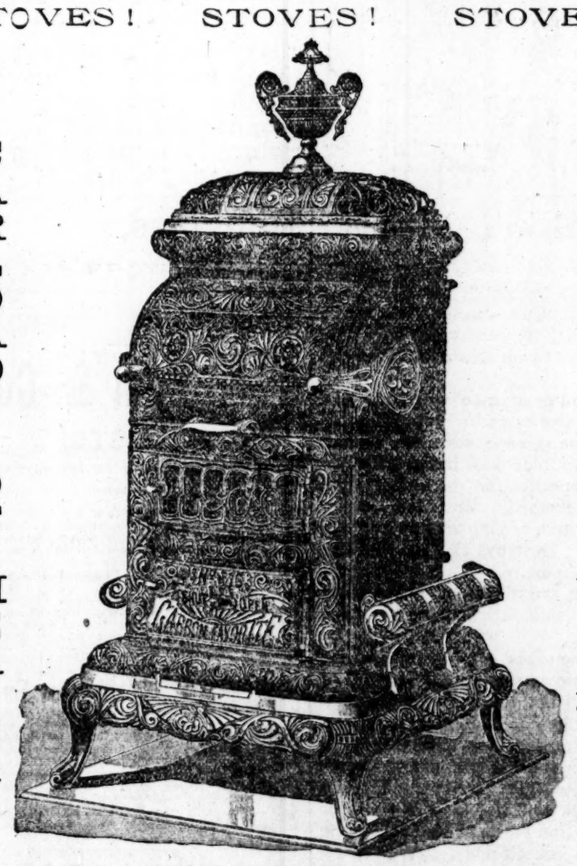
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Wax dolls, 15 inches	9
Wax dolls, 18 inches	13
Toilet soap, Sweet Cream, Glycerine, Virginette Bouquet, Wild Locust, Honey, Virdinna Bouquet, Tuberose, Forestry Club, Carbolic, Tar, Castile, Shaving (regular 10c cake), 3 cakes in box	15
Palma Rosa, Brown Windsor, 3 cakes in box.	13
Turkish bath, Glycerine, Japanese Buoquet and Honey, per doz	30
English Pyramid, fine for office	7
Nickel-inserted rubber lead pencils, per doz.	15
Finished steel scissors, any size	23
Leather back, bristle cloth brushes	37
Backgammon and check-box, with dice	23
Parcheesi, Innocence Abroad, etc	95
Little Bopeep, National Guards, Mother Goose, Forbidden Fruit, etc	23
Royal Guard, Mikado, Little Chicks, Traders, etc	9
Swans-Down face powder	8
Cascarilla	3
Nickel and old silver match safes	
Pen-holders, swell handle, per doz	
Oil cloth school bags	13
Knit satchels	17
Steel combs, 4-inch, 5c; 5½-inch, 8c; 6-inch.	9
Unbreakable comb	17
Children's round combs	8
Ebony hand-carved cabinet picture frame	13
Rubber hair pins, per doz	8
Rodgers' triple plated knives and forks per set	$ 1.95
Rodgers' table spoons per set	2.35
Rodgers' tea spoons per set	1.20
Sterling plated knives and forks per set	90
Sterling plated table spoons per set	75
Sterling plated tea spoons per set	40
Sterling plated child's sets 3 pieces	23
Pearl handle silver bolstered knives in plush case	9.65
Pearl handle silver bolstered butter knife in plush case	2.95
Pearl handle silver bolstered child's set, 3 pieces in plush case	3.85
Celluloid white handle knives per set	4.65
Quadruple plate butter dish	2.25
Quadruple plate syrup can	2.25
Solid silver tea spoons per set	6 65
Solid silver table spoons per set	14 35

Full line of dolls and toys which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

L. SNIDER,

84 Whitehall St.

THE THOROUGHBRED.

The Only Genuine Aristocrat in the World.

THE STORY OF THE BLOODED HORSE

From the Days of the Queen of Sheba Down to Mohammed, and on to Our Own.

For The Constitution.

The only genuine aristocrat on earth is the thoroughbred horse. Compared with his pedigree, the blood of the best born man is a mud-puddle, for no family, however great, has remained long without the mixture of some humbler strain. But the presence of a single drop of blood from an animal whose name is not written in the stud book is enough to bar a horse from this class. It is true the stud book with two exceptions gives no dates earlier than the eighteenth century, but every thoroughbred horse now in existence can be traced to one of three horses brought to England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, from a country where the reputation of a horse is a matter of pride and triumph to a whole tribe, and his capture or death almost as great a calamity as the loss of their chief, where he lives with the family, petted by the



SALVATOR.

children, washed, and combed and decorated by the women, and where his pedigree is their most precious record. The Arabs claim that every horse of the Kochlani, as they call their royal breed, can show direct descent from one of the mares that carried the prophet Mahomet, and they are fond of asserting that these mares were descended from the horses which the queen of Sheba brought as a present to King Solomon.

The three horses who stamped themselves so indelibly upon the English breed were the Darley Arabian, the Godolphin Arabian (or, more accurately Barb, for he came from the Barbary states and differed somewhat from the true Arab, and the Byerly Turk, so called, because he was the charger of Captain Byerly, an English officer in the Irish wars of King William III in 1689. The Darley was the true Arab, and became the progenitor of a large majority of all the thoroughbred horses now in existence. The Godolphin came to England from France, where a gentleman by the name of Coke saw him hitched to a cart in the streets of Paris. Struck by his appearance, he inquired about him, and finding that he came from Africa, bought him, it is said, for 10 guineas, and presented him to the earl of Godolphin. His height was fifteen hands, and he had an enormously high crest. Each of these horses is represented by descendants whose brilliant records on the turf have made them historical, and modern pedigrees are not usually traced any further back. The Darley is represented by two lines, one through Flying Childers, and the other through Bartlett's Childers. Snap and Waxy were through the former line and Eclipse through the latter. Flying Childers was the wonder of his age and was never beaten. Of course the time-honored tradition of his running a mile in a minute is a transparent fiction, as a horse would have to cover eighty-eight feet—that is make more than three strides in a second. Eclipse was the property of a Mr. O'Kelly. In his first race against a large field of horses, his owner offered, before the horses started for the second heat, to name the order in which every one would finish. This seemed to be an impossible offer, and bets at great odds were made. When called on to declare the order, Mr. O'Kelly shouted: "Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere." As Eclipse distanced the whole field, they had, in turf language, no place, and Mr. O'Kelly won a large fortune.

Eclipse started eighteen times and was never beaten. The representative of the Byerly Turk is the great King Herod, foaled in 1758. Herod was a bay fifteen hands three inches, possessing great girth and length combined with immense staying powers. He was bred by the duke of Cumberland, the uncle of George III. Of Herod's progeny Woodpecker, Glencoe and Bay Middleton are the most famous. Glencoe was imported to this country, and his daughters were bred to our immortal Lexington with such success that it was called the golden cross.

Bay Middleton was so fast that when his owner was asked if he could stay for four miles, said he couldn't say as no horse he had ever met could stay with him for a mile and a half. The Godolphin is represented by Matchless and Sorcerer. Speaking generally the Darley is the stout blood, the Turk the speedy blood and the Godolphin the large breed, but with a tendency to die out, and nowadays extremely rare. To show the value of pure blood, Samson, a horse of the eighteenth century, was of unknown pedigree. He was one of the best horses of the day and his son Bay Malton, was as good. Their success raised quite an outcry against the theory of the breeders, and



FIRENZI.

no doubt many an honest old farmer and stock raiser held forth to admiring audiences of open-mouthed rustics about the foolishness of this 'ere new fangled doctrine that a 'orse can't run bekase he hasn't got 'is name in the blessed stud book. Look at Samson; warn't he a good 'un? and 'e gets a colt just as good as 'isself. It's all rot, thet's what I says. But in the next generation the advocates of pure blood had the laugh on their side. No colt of Bay Malton was worth his feed, and today no intelligent breeder would touch a horse that had any trace of the Samson blood.

Our American thoroughbred is of truly royal blood. Almost every horse now on our turf who is not the result of later importations is descended from Diomed, one of the best grandsons of King Herod. He was brought to Virginia and his son, Sir Archy, born in 1805, became so famous that his colts were eagerly sought by breeders. The great Lexington, who thirty years ago shared in the public heart a place with Flora Temple, was the best son of Boston, who was the best son of Timoleon, who was the best son of Sir Archy, who was the best son of Diomed, who was the best son of Florizel, a son of Herod.

In looking at a thoroughbred one is struck with the fineness of his head, with its broad forehead, delicate ears, taper muzzle and nostrils widely distented showing their lining of rich blood red. The neck is rather long and decidedly straight, the arch so much admired in the saddle horse being positively objectionable. This straight line is nature's provision that the circulation of air in the windpipe may be as free as possible. The body seems long, but it will be found that a large part of it is taken up by the shoulders and hind quarters, and that the middle piece is not actually longer than in the horse who from inferior shoulders and quarters appears eight inches shorter, just as the apparent slimness of the legs is deceptive. Stand in front and they look as thin as a deer's legs, but stand at one side and you see at once how wide this flat bone of the lower leg is. Put a cart horse alongside and his leg would make two of the thoroughbred's, but the bone of the latter actually weighs the most. One is as fine and dense as ivory, the other coarse and porous like a sponge. The mane and tail are very fine and silky, but rather scanty, and the hair is perfectly straight. A big flowing tail and tossing mane, with a tendency to curl, are sure signs of cold blood. The skin is very thin and shows plainly the delicate network of veins which it hardly seems to cover. These three types of thoroughbreds are taken from The Illustrated American of 1890, and are capital likenesses. Salvator (No. 1) is undoubtedly the fastest running horse America has ever produced, who lowered the record four seconds in one day, whereas it had previously taken fifteen years to bring it down five. His time was a mile in 1.35½. Firenzi (No. 2) does not occupy quite so brilliant a place. You could hardly call her the queen of the turf, for the famous Miss Woodford, owned by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, was of higher quality; but she is the best mare now on the track, and her grace, beauty and courage have made her an immense favorite with the public. Tenny (No 3) the little homely swayback as he is called, is about as homely a thoroughbred as ever looked through a bridle, but he is a horse of some phenomenal performances, and like Firenzi, a great favorite. There is nothing queerer than a horse's popularity. Tenny is as ugly morally as he is physically. He has a beastly temper and is one of the hardest horses in existence to ride. Yet he never wins a race without a perfect storm of applause, while Kingston, a magnificent animal, probably next to Salvator, the best all-round horse in America, is not popular and rarely excites any enthusiasm.

Talking of enthusiasm, horsemen tell a good story on General Abe Buford, of Kentucky. He was considerably over six feet, and as jolly as he was big. When his favorite horse, Enquirer, galloped down the homestretch a victor, amid a shouting, cheering crowd, the general looked for something to wave. His hat was gone; he had thrown that up and lost it in the crowd. Just then he caught sight of two little niggers belonging to the innumerable army of rubbers and helpers around the great racing stables, grinning from ear to ear as they peeped through the fence. Seizing one in each hand, he lifted them over the rails, waved them frantically, rapped their wooly heads together and set them down.

Temper is an important element. As a rule the thoroughbred is kind and gentle, considering what moderate work he does and how he is fed and kept, but when he is ugly he is about the ugliest horse on earth. His will is indomitable, and punishment seems to make him savage. I remember a well-known horse in California named Bradley. The first time I saw him there was a great crowd, and the boys were lining the outside fence of the track with the usual determination of their kind to see it all. A big and very important darky announced: "You boys had better get down. When Bradley comes out he's gwine to clean dat fence sure." And sure enough the first thing that he did after the jockey had been carefully lifted up and put on his back, was to dash himself against the fence with a violence that threatened to bring down half a dozen panels. Two strong men at his head tried for fifteen minutes to get him somewhere near the starting point. Sometimes in his frantic kicks and struggles he would shake them both off and when they finally got him faced the right way the others had got fifty feet away. Yet such was his speed and pluck that he ran through the crowd and finished second, having undoubtedly beaten himself by his vile temper.

The worst thoroughbred of this generation was Cruiser, the famous horse that Mr. Rarey tamed by his method and exhibited. He had killed two grooms, and was known as the "man-eater." A racer of the last century was always ridden with swords, which were strong, light sticks, attached at one end to the bit and at the other to the saddle to keep him from turning his head and seizing his rider by the leg.

The case of the horse Forrester, who, finding that he was being passed, seized his opponent by the lower jaw and held on until both jockeys had to dismount, was not a case of temper but of intense desire to win.

Sulking is a more common form of bad temper than violence. Boston was a sulker, and several times stopped short in the middle of a race and refused to move.

His temper was inherited by some of his descendants. I owned a granddaughter of his, the most persistently and incurably vicious animal I have ever ridden. In fact, she was an equine lunatic, and would jump over a precipice or run into the side of a house if she got a chance.

In the matter of color, there is not much variety among thoroughbred horses; probably 70 per cent are bay or chestnut. Brown comes next, while probably 10 per cent would cover all the gray, white and black horses.

Mixed colors, such as roan and piebald, are absolutely ruled out, being characteristic of impure breeds.

Everybody knows the old saying:

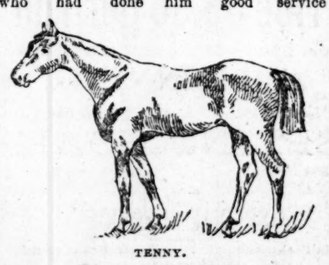
Four white legs and a white nose,
Cut his throat and give him to the crows;

And this, which is said to come from the Arabs:

One white foot buy a horse,
Two white feet try a horse,
Three white feet look well about him,
Four white feet go without him.

In spite of this, the great Lexington had four white stockings and a blaze on his forehead.

Salvator has even more white on each leg and a white nose, and the equally famous Dexter, so long the king of the trotting turf, was white nearly up to his knees. Most of the Arabs that have been brought to this country have been light colored, and sometimes spotted. This is said to be because the tribes will not sell their best horses, which are generally of darker colors, for any price; what we get being really the refuse. Probably the best Arab that has been in this country was the gray stallion presented by Ibrahim Pacha, the viceroy of Egypt, to Colonel Jennifer, formerly of the confederate service, who had done him good service



TENNY.

as inspector of cavalry. I saw him at the Maryland state fair in 1872. He was exquisitely formed, though almost a pony by our standard. I don't think he was over fourteen hands. His head was more delicate and stag-like than our thoroughbreds. His legs, though slender, were magnificently muscled, and his haunches carried the line of the back straight out to the root of the tail with no perceptible droop, which gave the idea of great propelling power. The increase in size of the English and American thoroughbred up to sixteen hands and three inches, is due first to the crossing of the eastern blood with the old English breed, which itself had a good share of eastern blood through the Spanish barbs, which were in such demand for the use of the medieval knight and which came with the Moors from Africa.

And second, from judicious breeding, and it is a striking proof of the value of this breeding that the result should surpass the original. But there is no question of the fact that the modern race horse is both in speed and endurance superior to the best Arabs. Some years ago it was tested very fairly and thoroughly. There had been for some years a popular theory in England that the breed was deteriorating in strength and lasting qualities for want of fresh importations of the blood of the Darby and Godolphin Arabians. A great authority on sport, Mr. Apperby, known widely by his nom de plume, Nimrod, pointed to the portraits of Childers and Eclipse, evidently stocky, pony-built horses, and argued how improbable it was that they could have competed with the long-striding powerful modern horse. They replied with a great deal of sentimental rot about the greatness of Nature in her untrammeled moods and all that sort of thing. Being a hard-headed man he cut the discussion short by the announcement that he was going to settle it practically. He chose a couple of English thoroughbreds, a horse, Sharper, and a mare, Minna, being particularly careful not to take an animal in any way above the average, but rather what we would call a Brighton Beacher.

He took letters to the viceroy of Egypt, who permitted him to pick twenty horses from the royal stud, the choicest that Africa could furnish. To make the test in every way favorable to the native horses, a straight course ten miles long was measured on the desert sands, and a temporary stand was put up at the finish for the viceroy and his court. The English horses galloped by fairly fresh for so severe a race, leaving the first of the Arabs almost literally out of sight, beaten by hundreds of yards. Then the advocates of the native breeds gave the Arab up, but began upon the wonderful endurance of the Cossack horses of the Don, and claimed that while the English horse could undoubtedly beat them for ten miles, he would have no chance for a hundred. Immediately the practical man started off to settle this. He obtained permission from the Russian government to choose from the chargers of the Cossacks of the imperial guard their finest horse, and started the same two against him for a race of 100 miles. The mare bolted soon after starting and ran up a steep hill. Being badly blown she was withdrawn and Sharper was left to fight it out. He finished his hundred miles inside of nine hours, of course very much exhausted, but still able to go a little hobbling canter, which the thoroughbred can do as long as he can stand. An hour and a half later the Cossack was towed in by half the regiment, some hauling at the ropes and the rest holding him up on his feet. He had been unable to carry his rider before half the distance was accomplished, and a child was substituted. Then they took him off and led their horse. When finally he was unable to go another step they attached ropes and hauled him in. Since then nothing has been heard about improving the breed by any more native stock. The truth is that while the thoroughbred can not live and work on grass, as the Indian pony can, give him grain and he will beat any horse on earth at any test of speed or endurance that can be devised. Nor is there any real foundation for the idea that he is deteriorating in endurance.

Old men talk of Black Maria's five four-mile heats, but it is the pace that tells. Maria's fastest heat was outside of 7:45, (about 7:49, I think). Compare that with TenBroeck's 7:15½. It wouldn't kill TenBroeck to run all the afternoon at a 7:50 gait. Then think of Salvator's mile which would be four miles in 6:22. Of course no horse could hold that gait, but such tremendous pace shows how much reserve he would have in running four miles against the horse of fifty years ago. In fact, Maria's four miles would be an exercising gallop for him. It is all a matter of fashion. Anglo mania has invaded the turf as well as society and the single dash at queer distances, like a mile and an eighth and five furlongs, has superseded the old race of heats. It is as broad as it is long for the spectator and race goer, for now they give him seven races where they formerly gave two or three. Weight is a much better and truer test of endurance than distance, and the weights have been raised almost to the English scale, and a jockey can now make riding a life business instead of having to leave the pig skin on account of the inability to get down to the weight just about the time when his experience and judgment begin to make him truly valuable.

There is no reason why we should not produce jockeys worthy to succeed such artists as Archer, Fordham, Challoner, or even the renowned Chifney.

As between the English and the American thoroughbred there is probably very little to choose. It is almost impossible to make a fair test, for a sea voyage and change of climate and water affect a horse so much that it may be a year before he is fit to run, and he may never take kindly to the change.

And the time test is unsatisfactory, for the English take no special account of time, and official time is rarely given.

Mr. Richard TenBroeck made several plucky attempts to win the great Derby with an American horse; but while Prioress did well, she missed the prize, as did Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Parole, although he captured many good races. Finally the same gentleman succeeded in winning the Derby with Iroquois, and the same year, I think, Mr. Keene's Foxhall won the Prix de Paris, the French Derby. So that, in all probability, for generations to come, each nation will continue to think their own horses the best, which is a comfortable frame of mind for both.

EDWARD FIELD,
Captain Fourth Artillery.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite.
Chapter 2: Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.



A few hasty words before breakfast spoils the entire day.

It may be you can see in the above a decided misunderstanding between the twain that should be as one.

Do you ever arise with an extremely bad taste in your mouth? It may be you are severely constipated, troubled with indigestion.

No appetite for breakfast, feel hot and flushed. You feel either low spirited, or you display a nasty temper. Destroys the good feeling of your home.

These are different ways that Nature has to tell that she has been outraged.

Nature gives you fair notice that she requires assistance.

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"It is more than probable that the main specific and most important action of Carlsbad Sprudel Salts, the so-called solvent and liquifying action is dependent upon the alkaline constituents. We know the bile to be a saponaceous, that is alkaline, combination, and that the physiological use of the bile is to free the system from its superfluous fats. Now, what Nature accomplishes in its normal state, we produce artificially by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Salts."

This remedy is sovereign. It has been used in its original shape by emperors, kings, statesmen, poets, etc., for 500 years. Every drug tore has them. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on the bottle. Begin to use them today. Pleasant to take.



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"'Tis the twink of an eye.
'Tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health,
To the paleness of death."

When sudden fainting spells come upon a lady, you may always suspect some uterine disturbances or trouble, or some great disorder in the circulation and nerve centers. A remedy that has always proved successful in warding off and removing the tendency to a recurrence of fainting spells—that removes the cause of them, corrects the circulation of blood, and gives to the system that even running nervous energy so essential, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The "Prescription" is *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

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Largest assortment of gray hair switches and bangs in the city.
Also a large and complete assortment of linen stamped goods.
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ATLANTA RUBBER CO. 16 Decatur Street, Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing, Hose, etc.

LADIES' GERMAN CAPSULES are sure and safe. Eugene Jacobs' Pharmacy, 58 Marietta Street.

LESSONS IN OIL and China Painting at Lycett's Art Rooms, 93½ Whitehall street. Reduced rates for the summer months, especial training for ladies desirous of teaching; twenty years' experience; art materials for sale; write for lists and information.

C. P. MURPHY, Artificial Stone Worker. Sidewalks, Cellar, Stable and Brewery Floors. Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing. Numerous references on application. Estimates cheerfully given. Office: 25 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

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ATLANTA WIRE AND IRON WORKS Wire Railings, Wire Window Guards and Wire Elevator Enclosures for banks, stores, offices and public buildings. 30 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Leaders in Sewing Machines. Standard Paper Patterns. Fashion Gazettes free. 63 Peachtree street.

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STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—A high-grade machine of the very best material, case hardened steel at wearing points; runs 50 per cent lighter; 50 per cent faster; 200 per cent more noiseless than the vibrating shuttle machines. We challenge comparison with any machine on the market. Standard Sewing Machine Co., 121 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM WHISKY Habits Cured without physical or mental injury. Treatment identical with that of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Illinois. For part culars address THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Edgewood Avenue and Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA MARBLE WORKS Marble and Granite. Fine Monumental Work of every description. Robbins Bros., Proprietors. 33 Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. MORRISON Real Estate Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street. Makes a specialty of small homes in the city and suburbs, and is now offering some splendid bargains to home-seekers in three, four and five-room houses on easy payments.

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J. J. LOGUE Tents, Awnings and Mosquito Nets. Furniture repaired and upholstered. 13 Hunter street.

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MAIER & BERKELE Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc.; resetting diamonds and fine watch and jewelry repairing a specialty. 93 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

RELIANCE LIQUOR CO. Importers and Bottlers, 157 Decatur street, wants 5,000 orders for Wines and Liquors, in retail quantities, at wholesale prices. Put up in quarts, pints and jugs.

WELCH & TURMAN Renting, Sale and Investment Agents, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street, do strictly a commission business, giving patrons benefit of all margins and advances. Refer to any Atlanta bank

THE DRESDEN, China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Fruit Jars, Mackinaw Refrigerators, wholesale and retail. We are headquarters for all we sell. No larger assortment in the city. Prices low. Mueller & Koempel, No. 28 Pryor street, opposite Kimball House.

THOS. KIRKE & CO. Call and see our Oil Heating Stoves for offices, bedrooms or bathrooms. No smoke or odor. Send for circular.

THE OLD BOOK STORE Picture Framing.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH Mantels, Tile and Grates, Gas and Electric fixtures; Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters. Architectural sheet metal workers. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

ROSE'S "purity" RYE. (Pure-Rye-Tea), only at 12 Marietta street. The R. H. Rose Co.

J. M. SWANSON TICKET BROKER. RAILROAD TICKETS at reduced rates. Tickets bought and sold. 30 Wall St., opposite Union Depot.

GREAT SOUTH...

Or Observations ...
Successful Ag...

BY M. V. M...

"Linwood," Property of ...
M. Holt, Davidson ...

I have selected Govern... place, "Linwood," in D... although it is not exactly ... center of the state, it is su... to make a representati... tion. In the selection ... been guided by several g... the fact that Thomas M. ... wise and judicious gover... manufacturer, but that h... types of the successful far... all the man's relations to ... public interests in variou... advances individually in ... other branches of business...

He Has Never Forgotte... Plow,...

and today, while he has ... summit of fame and fortu... yet the pride and the re... farmers.

I knew Thomas M. Holt ... prominent either in the ... or among financial circles ... knew him when he was th... odical and practical farm... manufacturing capacity ... Carolina. Even then, so... his farm about which I ... known as

The Model Farm of ...

It was then—as it is toda... one man's life.

The Linwood farm has b... tly for several generations ... bought it, in 1866, from hi... Holt. The history of th... tory of countless other fi... farms in the south. Dr. ... as a soil-tiller, and he so... cause it was not paying h... from the investment. T... ernor Holt, has been a ... beginning of his career a... facts being ample justifi... him to the world in this ... farming.

In the making of his su... onel Holt did not to any ... his resources otherwise, ... those other resources in ... manufacturing interest w... peared the more importa... hence it is of Thomas M. ... I now write, somewhat ... otherwise, for he is alre... the world in political and ... tory.

Linwood is situated ... some fifteen miles east of ... both sides of the railroa... Richmond. Locally sp... heart of the old "Jersey ... Carolina, a locality colo... of the close of the revolu... families from New Jers... some natural advantages ... ages and drawbacks. ... over-generous with the ... mother has done here w... other regions everywhere ... roses about with thorns. ... the darkey aphorism, th...

You never find's d...
Close by 's a bit ...

There are some low-ly... and westward that al... after year, breed malaria ... are a consequence.

The Linwood farm no... thousand acres. I shou... largest and best part of ... rolling upland. There ... bottom—these given ... meadows and pasturage ... farm where the grasses ... and leading elements o... and this is another of t... to bring the plantation ... in this series.

There are three things ... to believe in as necess... farming of the south, an... peas and the sorghum ... the sine qua non in su... our people. The most ... timothy and orchard ... vated to any advantage ... the south, but peas and ... duced with profit anywh... to the Rio Grande, and ... not thrive well the farm... of the substitute, peas a...

The Germans—a natio... successful farmers—have ... orism in agricultural lor...

"No grass, no cattle; ... no manure, no grain, n... anything!"

So you see that those ...

With Thousands of ... before them, to guide ... made grass the basis ... ture.

On the Linwood farm ... four hundred acres devo... this there are about ... acres—say nearly half—... grasses. The plantation ... in grass, but the policy ... companies has been s... baled hay could not be ... tory extent, and hence, ... seventy-five acres of th... cently been broken up f... thing else.

I learn, by the way, ... could at one time be sh... O., to Orlando, Fla., a... than from Linwood to ... 800 miles less travel.

Our southern railway ... here, and ask themsel... roads doing for the ... southern farmer, parti... shall say more on this ...

Partly to circumven... and partly otherwise, ... turning much of his c... for market—he using ... chinery in the hulling ... high as one thousand ... clover seed in a single ... purchasing from him ... and twenty-five bushe... running usually from ... bushel. One bushel t... a fair yield. This, ho... the two annual crops t...

The remainder of t... cultivation on this pla... what as follows:

There are seventy ... hundred-pound bale th... six acres were run this ... els being harvested f... year there was seventy ... age about twenty bus... Mr. Kennedy, Colonel ... est land usually to th... sidered a real "standby ... the largest wheat crop ... duced, 4,600 bushels t... not a good wheat yea... yield. No wheat in t... the place—the produc... ped to Colonel Holt's ... river, some sixty mile... it is ground and sold a... all the profit possible ... son mills at the same ... his cotton fields, fr... hundred bales annu... wood also supplies C... the finest of butter a...

One of the peculia... of this great farm i... operations of the stoc...

GREAT SOUTHERN FARMS;

Or Observations and Studies in Successful Agriculture.

BY M. V. MOORE.

Linwood," Property of Governor Thomas M. Holt, Davidson County, N. C.

I have selected Governor Thomas M. Holt's place, "Linwood," in Davidson county, and although it is not exactly in the geographical center of the state, it is sufficiently near thereto to make a representative farm for the section. In the selection of this farm, I have been guided by several good reasons. One, is the fact that Thomas M. Holt is not simply a wise and judicious governor, and a successful manufacturer, but that he is one of the best types of the successful farmers of the state. In all the man's relations to the state and to her public interests in various ways, in his rapid advances individually in money making in other branches of business,

He Has Never Forgotten or Ignored the Plow,

and today, while he has climbed well to the summit of fame and fortune in his state, he is yet the pride and the representative of her farmers.

I knew Thomas M. Holt long before he was prominent either in the councils of the state or among financial circles as a rich man. I knew him when he was the unassuming, methodical and practical farmer and pioneer in a manufacturing capacity or interest in North Carolina. Even then, some twenty years ago, his farm about which I am now to write, was known as

The Model Farm of North Carolina.

It was then—as it is today—the pride of this one man's life.

The Linwood farm has been in the Holt family for several generations. The present owner bought it, in 1866, from his uncle, Dr. William Holt. The history of the property is the history of countless other fine and now valuable farms in the south. Dr. Holt was not a success as a soil-tiller, and he sold the property because it was not paying him a sufficient income from the investment. The nephew, now Governor Holt, has been a success from the very beginning of his career as a farmer—these two facts being ample justification for presenting him to the world in this series on successful farming.

In the making of his success in farming Colonel Holt did not to any great extent draw on his resources otherwise, because he required those other resources in the development of a manufacturing interest which at the time appeared the more important of the two. And hence it is of Thomas M. Holt, the farmer, that I now write, somewhat ignoring his career otherwise, for he is already widely known to the world in political and manufacturing history.

Linwood is situated in Davidson county, some fifteen miles east of Salisbury. It lies on both sides of the railroad from Charlotte to Richmond. Locally speaking, it is in the heart of the old "Jersey settlement," in North Carolina, a locality colonized, about the time of the close of the revolutionary war, by a few families from New Jersey. The region has some natural advantages and some disadvantages and drawbacks. Nature has not been over-generous with the country, for the kind mother has done here what she has done for other regions everywhere. She has hedged her roses about with thorns. It is a repetition of the darkey aphorism, that

You never find's de blossom 'cept
Close by 's a bit of curse.

There are some low-lying lands to the south and westward that almost invariably, year after year, breed malaria, and malignant fevers are a consequence.

The Linwood farm now embraces about one thousand acres. I should say that by far the largest and best part of this lies on the high-rolling upland. There are some areas of creek bottom—these given up principally to grass meadows and pasturage. The fact is, this is a farm where the grasses have been the strong and leading elements contributing to success, and this is another of my reasons for desiring to bring the plantation into more prominence in this series.

There are three things that I am now forced to believe in as necessary in the successful farming of the south, and these three are grass, peas and the sorghum plant. One of these is the sine qua non in successful agriculture by our people. The most popular grasses, clover, timothy and orchard grass, cannot be cultivated to any advantage in many of the soils of the south, but peas and sorghum can be produced with profit anywhere, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and where the grasses do not thrive well the farmer must avail himself of the substitute, peas and sorghum.

The Germans—a nation of philosophers and successful farmers—have this bit of terse aphorism in agricultural lore:

"No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no grain, no bread, no money, no anything!"

So you see that those people,

With Thousands of Years Experience

before them, to guide and admonish them, made grass the basis of successful agriculture.

On the Linwood farm are something over four hundred acres devoted to cultivation. Of this there are about one hundred and fifty acres—say nearly half—now in clover and other grasses. The plantation has run more acreage in grass, but the policy of our southern railway companies has been such that shipping the baled hay could not be made pay to a satisfactory extent, and hence, I am told, that about seventy-five acres of the grass lands have recently been broken up for cultivation in something else.

I learn, by the way, that a carload of hay could at one time be shipped from Cincinnati, O., to Orlando, Fla., at a lower freight rate than from Linwood to the same point—some 800 miles less travel.

Our southern railway men may stick a pin here, and ask themselves what are our railroads doing for the encouragement of the southern farmer, particularly on this line. I shall say more on this point in future.

Partly to circumvent this freight matter, and partly otherwise, Colonel Holt has been turning much of his clover product into seed for market—he using the most improved machinery in the hulling process. He has sold as high as one thousand dollars' worth of the clover seed in a single year—one man alone purchasing from him more than one hundred and twenty-five bushels at a time—the price running usually from five to six dollars per bushel. One bushel to the acre is considered a fair yield. This, however, from only one of the two annual crops taken each year.

The remainder of the open, arable land in cultivation on this plantation is planted somewhat as follows:

There are seventy acres in cotton, a five-hundred-pound bale the usual average; thirty-six acres were run this year in oats, 1,400 bushels being harvested from the sowing. Last year there was seventy acres in corn, the average about twenty bushels to the acre. Like Mr. Kennedy, Colonel Holt divotes his poorest land usually to this crop, which is not considered a real "standby" on the place. In 1888 the largest wheat crop for many years was produced, 4,600 bushels the harvest. This year—not a good wheat year—3,000 bushels was the yield. No wheat in the grain is ever sold from the place—the product of the farm being shipped to Colonel Holt's flouring mills at Haw river, some sixty miles away on railroad, where it is ground and sold as flour. Hence, he gets all the profit possible from the grain. His cotton mills at the same place spin the product of his cotton fields, from seventy-five to one hundred bales annually. The farm at Linwood also supplies Colonel Holt's family with the finest of butter and beef.

One of the peculiarities of the management of this great farm is this: While under the operations of the stock law now in force in the county, but little fencing is required on the place, the arable land is divided into different sized lots, usually from twelve to twenty-five acres each, the boundaries of each indicated chiefly by the farmways or wagon tracks through the grounds, and by the terracing or horizontal ditches used in drainage or in preventing washes. Then each field has its name, as "the twenty-acre square," etc. Regular rotation in the crops is part of the system of culture. The lots are run in clover or other grass until the crop begins to fail; then the soil is turned under deeply with heavy plows, and upon the sod, after thorough harrowing, there is sown a crop of wheat. After the wheat comes cotton.

There Is Now No Commercial Fertilizer

used on this place; for the system of clovering and sowing of peas has made the land sufficiently rich without the use of further stimulant to the plant growth. The black cow pea is used when it is found desirable to grow the pea for fertilization of soil, where clover does not thrive vigorously. Every third year, in any event, the land is run in cotton or wheat, the wheat invariably followed by cotton. The natural soil of the uplands is a dark, stiff body, light gravel, with sub-stratum of heavy red clay. The bottom lands are lighter and thinner, somewhat crawfishy when not well under cultivation. The great enemies to combat here are crab grass and grub worms. I have never seen the latter pest in such amazing numbers as on this farm. This season they are almost as numerous as I have seen grasshoppers in the west—in Texas and California. A field plowed up yesterday presents this morning the appearance of having had a fine harrow or pulverizer run over the surface—the work of worms disturbed. These vermin are great disintegrators of the soil, but they destroy all the grain sowed in it until after the frost has come. Hence the manager of the farm is always late in putting in the fall crop of grain.

The Linwood farm is operated by Governor Holt somewhat peculiarly. Although he is the largest individual manufacturer in the state, owning and operating himself cotton and other milling industries that are worth more than half a million dollars, he being at the same time governor of this grand old state, and having also other public duties making demands upon his time; yet, nevertheless, he manages to run up regularly and oversee in person the farming operations going on at Linwood. He has a most efficient resident manager or head man by the queer name of Smith. Every man employed on the place receives a regularly stated salary, which is paid him promptly every month from the private office of Governor Holt at Haw river, more than sixty miles away.

There is no tenant system on the place—every man a hirling, as I have said—without any share whatever in the crop. There are employed ten ordinacy laboring men, their wages running from $9 to $12 per month, board included. Men with families have their cottages and all the garden and vegetable patches necessary rent free. The women who labor on the place get from 25 to 50 cents per day with board.

The great enemy to be encountered here in the labor question is not Peg-Leg Williams, but is his friend and abettor, the railroad, which runs through the plantation. The section bosses carry away all the best laborers that can be taken from the farms along this route. Which is best for the hired man I am not prepared to say; and, furthermore, it is a question which I cannot in these papers decide, Which is doing most for man in the mere matter of civilization, the farmer or the railroad? As I myself am engaged, in an unimportant way, in farming, and being, moreover, descended from a long line of farmers, I cannot antagonize the man who grows my daily bread. Nor am I willing to say a word that will intentionally detract from the interests of railways; for my experience has shown me that the men who manage them are, in the main, men with big hearts and broad brains, ever ready to aid in the highest possible development of the country's resources, both material and otherwise, and this often at the point of bleeding their own throats.

Linwood farm is well supplied with all the most improved machinery used in labor saving, excepting the corn cultivator, which, for some reason, is not used on the place—the corn crop here being a secondary consideration.

The very best of mules and horses, and the finest cattle alone, are kept on the place. And Governor Holt is a stickler for pure blood, without any admixtures. If you want to excite his ire, just let him see a

Scrub Bull Roaming About in His Fields.

Although a most conscientious and devout Presbyterian—an earnest worker in his church—abhoring profanity and sin generally—the sight of the scrub among his herd almost tempts him to use emphatic language not appropriate in a pulpit. He, believes in Devons—north Devons of purest blood—the most beautiful but not the most valuable, of all the cattle family, excepting the sacred Hindoo breed, some of which are worshipped as gods by the oriental pagans.

In his partiality for the Devons, Governor Holt humors his sense of the æsthetics at the expense of the purse—for the Devon is not among the most profitable of the cattle kind. But there is no pastoral sight more striking and lovely to behold than that presented by a fine herd of these cattle, with their rich red and glossy coats and their fine, shapely heads and horns and their delicate tails and muzzles. Then the animal has such a kindly, noble and intelligent expression in the full face! He is always tractable and never troublesome, and, unlike some other breeds, the Devon is useful and valuable in every sphere where cattle are required. The females make fair milkers, with rich butter in the cream; while the males make the very best of work oxen, heavy enough for all practical purposes, they are easily matched in size and color; their patient, faithful pulling dispositions are uniform, and you find their ribs and loins as juicy and as sweet and tender as the next. The Devon is easy to fatten, but he is slow of growth, and light of weight, when compared with the short-horned families of the Durham breeds, or with the longer-horned Herrefords, or with the hornless Angus or Aberdeens.

Governor Holt has on his place a fine black Spanish jack, imported direct from Europe, at an expense of a thousand dollars or so, for the purpose of aiding the farmers of his section in improving their mule stock. I saw on the place some fine black colts as a result. Some of Colonel Holt's best draught mules have been heretofore brought from Kentucky and Virginia. In future, however, he will supply his demands without going from home.

The ravages of cholera have for a number of years prevented any export of pork from this farm, although the meat is easily and cheaply made on the abundant growth of clover and corn raised here. The farm, however, sells every year a number of fine beef cattle and Devon heifers for milk and breeding purposes.

In fact, Linwood is one of the great farms of the south, where there has been fully tested the matter of

Success in Diversified Farming,

for the production of cattle proper is a matter vitally connected with true agriculture, as the German aphorism quoted goes to show. if it does not fully prove the proposition. And the output of this plantation embraces not only live stock, in the successful monetary yield, but these other products are also sold from the place at a price over and above the cost: Cotton, corn, clover, both in hay and seed, oats, flour, butter, and other things.

As Colonel Holt is not known to be specially communicative touching his income, from any source whatever, I have not deemed it proper to ply him specially with inquiries as to the amount of profits he receives annually from this place. He did me the honor, however, to make an appointment to meet me personally on the plantation, giving me such necessary information as he possessed at the time, but referring me, with special commendations, to his general manager, the genial Mr. Smith, to whom I am indebted for facts gained while driving or horseback riding, over the farm. I may add this much incidentally on the score of profits. The value of the property today is placed at over sixty thousand dollars against an original cost of more than half this amount. And the governor does not advertise the place for sale even at that price; for the present income from it could not be met by any profit from investment of the similar sum in any other security known. I am told that his idea is to eventually retire from all other pursuits, and to come to Linwood for the remainder of his days, and, somewhat like Cincinnatus, live here in the decline of life in peace.

Do you

Make cake?

We

Sell absolutely

Pure spices.

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Best raisins,

Citron and all other

Ingredients

Cheaper

Than any one

Else.

W. R. HOYT,

90 Whitehall St.

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IRON AND BRASS

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

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—MANUFACTURER OF—

SPRING BED MACHINERY.

Send in your old steam or gas engines. Pumps and injectors to be repaired will guarantee to be good as new. Models and tools made to order. Grind paper and planer knives in the most improved manner. 25 and 27 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga dec 24 dly.

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Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

W. H. McDOEL, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent

apr14-dly

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Dealers in

Artists' and Painters' Supplies

Window Glass, Etc.

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NOTICE BY THE MAYOR AND GENERAL council of the city of Atlanta, of an election to determine the question whether $500,000 of bonds shall be issued by said city for the purpose of enlarging the water supply of said city.

Whereas, The Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta desire to issue $500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) of thirty year bonds of said city for the purpose of enlarging the water supply thereof, in accordance with the constitution and laws of said state, and in pursuance of an act amending the charter of said city approved August 21st, 1891, and the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of said city being necessary to authorize the issue of said bonds.

And whereas, An ordinance was passed by the city council on the 20th day of October, 1891, and concurred in by the aldermen of said city on the 22d day of October, 1891, and approved by the mayor October 23d, 1891, provided for the holding of an election at the several voting precincts of said city, to-wit, on the first Wednesday, the second day of December, 1891, to determine the question whether the qualified voters of said city would assent to the issue of bonds as afore-said.

Notice is therefore hereby given that an election will be held to determine the question aforesaid.

VOTERS WILL TAKE NOTICE:

1. That the amount of bonds proposed to be issued is $500,000; that they are to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually; that they are to run thirty years, and the principal and interest is to be payable in gold or its equivalent; that the bonds, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, are to be used only in enlarging the water supply of said city.

2. That the election will be held at the several voting precincts of said city, under the same rules and regulations that govern elections for mayor, aldermen and councilmen, and will be held with the election for aldermen and councilmen to be held on the same day, to-wit: December 2d, 1891.

3. That voters qualified to vote in the election for aldermen and councilmen are likewise qualified to vote on the question of issuing water bonds.

4. That the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the city is necessary to authorize the issue of these bonds, to-wit: December 2d, 1891.

5. That if the bonds aforesaid are authorized and issued, provision will be made for the full payment of the principal and interest thereof within thirty years from the date of the issue.

6. Voters will have printed or written on their ballots "for water bonds," or "against water bonds."

7. This notice to be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements for said county are held, also in The Journal and The Herald, for the space of thirty days next preceding the day of said election.

Signed, W. A. HEMPHILL, Mayor.

A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

"More choice things are to be seen here than in any house in the city." Remark of ONE WHO KNOWS, overheard over the counters of

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

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JEWELER.

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GET YOUR PRINTING, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of

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Consult them before placing your orders.

To Get Your Trade

We must give you value for your money. To let you know what we have for sale,

WE ADVERTISE.

This space costs money, which we would not spend if we had nothing

Worthy Your Notice

—o—

For This Week.

We Offer Specials in Overcoats, Wood Brown Suits and Hats.

We secured a large manufacturer's complete sample line of Overcoats, about 85 coats in the lot, at a sacrifice. We save you 15 to 25 per cent on them.

50 Wood Brown Suits

Just in by express. We offer them this week at $15 a suit. Would be good value at $18.

About 15 Dozen Stiff Hats, Knox, Dunlap and Youman blocks, at $1.00 each. These are broken lots and worth $2.50 and $3.00. Don't miss these Grand Values.

Eiseman & Weil,

One-Price Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters,

3 Whitehall Street.

AN EXPOSITION

Of Fine Clothing.

SOMETHING YOU DON'T SEE EVERY DAY.

—AT—

CALDWELL BROS.,

NO. 9 WHITEHALL.

Gentlemen's wood brown suits at $15; worth $24.65.

Boys' extra fine suits at $10.50; worth $17.60.

Men's extra grade overcoats, $12, worth $16.25.

We opened yesterday ten cases very stylish and extra fine custom-made suits, to please the public purse. You can get the very best value for the eagle on your dollar at our store than at any place in the city.

Our Gents' Furnishing and Hats are the latest, most popular, and by far the cheapest in Atlanta. Come and see us and watch the way we do business. sep 26-3m

California Wine Co.,

Robt. Schmidt, Man'gr.,

25 WHITEHALL STREET.

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Whiskies,

Brandies,

Wines, Etc.

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Lv Atlanta	4 15 p m	11 50 p m	5 05 p m	7 00 a m
Ar Newnan	5 23 p m	1 17 a m	6 42 p m	8 26 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 22 p m	2 24 a m	7 55 p m	9 32 a m
Ar W Point	6 47 p m	2 56 a m	8 30 p m	10 03 a m
Ar Opelika	7 28 p m	3 47 a m		10 52 a m
Ar Columbus				12 05noon
Ar Mntgomry	9 25 p m	6 00 a m		
Ar Pensacola	5 15 a m	1 10 p m		
Ar Mobile	3 15 a m	12 10 p m		
Ar N Orleans	7 45 a m	4 45 p m		
Ar Houstn Tex	9 45 p m	7 07 a m		
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT				
Lv Mongomry	9 25 p m	7 55 a m		
Ar Selma	11 20 p m	9 45 a m		

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Lv New Orleans	8 25 pm	7 30 pm		
Lv Mobile	12 07 am	12 10 night		
Lv Pensacola		11 30 pm		
Ar Montgomery	7 10 am	6 00 am		
Lv Selma	6 10 am	6 10 am		
Lv Montgomery	8 10 am	6 20 am		
Ar Columbus	12 05 pm	12 05 am		11 45 am
Ar Opelika	0 40 am	8 30 am		3 05 pm
Ar West Point	11 20 am	9 10 am	5 00 am	2 50 pm
Ar LaGrange	11 4. am	9 56 am	5 3 am	3 23 pm
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GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Riding on a Cyclone—The Haunted Engine. A Good Samaritan in Blue.

There is no telling what an editor will get in his mail. The editor of a great daily like THE CONSTITUTION, with an immense constituency of readers for the weekly edition, is liable to get anything, from a tarantula to a temperance lecture. It is astonishing that some editors do not get monkeys in their mail, and it is likely they would but for the merciful intervention of postal regulations.

Among the odds and ends of such a correspondence some good short stories come in. Here are a few rescued from the yawning mouth of the waste basket:

Riding a Cyclone.

This thrilling story comes from Alabama: In the year 1882, about the latter part of March, I, with some of my friends who were on a visit to me, went out to an old house about two hundred yards from the house one evening to enjoy ourselves over a game of seven-up.

When we left the house not one of us had the least idea that the bright rays of the sun would be followed by the black wings of destruction.

I remember well we had been playing about two or three hours. I held the ace, deuce, queen and jack of trumps. My opponent had just thrown down the ten-spot of clubs and I was just in the act of taking it with my jack when I was arrested by a loud lumbering noise that sounded like the roaring of a train, but a hundred times louder.

I jumped to my feet and ran to the door. What I saw as I put my head through the opening will remain with me to my dying day. The space above me was as dark as pitch, except when the flash of lightning made a little light and by one of these flashes I could see old timbers, shingles, tree tops and everything imaginable flying in every direction. I sprang to the middle of the room, clasped my friend to my breast and cried: "We are lost, oh God, save us!" The words had hardly left my lips when, O horrors! I saw the top of the old barn torn from its bed and hurled to destruction, folded in the arms of the mighty destroyer. The old logs were being scattered around me. I felt the floor moving under my feet, everything turned dark, and I knew no more till I opened my eyes and found the kindly face of the doctor bending over me. I had been hurled over a mile from the old barn, and how I got there without being killed the reader can best imagine. Three teeth knocked out, my left arm and two ribs broken, were all the injuries I received.

On inquiring afterwards I found out that my friends never received a scratch. When the top of the old barn was torn off they ran out in the yard and lay flat on the ground, hugging the roots of a large stump.

It has been nearly ten years since that terrible night, and I never see a cloud rise but I can almost feel myself being hurled through the air. W. L. MASON.

Georgiana, Ala.

A Good Samaritan in Blue.

Here is one of those incidents which make us think more of our kind. This touching letter from a confederate soldier, who wishes to find the yankee soldier that did him a kind act thirty years ago, breathes the fragrant breath of gratitude, which is as fresh and strong now as it was thirty years ago:

While engaged in the civil war at Port Gibson, Miss., I fell a victim to the ill fortune of war. I was severely wounded in my right lung, which rendered me unable to speak audibly, and while in this condition there came to my assistance an unknown friend, clad in blue, who showed me exceeding kindness.

After he administered to my thirst I surrendered my arms, and, learning of my desires, he had me placed upon a litter and carried by unwilling men to a church near by. There I was cared for until I was able to get elsewhere.

In giving the details I will state that this friend did not carry me from the battlefield when he first found me, but left me for awhile, telling me that he would return, and sure enough he did, to my surprise, and rendered the above mentioned service.

Comparatively speaking, this man was my enemy, yet I am partially indebted to him for my present existence. Had it not been for that noble heart that beat within his bosom, I never would have been carried from the battlefield. More than once the bearers of the litter complained of my weight and expressed their desire to carry men who would survive.

I was too badly wounded to take any note as to the features of this friend, and as a result have no idea as to his general appearance, but think he was a non-commissioned officer, and belonged to the infantry.

I belonged to the Sixth Mississippi infantry, Company E, and we fought the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin regiment in our front.

It is very seldom that we experience a manifestation of such love and respect from a foe, and if the doer of that noble act is still living and can remember the expressions as well as the act, and will respond thereto, I will be very much gratified. If he has passed over the trials of this world and gone to try the realities of the unknown, I can only wish him peace, bliss and happiness.

The Almighty power saw proper to spare me and allow me to reunite with the confederates, and to return to my much loved country, and raise a family that prides in the sunny south as did their sire. Address

E. M. TALBOT,
Rochester, Jackson Parish, Louisiana.

The Haunted Engine.

Here is a new version of the phantom engine It has original features with a local habitation, and the story is entertaining, to say the least. It came by mail and the author alone is responsible for the statements he makes:

Reading the letters of Plunkett, Bill Arp and M. M. Folson in THE CONSTITUTION takes me back to the days of '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76 and '77. I was waterbound in Alabama in '76, and left Georgia for Texas in the fall of '77. I write to tell you about the old "Pulaski," the engine that Bill Foy handled on the Hawkinsville branch of the old Macon and Brunswick railroad, now the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

The Pulaski was an old Norris kettle, as the boys would say—five-foot drive—10x22. Bill was a hunchback. "Not naturally so," Dick Johns used to say, "but when he came out of the Mexican war he forgot to take off his knapsack, and it growed to him."

Well, you must know that Bill lived in Hartford, just across the river from Hawkinsville, and every night when we got through work Bill would take a lantern and go across the river home, always coming back in time to take his train out every morning. But finally the time came for Bill to make his last trip, as it must come to all of us sooner or later. Bill passed in his checks, and Thad Braswell succeeded him. Jim Sinclair had fired for Bill a long time, and still remained with Braswell. While Foy lived he would often come back over the river and work on the engine, sometimes as early as 2 o'clock in the morning; and after he died, Jim said, every night about half-past 1 o'clock you could see a dim light come through the bridge and across the trestle, and soon you could hear the clink, clink of a hammer underneath the engine, and he knew it was Bill Foy's ghost tinkering round the old Pulaski. Two or three months after Bill died we had a smash-up on the main line, and the master mechanic started Braswell, with the Pulaski, to the wreck; but when she came to the Hawkinsville track, at Cochran, she tried to go to Hawkinsville and ran off the track—just wouldn't go any further on the main line. Then we all knew she was haunted; but Jim stuck to her, till one cold, dark, drizzing night, when the pay train ran into Hawkinsville ahead of the passenger, when Jim says Bill knew they could get the train out without her. So he just came after her, and, running her out on the bridge, just eased her off into the river. Next day they searched in the river for her, but could not find her at all. The ferryman said he saw her pass down the river, cavorting like a young colt, and old Bill sitting up on his box tapping the throttle. He thought it was a steamboat till she got right against him, and then he saw it was Bill and the Pulaski. Thad and Jim found their overalls on a crosstie, where she left the track. Jack Jarvis, Dick Harris, Dick Wagnon, Rube Thornton, Dick Hudson, Jim Campbell and Yochstadter will swear to all the facts in the case, if necessary.

BAGGAGE SMASHER.

Pecan Growing in Texas.

THE CONSTITUTION has printed a good deal about pecan growing within the last year. It is a subject worthy of attention and we have given our readers practical information from the pen of Mr. Stuart, proprietor of the famous pecan grove at Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

Texas is also a great pecan country and we give a short letter from a Texan who makes very large claims for the possibility of this nut as a source of revenue. We are not responsible for the accuracy of the statements contained, but we print the letter for information:

A new industry has lately sprung up which will be of great financial value to the people of the United States, it being one in which every owner of land can engage with great profit.

No farming industry pays like orchard products, this having been fully proven in California, where, for the year 1890, the product of the orchards exceeded twenty millions of dollars, and larger than that of wheat and flour.

Much has been said about the wonderful income which can be derived from growing olives in California, but they do not equal the profits of growing the Texas thin-shell pecan, which grows as universally as the hickory, of which family the pecan is a member.

Here is a favorite nut, grown only on this continent, and nowhere to so great perfection as here in Texas. The wild tree bears nuts at six years, at eight they begin to pay, and at ten yield a handsome income. Some trees here have earned for their owners from five to eight thousand dollars per annum.

The pecan responds to cultivation, giving increased product, larger size and thinner shell than the wild growth gives. The wanton destruction of the wild trees leads to the belief that fifty years from now but few wild trees will be found here, and now is an excellent time to commence planting in other states.

The poor returns from ordinary farm crops compel the farmer to grow something which will add very materially to his resources. He can plant the pecan, which will, in ten years, earn him a fortune, and not at all interfere with his other crops.

Fifty acres in pecans will, when ten years old, bring him an income equal to a bank with a capital of $300,000 earning 10 per cent; continuing while his children, his children's children, and their great-grandchildren live, bringing comfort to all. No fear of the poorhouse when he has a good pecan grove. In California fruit lands sell at $300 to $500 per acre. At these prices the value will be earned in five years; in six years they earn 10 per cent on a valuation of $4,000 to $5,000 per acre, and in ten years 10 per cent on a valuation of $10,000 per acre.

When I say the pecan exceeds these figures largely, I am only saying what others who have investigated the profits on pecan growing will confirm. The pecan nut is a favorite everywhere, and the demand is greater than the supply for Texas pecans. While they are in the market all others take a back seat. No fear of growing more than can be sold, for when the markets of the United States are supplied, the markets of Europe will be open for them.

At 1 cent per pound they pay better than cotton will at 10 cents per pound.

Ten acres in pecans (the Texas thin-shell) will earn more clear profit than 500 will in cotton.

Should the reader wish further information, don't trouble the editor, but write me, enclosing a 2-cent stamp, and I will answer questions.

HERBERT POST, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK.



This week will be, with the past one, the most remarkable of the season. Two great attractions, "The County Fair" and Salvini will begin and close the week, having sandwiched between them that good farce comedy, J. C. Stewart's "Fat Man's Club."

"The County Fair" is a great play, with a great record. Without doubt, it is one of the most successful pieces that has been staged in years. The story it tells is one of the country and of simple country folk. Its scene is laid in New England, and there is reflected that hearty, quaint and cheerful life of the yankee that is familiar to every one. While local in flavor, the prototypes of the characters may be seen even unto this day tilling the rocky surfaces of Puritan land. It is thoroughly broad enough as a delineation of country life to be appreciated by every one, even those whose lives have been environed by brick walls and to whom the delights of pastoral life are but the far-off forgotten days of boyhood. "The County Fair" is of the comedy classification described as bubbling over with cheery humor and laughable incidents. Its heroine is a precise and practical spinster, Abigail Prue, mistress of Rock Bottom farm, beloved by an ancient beau, Otis Tucker, whose extreme diffidence has always prevented him from proposing. A mortgage covers the little farm, but the brave spinster never weakens in her duties and objects, and is unwittingly saved by the winning of a large purse at the county fair by her horse, Cold Molasses.

This brief outline suggests the story, which is told simply and directly, with just a shadowy pencilling of the pathetic. Naturally and without any strained effect, the horse is introduced into this play, and the running race is the dramatic climax, producing such an effect as is rarely seen in a theater, for it is the culmination of stage effect. Here is given all the excitement of the track, for by an ingenious piece of mechanism, three genuine horses are seen galloping for dear life in all the enthusiasm of a close finish. And when the horse—hers—forges ahead, so closely is the counterfeit stamped as real, that ladies join in the cheering that involuntarily escapes from the lips of the sterner sex. Already there has been a brisk demand for seats, and there is every reason to believe that DeGive's will be crowded during the run.

"The Fat Man's Club."

Wednesday and Thursday, with matinee, this very funny and popular comedy will be given to its ordinary large audiences. The following from The Philadelphia Enquirer proves that it is better than ever:

"If the reception given last night by the People's immense audience to J. C. Stewart be a criterion, that gentlemen's popularity as a comedian must be of the first water. From the beginning of 'The Fat Man's Club' until the final drop, the audience was kept in one perpetual state of unrestrained merriment. At the close of the first act Mr Stewart was called before the curtain and presented with two beautiful floral tributes, and before he could retire was the victim of vociferous calls for a speech. In a few pleasant words and with his characteristic good nature, he explained that his production was simply written to amuse, and if it failed in its purpose it would be through no fault of his. Failure was not in it with 'The Fat Man's Club;' it was a great and gorgeous success, rich in humor, passing rich in the excellent and unexcelled strength of its cast. As Professor Bacon, a teacher of music and a decided bon vivant, John C. Stewart was at his best and his good-natured mirth was infectious. As Barnaby Peters, an inventor, Robert Garnella was funny, with a great big F. So was Dick Garnella as Johnny, a good boy (? not). So was the entire company.

"Several specialties were introduced in the second act, specialties of a supreme order of merit: The celebrated Acme Four, a gigantic fund of amusement in themselves; Lillie Allyne and Georgie Lingard, two exceedingly clever and versatile ladies; the Tally-Ho Trio, as good as they make 'em, and Miss Patti Henri, a vocalist of no small merit. If this show does not play to S. R. O. for the remainder of the season it will not be through any fault of the company's. If you have not seen it, go, and it will be a red-letter episode to look backward to."



Salvini.

The Boston Herald, a few weeks ago, did proclaim Alexander Salvini "the greatest romantic actor of the day." Atlanta, one year before, had given the same verdict, and she is ready to give to the handsome artist a welcome deserving of his great talent. There is no doubt now that young Salvini will be to the romantic school what his father is to the tragic. He has the same magnetism, the same imposing personality that his father has, but he has besides the supreme gracious elegance of an Apollo-made actor. His whole person speaks romance, and at the same time shows the most perfect type of the brave cavalier of chivalric times, whose life was devoted to loving, chanting and defending the gentle dames of his country. Since last year young Salvini's tour through the United States has been an uninterrupted triumph. For a whole week in Chicago he has been filling to the doors the immense Auditorium, a feat never accomplished by any other actor. Since he has reached the south, on his way to Atlanta and New Orleans, the most enthusiastic houses have greeted him everywhere and all theaters have been too small. We expect to see him play in Atlanta to standing room only at every one of the three performances.

An admirable arrangement for the great actor's repertoire has been arranged by his manager, Mr. W. M. Wilkison, after consultation with Mr. DeGive. The announcements for the engagement are as follows: Friday night, Dumas's always interesting play, "The Three Guardsmen," with handsome Salvini as the dashing D'Artagnan. At the Saturday matinee he will be seen in his peculiar and unique impersonation of the Neapolitan lazzarone, Cirillo, in Horace Townsend's Italian idyl, "A Child of Naples." The closing performance Saturday night will present him as the hero of a romantic drama, "Don Cæsar de Bazan," in D'Ennery's magnificent romance of that name. Such an admirable array of the standard romantic drama has never been announced to American theatergoers since the days of Charles Fechter, and Alexander Salvini will not only be the successor of that eminent French actor, but he bids fair to be even more popular in the esteem and affections of the theatergoing public. A great advantage that Salvini has is the fire and vigor of youth. He is but twenty-nine years of age, and early in his career is one of the leading actors of the American stage. Manager Wilkison has surrounded him with a competent company among whom are Selena Fetter, Augusta de Forrest, Mande Dixon and the Messrs. Lucius Henderson, Edwin Royle, W. J. Constine, Elmer Delamater, and other well-known competent people

EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER.

Monday and Tuesday, November 2d and 3d, "Last Days of Pompeii."

From The Cleveland, O., Plaindealer.

An important production on any stage took place at the opera house last night, and Cleveland was equal to the occasion by sending a large audience to witness it. The play is a dramatization of Bulwer Lytton's wonderfully effective novel, "Last Days of Pompeii," by John Palmer. Mr. Palmer has evidently given much time and careful study to the dramatization of the work, adhering as closely as possible to the beautiful language of the original, and introducing a number of situations to enhance its effectiveness for stage purposes. Those who have read the novel understand that the opportunities for thrilling situations are many, and it is not necessary to go much out of the way and trust to the imagination.

The most difficult stumbling block to overcome in making a play of a story is to make it intelligible to the auditor who has not read the latter, and so far Mr. Palmer may be credited with having done good work. The story runs along smoothly and intelligibly to the end. The unholy passion of the Egyptian priest, the disgust for hypocrisy of Apaecides, Glaucus's love for Ione and Nydia's love for Glaucus are all understood without previous preparation.

Mr. Palmer has a play brimful of scenic, spectacular and ballet effects. There are no amateurs in the cast, and Mr. Palmer, who by the way was the recipient of two baskets of flowers—played the part of the dark Egyptian priest, Arbaces. His makeup was excellent, he is a good elocutionist and he had an excellent conception of the part. William Stuart, as Apaecides, read his lines well. John Sturgeon has a splendid part in Glaucus and his opportunities for fine acting are many. His stage appearance is good. Charles W. King paid much attention to the part of Calenus and made a hit. Miss Helena Collier did very well indeed as Ione, receiving much merited applause. Miss Gertrude Doritty is deserving of a good word for some careful acting as Nydia, the blind girl. The costuming left nothing to be desired.

BABY CURED OF ECZEMA

Mother's and Minister's Testimony. Head Mass of Putrefaction. Doctor Fails. Cured in Quick Time by Cuticura.

I deem it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of eczema which CUTICURA REMEDIES brought upon our little baby, three months old. When about two and one-half months old, the whole of its little head became one mass of putrefaction, over which we became very much alarmed, as the medicine prescribed by our physician only seemed to aggravate and increase the intense pain the little thing seemed to be in. We were utterly at a loss to know what to do, as the physician seemed to have exhausted all efforts to give relief. But through the recommendation of Rev. J. G. Ahern, pastor of Brooks Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church Society, we were induced to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after a few days' application, we were astonished as well as delighted over the result. We continued the use of the medicine according to directions, and after a few weeks the little fellow was entirely cured with no traces of the disease left. Many thanks for this wonderful cure.

MRS. JOHN HOLSTEIN, Quitman, Ga.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the facts contained in Mrs. John Holstein's testimonial concerning the cure of her little baby. When I saw it I did not think it possible for it to live. I, however, recommended CUTICURA, knowing that if a cure was possible, CUTICURA REMEDIES would do it. My most sanguine expectation culminated in a perfect cure.

J. G. AHERN, Pastor M. E. Ch. So., Quitman, Ga.

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The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin and blood, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price 25c.

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1. You can be sure of finding the BEST styles of WOOLEN CLOTH.

2. You may be sure of a GOOD FIT, as with our immense business we can afford to employ ONLY the best cutting talent.

3. SPLENDID wearing quality---we MUST hold our trade, and it is cheaper to do it in this way than to seek new customers only.

4. PRICES figured down so closely, that only an immense volume of trade will justify them.

Our BIG LEADER has always been our $3 Pants cut to order. For extreme excellence of style and quality and PERFECTION of workmanship our $8.25 Pants and $35.00 Suit are sure and steady winners. But our BIG WINNER this Fall is our $16.50 Overcoat, cut, yes, fairly moulded, to your figure.

BRANCH OF

Plymouth Rock Pants Co.,

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

INCORPORATED---CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

39 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALWAYS AHEAD!

28TH YEAR OF

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S

Largest, oldest, richest, tented exhibition in the whole world. 1200 MEN AND HORSES.

Will exhibit afternoon and night, at 2 and 8 o'clock p. m., at

Atlanta, Monday, November 2.

Pavilions open one hour previous to commencement. Coming in all its vast entirety:

4-Paw's Colossal Triple Circus!
4-Paw's Startling Stage Sensations!
4-Paw's Glorious Hippodrome Races!
4-Paw's Mammoth Double Menagerie!
4-Paw's Trained Animals Exposition!
4-Paw's Wild West Show!
4-Paw's Famous Foreign Features!

First season in America of

COL. BOONE AND MISS CARLOTTA,

the world's most accomplished and bravest lion tamers and trainers.

5 LIONS All Let Loose in CIRCUS the RING



Which is encircled with a lofty steel fence, insuring perfect safety to the audience. See Lions Riding Tricycles, Loose, and Racing Harnessed to Chariots, Lions Playing See-Saw, Forming High Pyramids, etc.

Exhibited last season 150 times in Paris, 200 in London. They are the wonder and admiration of the World. First appearance under canvass of the most illustrious of all æerialists, the incomparable

HANLON-VOLTERS

In their thrilling "Leap for Life" 40 feet in midair on the swaying trapeze.

200 Arenic Stars.

3 Times the Greatest Menagerie

Ever exhibited in America and only realistic and reconstructed

Wild West Exhibition!

150 Scouts, Savages and Soldiers!

Capt. A. H. Bogardus and sharpshooters. Border life in all its phases including the wild and weird

GHOST DANCE!

All the entire and superb

Paris Hippodrome!

One-fourth mile track, every kind of races, French female charioteers,

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S

New and astounding trained animal exhibition, including

20 WONDERFUL and WISE ELEPHANTS

$50,000 Stud Trained Horses.

100 ACTING ANIMALS!

Daily Expenses $5,500. Capital $3,000,000

50 Cars. 4 Trains.

The sumptuous and stupendous

GALA-DAY PARADE

Of the mighty combine takes place at 10 o'clock a. m., daily, unfolding to public view, free as the air to everybody, all the dazzling, unique, picturesque, historical and sumptuous processional resources of the Monster Dual Organization.

Admission, as usual. Cheap Round Trip Excursions on all lines of travel. See Local Agents for Particulars.

Two Exhibitions Daily, at usual hours. For the accommodation of the public who would avoid the crowds on the grounds, reserved numbered seats (at regular prices) and admission tickets, at usual slight advance, can be secured at Miller's News Store, under opera house, the day of Exhibition only. Admission: adults, $1; children under nine years, 50 cents.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S Original, Colossal Aggregation is the Only Great Show Coming here this season. J. E. COOPER, Proprietor.

oct19 21 23 26 27 28 29 30 31 nov1

TRAYNHAM & RAY,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

LUMBER DEALERS.

WE MANUFACTURE Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels. WE HANDLE LATHS.

Newels, Moulding, Brackets and LUMBER of every Description.

—Write for Prices.—

Office and Mill, 74 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

feb 22 d 1y

This is a domesitc coal; thoroughly screened, burns to ashes and holds fire. It is mined by machinery, and is free from dust. It gives a bright, steady heat. It compares favora- bly with New- castle coal. Prices lower than any other coal. A. H. BENNING, Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant, cor. Simpson street and W. and A. R. R.; also 359 Decatur street. Telephones 356 and 1131.

SPLINT COAL.

INSTRUCTION.



30 E. Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TELEPHONE 526.

Best equipped Shorthand and Business College in the south. Over 600 graduates in positions. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and Spelling taught by competent instructors. Our college endorsed by the leading business men throughout the country. Large illustrated catalogue sent free. Lessons in Shorthand by mail also. A. C. Briscoe, manager; L. W. Arnold, assistant manager; Miss Alice Tuller, typist.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE of KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY —LEXINGTON, KY.—

"Cheapest and Best Business College in the World." HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S EXPOSITION. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 13 teachers employed. Cost of BUSINESS COURSE, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $90. SHORT-HAND, TYPE-WRITING and TELEGRAPHY specialties. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. Special department for ladies. Nearly 1,000 students in attendance the past year. For circulars, address WILBUR R. SMITH, Pres't, LEXINGTON, KY.

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL

—OF—

SHORTHAND

Occupies the entire second floor at

49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

We teach the simplest as well as the most legible system of Shorthand ever written, in fact, the system is so simple that it can be taught successfully

BY MAIL,

and we make a specialty of giving lessons in this way to persons who cannot come to Atlanta.

Illustrated catalogue, also "a little book" giving much valuable information concerning shorthand, its uses, etc., will be mailed free by

Crichton's School

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

oct1-d3m-fi col

DARWIN G. JONES.

41 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

FARM LOANS!

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS. 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

ATLANTA MORTGAGES 7 PER CENT.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER.

Room 32, Gould Building, Atlanta.

oct 18—d6m

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

13 E. ALABAMA STREET,

Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

29 East Alabama Street.

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

For Sale—Atlanta Consolidated St. Ry. 1st mortgage 6 per cent, 30 year, sinking fund, gold bonds. Particulars on application.

W. A. BATES,

8½ WEST ALABAMA ST.,

STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS.

...ish-up on the main line, and the master | ...explained that his production was simply written | ...ills, imp, kidney, chest and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price 25c. | ...this season. ...19 21 22 26 27 28 29 30 31 nov1 J. E. COOPER, Proprietor. | Crichton's School | STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 28 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART. Pages 9 to 16.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

KEELY COMPANY.

THE STORE IS CROWDED WITH TRUE AND WORTHY MERCHANDISE.

QUICK TRADE TURNS BRING US AMPLE BARGAINS. ANOTHER WEEK OF GRAND OPPORTUNITIES.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK THAT WILL ATTRACT THOUSANDS. READY MONDAY MORNING WITH RARE VALUES.

Dress Silks. Dismiss from your mind certain qualities of the baser sort that have been quoted at very low prices. The same trashy stuff has been urged upon us; we never thought them worthy of our stock.

Here are grades that we propose to create a trade sensation with. These few items are mere ravellings from the lot:

Lustrous Black Gros. Grain Dress Silk, full width; worth $1.25 the yd. For this special sale 98C.

Black and Colored Faille Francaise Silk, worth anywhere $1.25 yd. For this special sale 98C.

Black Gros. Grain Silk. Very rich quality, worth $2.00 the yard. For this special sale $1.48

Imported Peau de Soie. Full color range, worth $2.00 the yd. For this special sale 1.48

Dress Goods.

Bedfords, Broadcloths, Camel's Hair, Cheviots, Homespuns, Storm Serges, Tweeds, Bourettes, Henriettas, Boucle Praids, Crepons, Chevrons, Amures and the like. Fresh patterns, new roughness, audacious color blendings, Checkerboard Plaids, Overshot Stripes, remarkable, kaleidoscopic jumbles of squares, triangles, lozenge shapes, nubs, lumps, flakes, curly cocoons, and fuzzy Angora effects. Any weight, style, shade that any sane person is likely to want. Every trick of weave hairiness from lonesome solitariness to plentiful shagginess, and all the stuffs of clean, smooth surface.

Fine Colored Henriettas. Full 38 inches wide; worth 50c the yard. For this special sale 29C.

Fine Colored Henriettas. Full 40 inches wide; worth 75c the yard. For this special sale 49C.

Fine Colored Henriettas. Full 46 inches wide; worth $1.00 the yd. For this special sale 65C.

New Camel's Hair Serge. Fulll 40 inches wide; worth 50c the yard. For this special sale 23C.

Handsome Bedford Cords. Full 46 inches wide; worth 75c the yard. For this special sale 48C.

Camel'-Hair Plaids. Full 54 inches wide; worth $1.25 the yd. For this special sale 75C.

CLOAKS.

Another week of phenomenal selling in Women's Wraps and Reefers. It counts to have just what everybody is wanting, and at prices that nobody else is matching.

The reputation of the Cloaks this season is staked upon the advanced points of style in fashion and form of the Garments we offer. The sales have doubled this week. Doesn't that show that we have struck the right chord?

Women's Plush-trimmed Reefers, tailor made, handsome finish throughout, right lengths, fine frog loops; worth $10.00. For this special sale $6.50

Women's Reefers of exquisite Camel's Hair Serge, tans, grays browns, tailr-finished, satin lined and in fashionable lengths. Worth every penny of $12. For this special sale. . . . $7.50

Gray Capes in Camel's Hair and Cheviot effects, trimmed in irridescent nail heads, feather collar. Would be cheap at $15.00. For this special sale $11.50

Gray, tan and tobacco-brown Capes in fine Serges, elegant cord trimming and real ostrich feather collar. Cheap at $20. For this special sale $13.50

Capes in several light and medium shades of Wool Mixtures. Trimmed with rich jet nail heads, back elaborately embroidered and graceful cocque feather collar. Easily worth all of $25.00 For this special sale. . . . $18.50

A vast variety of royal Reefer Jackets, new lengths, full collars, trimmed with choicest Labrador Seal, natural-color plucked Marmot, Mink, Otter, Astrakhan, Moufflon, Beaver Bear, Martin, Persian Lamb, Opossum, Krimmer and Plush; Cord and Fur-head loops. Every Garment is marked to sell at sight during this special sale.

Random Bargains.

Beautifully embroidered Chiffon, four inches wide, all the new and delicate colors, worth 75 cents the yard. The price now is 49C.

Black Cocque Feather Collars, regularly sold round town at $2. One hundred for Monday's callers at $1.25

Real Ostrich Feather Collars, large assortment of colors, worth $2.50. Your choice Monday at..... $1.48

Black Coney Capes, genuine Astrakhan Collar, sold elsewhere at $12. A great Monday Bargain... $8.50

Here's a Blanket that betters the best at the price we've ever had before. Pure wool—and seven pounds of it; liberal size—74x86 inches. There's wool and wool. That in these Blankets is dry, soft, springy, Thoroughly cleaned. Precisely the same Blanket is on sale in town at $6.50. Our price only $5.48

KEELY COMPANY.

COLLAR FOUNDATIONS,

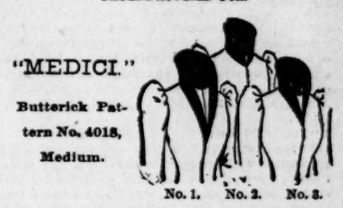
—OR—

PRESSED LININGS, DESIGNED from BUTTERICK PATTERNS

Manufactured by Hall's Bazar Form Co., New York

PATENT APPLIED FOR.





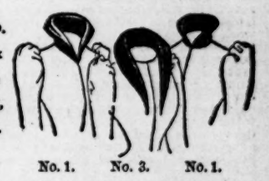
"MEDICI." Butterick Pattern No. 4018, Medium.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.



HENRY II. Butterick Pattern No. 4019, Medium.

No. 2. No. x. No. 1.



BOLERO. Butterick Pattern No. 4017, Medium.

No. 1. No. 3. No. 1.

THE most popular, and to nearly all women, the most becoming garment is one with a large rolling collar. Those who have undertaken the task of making such a collar can best appreciate the need of a foundation or lining pressed securely into the correct shape. The Bazar Collar Foundations supply this want

No. 1, 25c. No. 2, 30c. No. 3, 40c. } EITHER STYLE. Be particular to mention Style Wanted.

These Foundations are made of strong buckram, in white and black, held in shape by wire around the edges. With them any novice can make the collars (as cut by the corresponding Butterick Patterns), fit about the neck without a crease or wrinkle. Smooth effects are impossible to produce without them. The illustrations show the permanent appearance of collars when made on these Foundations. Dressmakers know their value. FOR SALE BY

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,

40 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

We have, in connection with our business, rooms especially fitted up for the

Treatment of Blood Diseases

and diseases of the skin. Our method of treatment has the endorsement of the

Highest Medical Authorities,

both of Europe and America. Our cures are sure and rapid, and free from any disagreeable features. We are

Permanently Located in Atlanta

as Specialists in the Treatment of Venereal, Genito-Urinary and Rectal Diseases, (Piles, Fistula, etc.) Our facilities are unsurpassed. Our methods are conservative. We seldom use the knife. 68, 69 and 91 Old Capitol, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Drs. Moore & Hayes

FRED F. MOORE, M.D. | J. G. HAYES, M.D., Harvard Med. Col., '76. | Univ. of New York, '81



WINDOW GLASS

ROOFING PAINT, Painter's Supplies, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOUTHERN PAINT & GLASS CO., No. 39 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

nov1 1y sun tues fri

How many very "Chic" garments have you seen this season bought of

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

MORAL—

There's only one place to get just such.

Our immense Carpet Department is on a boom. The largest stock, the lowest prices. J. M. High & Co.

The largest, best and most complete stock of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies in the south. It will pay you to look and buy here. J. M. High & Co. Third floor, take elevator.

Southern Ink for Southern Printers.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Printing and Lithographing Inks

This paper uses our inks entirely, and strongly endorses them.

ATLANTA PRINTING INK WORKS

330 TO 336 WHEAT STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

The Only Ink Manufactured in the South.

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges.

Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars of the Millville, Glassboro and Mason pattern. Also turnip seeds of nearly all kinds. Claret, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together with ale porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a specialty of during the hot season of the year. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 200 W. Peters st., where he keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions, and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall st., wines and liquors excepted. Please call and see him at either or both places and he will try to please you. Terms cash. 4z-yguadl

THAT FORSYTH ST. LOT

with two houses on it will be sold at auction before courthouse door, on Tuesday, November 3d, at 11 o'clock. Go see it. G. W. ADAIR.

sun mon

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

ATLANTA'S LUCK.

Another Institution Added to the Capital City.

ATLANTA LEADS THE SOUTHERN STATES

The Southern Shorthand and Business College---A Bright Future Before It.

Pluck, energy and brains.

In these three virtues lies the secret of Atlanta's success. Her marvelous growth is due to the united and harmonious efforts of her citizens. On or about the 15th of November, Atlanta will have a thoroughly equipped shorthand and business college, with Mr. A. C. Briscoe as manager; L. W. Arnold, assistant manager, and Miss Alice Tuller, typist.

"Yes," said one of the managers to a CONSTITUTION reporter, "in a few days we will open, in connection with our Shorthand college, the most thoroughly equipped business department, including bookkeeping, penmanship, mathematics, orthography, etc., and we propose to make it the best commercial college in the south and equal to any in the United States. We have engaged the most proficient teachers for each department that could be obtained in the United States, and will adopt the most modern and practical system of instruction."

"Why have you added a business course to your Shorthand college?"

"Because bookkeeping is a very necessary adjunct. We frequently have applicants who desire to take a course in both branches, and they find it very inconvenient to attend two different colleges. Thus by having both departments accessible in the same college much inconvenience is obviated. We also have applications from firms and corporations for combination men and women—that is, a bookkeeper and stenographer combined. This week we have had two applications for such. The professions of shorthand and bookkeeping are not crowded. There are innumerable incompetent 'three months' school' graduates, who are continually seeking positions because they can't hold one after they get it, but the demand for thoroughly proficient stenographers and bookkeepers is continually increasing. Within the last thirty days we have had twenty-five applications for stenographers, five for bookkeepers and stenographers combined, and three for bookkeepers; the percentage of the latter demand being smaller from the fact that we have heretofore taught only shorthand and typewriting."

"What branches will constitute your entire two courses?"

"Shorthand, bookkeeping, penmanship, typewriting, mathematics, orthography, correspondence, business forms, etc., for the present, but we expect to add other branches later. The almost unprecedented progress of our shorthand college, in the last two years, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and we have every assurance of success in our new enterprise."

There is no better place than Atlanta for such an institution, and a bright future is before it.

LOCATES IN ATLANTA.

Mr. E. L. Brown, a Prominent Business Man of Memphis, to Open Business Here.

We are pleased to note that the above named gentleman has sold out his large interests in Memphis and cast his future with the merchants of the Gate City. For many years Mr. Brown was the leading spirit of the Mansfield Drug Company, whose business aggregated large amounts—away up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars—and is a thorough business man in every particular.

He has purchased a controlling interest in the Southern Paint and Glass Company of Atlanta, and from this, as a nucleus, will build up an extensive business in glass, oils, paints, varnishes, window and ornamental glass, brushes, and everything of a kindred nature demanded by the trade. Mr. Brown will be president and manager, and will only handle goods of prime quality, from manufacturers of established reputation, preferring to be able to guarantee the quality of all goods sold. The present store occupied by the company will be enlarged and remodeled to suit an extensive business, a warehouse to store bulky goods will also be added, and in fact everything will be done to facilitate the handling of a first-class business. An able corps of assistants will aid Mr. Brown, who with ample capital and a ripe business experience will no doubt build up a very large trade and soon make his company one of Atlanta's most progressive and leading mercantile establishments.

By the change Memphis has lost a first-class business man, whose large capital will now be used to advance the interests of Atlanta. Mr. Brown is a genial gentleman, and THE CONSTITUTION heartily welcomes him and his family to our city, and bespeaks for them a kindly reception in business and social circles.

WHAT THE VISITORS SAY

About Mr. B. Vignaux's Restaurant at 16 Whitehall Street.

The city this week has been crowded with visitors, many of them stopping at the hotel and eating at the Atlanta's new Delmonico, Vignaux's restaurant at 16 Whitehall street. There is no wonder they go there for their meals when you consider how well he feeds, how clean his place and how ready and polite his servants.

Something good to eat will draw every time, and the fact that Mr. Vignaux's restaurant is crowded day and night shows that he caters to the taste of the people. As has been stated before, Mr. Vignaux is a born chef and is familiar with all the good things that can be prepared to tempt your appetite.

Just now he has an abundance of game of most every description, and if you are fond of it go to see him—for instance, take dinner with him tomorrow.

The hundreds of visitors who have patronized him during the exposition say that Vignaux cannot be excelled. It is a fact.

Mme. Demorest Portfolio of Fashions

And What to Wear for Fall and Winter of 1891-92. Third lot just received. Price 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, Opera House Block.

Number 12 Whitehall

Is headquarters for Hawkes' spectacles and eyeglasses. They are fitted to the sight by skillful opticians. oct30 3t

Forest Avenue Lot at Auction, Wednesday, by Sam'l W. Goode & Co., at 4 p. m. sun&mon

Mme. Demorest Portfolio of Fashions

And What to Wear for Fall and Winter of 1891-92. Third lot just received. Price 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, Opera House Block.

Forest Avenue Lot at Auction,

Wednesday, at 4 p. m. Sam'l W. Goode & Co. sun&mon

From Central America.

A dealer of Nicaragua recently sent in a large order to the optician of Atlanta, A. K. Hawkes. It is with much pleasure that we note the extent of the trade of this large optical house.

Elegant Goods.

The latest novelties in fine shoes and slippers for all occasions at R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall. sun tues wed

Mme. Demorest Portfolio of Fashions

And What to Wear for Fall and Winter of 1891-92. Third lot just received. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, Opera House Block.

Found All Right.

They look very nice in stock, and, after a fair test, many gentlemen say that R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall, sells fine French and patent leather shoes that give satisfaction—and satisfaction means a great deal these days. sun tues wed

Factory Cologne.

Address postal card to Theo. F. Hall, chemist, Edgewood, Ga., for a quart bottle Hall's German Cologne; equal Hoyt's or money refunded, for $1. nov1-d1m

Quite Emphatic.

It is not a mere claim but a positive fact, I carry in stock the best assortment of shoes that can be found in any shoe house in Georgia. R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall. sun-tues-wed.

Our rough diamond and opals are the curiosities of the exposition. Don't fail to see them. Maier & Berkele, the jewelers, center of main building, Piedmont exposition, and 93 Whitehall street. nov 1 d1-w.

The First and Last.

The first and last pair of shoes you bought of R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall, gave satisfaction. Did they not? He still leads, selling the best shoes on earth. sun-tues-wed.

INGLESIDE.

The Gem of Atlanta's Suburbs.

The sale of lots at Ingleside during the last week has been unprecedented. In fact more Ingleside property has changed hands—according to well authenticated accounts—during the last month than has been reported from all real estate agencies in and around Atlanta. Lots have been purchased there for homes by many of the best people in the city and the surrounding country, and many buildings will be erected during the present year. Several contracts have already been entered into for residences and work upon them will be commenced without delay. There is no better opportunities for profitable investments in Atlanta or the south. It is safe to say that from 50 to 100 per cent can be realized. Don't fail to investigate the subject before it is too late. All persons who desire to see the property are taken to and from Ingleside free of cost. In fact, a carriage will be sent to the homes of would-be purchasers, who will be given a ride over one of the finest driveways in America, and after visiting Ingleside returned to their homes. A few more beautiful lots will be sold for $25 each. The first applicants for them will reap the benefit of the greatest bargains in real estate ever offered in Atlanta or any other city.

This property is owned by the Interstate Investment and Development Company, whose offices are located on the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, over James's bank, in rooms 12, 13 and 14, 16½ Whitehall street.

Silverware

At The Fair, where a child buys as safely as a man,—74, 76, 78 Whitehall street. Every piece of silverware warranted full sterling, triple plate.

Silver sugar bowls $2.48, worth $5.
Silver cake stands $2.74, worth $6.
Silver pickel stands $1.98, worth $4.
Rogers' silver-plated teaspoons at $3.24 dozen, regular price $6.

Attend this special sale of silverware at The Fair, 74, 76, 78 Whitehall street.

The Scientific Opticans,

Kellam & Moore, will fit the frames of their celebrated glasses to the face of each purchaser. A perfect fitting spectacle frame is a great comfort, and adds to the clearness of vision. 54 old capitol, opposite postoffice and Grady monument. nov 1-2t.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc

WANTED—Store or part of a store on Whitehall st. for bric-a-brac and works of art business. Address Canini, 10 W. Ellis. sat sun

WANTED—Home. I want to purchase home inside city limits on monthly installments. Address Bell, care Constitution.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping by 10th of November. Address B. S., care Constitution office.

WANTED—By young man, furnished room, to himself, comfortably large, $6 or $7, close in, either side. Address "M. G.," care Constitution.

WANTED—At once, furnished room by two young gentlemen convenient to Gate City bank. Address R. C. T., No. 23 E. Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc

FOR SALE—One fine, young, bay horse; gentle and healthy; no faults. Also one jump-seat Jersey and harness. A. C. Briscoe, 20 East Hunter street. oct31-d7t

FOR SALE—At Clark University one fine buggy horse, one good surrey, one new harness. Inquire, W. N. Clifford.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good, sound and gentle pony; good saddler and driver; must be sold as party has no use for him. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday.

HORSE FOR SALE—Perfectly gentle; suitable for lady to drive or ride. Also new phaeton and harness, if desired. Apply at J. F. Redd's stable, Loyd street.

FOR SALE—A good, cheap mare. Apply to W. L Mewborn, 121 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—One fine horse, one buggy and harness; horse is gentle and a No. 1 traveler. Can be seen at 65 S. Butler st.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES BUY YOUR toys and games at 110 Whitehall, and you will save money by doing as I have the largest stock in the south and have bought by the carload and can sell cheaper than any other house in the south. Call and see my stock at 110 Whitehall Chas. Vittur.

WANTED—Ladies for massage and face treatment by Mrs. R. C. Haile, 385 Hill street, near Georgia avenue.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PICTURE cards yet on hand at the Constitution job office. Must be sold this week. You can see samples either at its exhibit in main building or at the Constitution job office down town. We will print the cards or sell them plain at a low price. sunmon tues wed

TOYS AND GAMES—At the leading toy and game house, 110 Whitehall; dolls 25c worth 50c, dolls 50c worth 75c, wagons $1 worth $1 50, and all kinds of toys at prices to beat the world, at 110 Whitehall street. Chas. Vittur.

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned and dyed, at Phillips's, 14 Marietta street. oct7-3m tues, fri, sun

FOR SALE—New Home sewing machine, $15; good as new. Call at 26 (new number) Capitol avenue. Mrs. Miller.

A NICE BABY CARRIAGE for sale cheap; been used only one month. Call at 84 Luckie and examine.

EXPOSITION AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING done promptly, cheaply and well at the Constitution Job Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—New and second-hand; carpets, stoves; other household and office goods; all cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree st.

$12 FOR NEW SUIT FURNITURE, seven piece. Osler's, 63 S. Broad.

VERY CHEAP—Six side boards cost $35 each for $15, $20, $25. P. H. Snook. 31 sun mon tu

SUITS ELEGANT, NEW FURNITURE $10, was $12. Lounges $6. Osler's, 63 S. Broad street.

CASH PAID FOR second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves and other household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs etc

FOR SALE—Two fine English Pugs (dogs), full stock, born September 4th. Price reasonable. Address W. E. Cater, Milton, Fla.

CHOICE LOT OF PUG, foxhound, setter and pointer pups for sale, and a few trained bird dogs ready to hunt with; also some of the finest Lt. Brahma and Buff Cochin hens in the south, at prices much less than their value. A few fine Plymouth Rock, Langshan and Wyandotte cockerels at $2 each. Call or address, D. Morrison, West End, or 47 E. Hunter street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITORS at exposition will find a large stock of picture cards which will be printed cheap at the Constitution job office. Orders received at Constitution building or at Constitution exhibit at exposition grounds. oct29 1w

BIGGEST THING OUT—What, the $12 suits of furniture at Osler's, 63 S. Broad.

EXPOSITION AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING done promptly, cheaply and well at the Constitution Job Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—I can promptly negotiate loans on choice improved property in Atlanta, in sums of $2,000, $2,500 and $5,000, if security is acceptable. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta st. sun tues thur sat sun

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN on improved Atlanta real estate; no delay; purchase money notes negotiated. James T. White, 11 Marietta street.

$4000 TO LEND on desirable city property Money here. Apply to Darwin G. Jones

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 to lend on improved property in Atlanta; security must be very choice. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta st. 4t-sun tue thur sun

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, 6½ N. Broad street. oct8-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN—Repayable in monthly installments. Money ready for immediate payment. Wm C. Hale, Room 2, Gould building. Oct 11-d1m

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

LOST.

EXPOSITION AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING done promptly, cheaply and well at the Constitution Job Office.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—Sawmill, 12,000 ft. capacity; situated on river front and railroad; good local and shipping trade. Other business. A. Claiber, Fernandina, Fla.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Hydraulic elevator; lift 50 feet J. P. Robinson, 31 Gould building.

FOR SALE—One pair 2-ton platform wagon scales; new, very cheap. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

WANTED—Board.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN want board in private family; Washington street preferred; references exchanged. Address, E. A. Usina, purchasing department E. & D. R. R.

FOUND.

FOUND, LOTS OF furniture at my own price. Suits for $12. Osler's, 63 S. Broad.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE ENDOWMENT AND TONTINE insurance policies bought. Loans on same negotiated. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. oct18-d1m-sun, wed

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—A practicing physician, several years in the practice, residing in an adjacent town to Atlanta, desires to enter into copartnership with some reputable physician for the purpose of practicing medicine and surgery. Address "Physician," care this office. oct28-wed sat sun.

WANTED—Men for supers in "Pompeii." Apply on stage of Edgewood Avenue theater Monday, November 2d, at 4 p. m. fri sun

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion on paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $33 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory. For terms and full particulars addres The Monroe Eraser M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis. 1y

WANTED—20 salesmen to carry as a side line our "Cash on Delivery" cigar, with gold-filled watch big pay. C. O. D. Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. aug23 d3m

SALESMEN TO SELL to merchants by sample; big pay for workers; new goods; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. oct25 4t sun, wed, fri

WANTED—High grade situations secured in all lines of business in the growing towns and cities of the west; Highest references. Enclose stamp, please Western Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn. sep 23-d8t wed sun

WANTED—An educated Baptist minister for three good churches. Will pay the right man about sixhundred dollars. Fine prospects for a good worker. Address at once, W. H. Bilteh, Statesboro, Ga., box 29. oct 18-d5t sun

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS College, 20 E. Hunter street. Best equipped college in the southern states. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, mathematics, spelling, etc., taught by competent teachers. Large catalogue free. wed fri sun

WANTED—To fill paying positions with bookkeepers, stenographers and telegraph operators, after completing a course in the Commercial Department State College, 135-137 E. Main street, Lexington, Ky. Write for particulars and endorsements from former students now in business. C. G. Calhoun, Principal. oct 25 d4t sun

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED—None but an experienced, sober and reliable man need apply. Address, with reference, Shipper, Constitution office.

WANTED—A clerk in an insurance office who can use a typewriter and writes a good hand. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, giving specimen of handwriting, Drawer D., Atlan tapost-office.

TRAVELING SALESMAN of eight years, experience desires a situation. Best of references given in New York, Memphis and other points. Address Salesman, this office.

SPECIAL—We have engaged the finest penman in the United States. Special teacher in each department. Latest and most practical method of teaching. Send for catalogue. Southern Shorthand and Business College, 20 E. Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN SHORTAAND AND BUSINESS COLlege, 20 E. Hunter street, shorthand, bookkeeping, penmanship, mathemaics, orthography, typewriting, correspondence, etc., taught by proficient instructors. Large catalogue free.

WANTED—Several young men who want to undertake a paying business, but who are willing to work hard. No figureheads or men who cannot adapt themselves to circumstances wanted. Address Box 288 City.

WANTED—Two hundred men and ladies to do pleasant work. We will give you $3 per day, either at home or traveling. Write at once as this is a chance of a lifetime. Enclose 10 cents silver for all necessaries. Address Knotts Brothers, Sawyerdale, S. C. nov 1 4t sun

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL, 49 Whitehall, Shorthand and Typewriting exclusively. Seventeen pupils secured positions last month. Catalogues, etc., free.

SHORTHAND—Our entire attention is devoted to teaching shorthand and typewriting. Success guaranteed. Crichton's School, 49 Whitehall.

WANTED—Two first-class coatmakers. Seay Bros., LaGrange, Ga.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Four experienced millinery salesmen with established trade; good salary, and territory open for first-class men. Blake, Dowell & Helm, 17 and 19 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. novl-sun, mon, tues

WANTED—A few young girls to be in concert. Good pay. Call at Concordia hall, No. 40 Marietta street, second floor, next Tuesday, 3 o'clock in the evening. Do not want girls over sixteen years.

WANTED—A lady of some experience to act as agent for a popular, selling article on the market; good commission. Apply 81 Houston street.

WANTED—The Dresden (Mueller & Koempel), High's building, requires several smart, bright saleslades; preference given to such as have had experience in selling china, glass, housefurnishing goods.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply at 31 Merritt's avenue.

STRONG, HEALTHY, settled house woman and house boy at 217 Capitol avenue.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Good hands wanted. Apply 4 Linden st., corner West Peachtree.

WANTED—A good nurse and house servant. Apply at No. 20 Currier street.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or assistant and general office work; can refer to present employer. Address Bookkeeper, Norcross, Ga. oct 27-3t-tue thur sun

WANTED—Good woman to do general housework White woman preferred. 77 William st.

WANTED—Every lady and gentleman to send us one dollar and receive our latest publication. It contains invaluable information for young and old of either sex never before published in any one book, and worth ten times the price. Positively no book sent to any boy or girl under sixteen years. Any one ordering two or more books will receive a handsome souvenir. Send postoffice order or registered letter. American Publishing Co., H. James, manager, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. oct30-d7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position by competent stenographer; experienced in law office work and loan business. Address "Phono," 43 Wheat st.

A STENOGRAPHER WITH EXPERIENCE desires a position; best reference furnished.. Address "Reporter," 40 Piedmont avenue, city.

WANTED—Situation in office or otherwise by a middle-aged man of large experience. Address Turner, 61 N. Forsyth street.

WANTED—By a sober, industrious and competent young man, position as bookkeeper, assistant or traveling salesman. Address W., care Constitution.

WANTED—A white servant. Apply 179 Ivy street. New number.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer wants a position; can furnish references as to character, ability, etc. Address "James," care Constitution office.

A YOUNG MAN, having had five years' experience in a wholesale house in New York as drummer and bookkeeper, speaking four languages fluently, desires a position with some large firm here. Best of references can be given. Address F. W. S., care Constitution. oct30-6t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

A YOUNG LADY of city experience desires a situation as saleslady. Address X. Y. Z., this office

A YOUNG LADY with experience as general help in private family or boarding house will engage on easy terms to good party. First-class references Address B. C., 31 Markham street.

A YOUNG LADY experienced in office work wants a position, or could act as cashier. Address Cash, Constitution office.

WANTED—By a middle-aged English woman a responsible position. Not afraid of work. Address "A. S.," Constitution office.

WANTED—By young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter. Address E., 29 Piedmont ave

WANTED—A position as governess, or as companion to invalid or elderly person. Address, M. V. Buchanan, Opal, Va.

A WHITE WOMAN desires a situation in a first-class family to do house work. Call after 6 o'clock p. m. Monday and Tuesday at 105 Loyd street.

INSTRUCTION.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books, and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Constitutin. Night school also. jan17 sun

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 15 E. Mitchell st.; after November 1st from 8:30 to 12:30 a.m.; night class from 7 to 9 p. m. D. U. Sloan, Manager. sun 25 and 31

SHORTHAND—Seventeen of our pupils secured positions last month. Business men know that our teaching is practical and thorough, therefore our graduates are in demand. Crichton's school, 49 Whitehall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GILT-EDGE REAL ESTATE to exchange for whole or part of good-paying grocery or other business. Address Real Estate, care Constitution.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Paying drug business in one of our largest suburban towns for sale cheap, on account of ill health of owner. H. C. Pendleton, 6 North Pryor street.

WANTED—A partner who has a commercial standing of at least $20,000, in a business that will return 25 per cent with the use of but little money. address for one week. Hamburg, Constitution office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good restaurant business a 126 Decatur street; just where the farmers sto for meals; good reasons for selling.

FOR SALE—Wholesale and Retail Drug Business in Athens, Ga.; clear stock of $7,000 or $8,000 sales last year $20,000. Will reduce stock if desired address P. O. Box 1,238, Athens, Ga. oct 14 sun wed and fri 4 w

WANTED—A practicing physician, several years in the practice, residing in an adjacent town to Atlanta, desires to enter into copartnership with some reputable physician for the purpose of practicing medicine and surgery in Atlanta, Ga. Address, "Physician," care this office. oct 28-wed sat sun.

WANTED—To exchange any part $10,000 stock in manufacturing company, making money, for plantation or improved property. A. B. C., P. O., Atlanta, Ga. oct28-30t

WANTED—Party to take one-half interest in sixty-seven acres (city limits) $400 per acre. First payment, $8,000; balance easy. Option out soon. Address Business, care P. O. Box 481. oct28-d6t.

FOR SALE—Valuable stone quarries and farming lands at Lithonia, Ga., and wild mineral lots in Lumpkin, Fannin, Forsyth, Bartow and Gordon counties, containing gold and other minerals. Address Thomas S. Swift, Executor, 139 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. oct 27 7t

PERSONAL.

MASONIC DIMIT CARDS, for jurisdiction of Georgia, 30c per dozen; sent by mail on receipt of price. B. F. Bennett, Broad street.

GET THE BEST envelopes, business cards, letter heads, circulars, etc.; warranty and quit-claim deeds, land and chattel mortgages, etc. Bennett, Broad street.

POWER ATTORNEY TO VOTE stock and to sell and all other forms in general use; best and cheapest. Bennett, 21 Broad street.

EXHIBITORS at exposition will find a large stock of picture cards which will be printed cheap at the Constitution job office. Orders received at Constitution building or at Constitution exhibit at exposition grounds. oct29 1w

ALL PERSONS indebted to P. H. Snook & Son must come up and settle. Collector cannot get round. P. H. Snook & Son. sun mon tu

MARRY—Thousands of persons have been married through our agency. If you want a husband or wife, send stamp for sample copy of our matrimonial paper, securely wrapped. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Chicago, Ill.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PICTURE cards yet on hand at the Constitution job office. Must be sold this week. You can see samples either at its exhibit in main building or at the Constitution job office down town. We will print the cards or sell them plain at a low price. sun mon tues wed

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of culture and refinement, fond of music and theaters desires the acquaintance of young lady between the ages of seveteen and twenty possessing similar tastes. Object, pastime and mutual friendship. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address Stranger, this office.

FREE TO BALD HEADS—We will mail free information and full particulars how to grow a luxuriant head of hair on bald heads, no matter what the cause, or of how long standing; also, stop falling hair and cure all scalp diseases. Address Professor W. B. Logan & Co., Hair Growing Institute, 58 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA and $50 per year free to all purchasers of our fruit land on the $4 installment plan. Guaranteed by bond. We do all planting, cultivation and labor. Will sell only a few acres on these terms to advertise the property. Write Walter J. Raymond, Dayton, O.

ATTENTION LADIES!—Mail two-cent stamp for sealed instructions how to enlarge your bust five inches by using "Emma" bust developer; guaranteed wenty-four page illustrated catalogue mailed for 6 cents. "Emma" Toilet Bazaar, 224 Tremont street Boston, Mass. jy12-13t un

WHO IS OSLER? Why the man that sells a new suit of furniture for $12, seven pieces, 63 S. Broad.

JAS. E. HICKEY, 27 West Alabama street, has a fine line of fine and medium grade robes and horse blankets.

M. J. WALKER, stenographer and typewriter, 49½ Whitehall, solicits all kinds of stenographic work, copying, manifolding, letters, etc. 'Phone 587. oct20 3m su tu fri

EXPOSITION AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING done promptly, cheaply and well at the Constitution Job Office.

GEORGIA DEEDS, bonds for title, mortgages and other legal blanks for sale by The Constitution ob office, Atlanta, Ga. oct 3-1m

WANTED—Agents.

WE OFFER AGENTS big money in exclusive territory. Our new patent safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. Profit in one day cleared $36. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, O. nov 1 3m sun

WANTED—Lady agents to sell Christy bread and cake knives; big profits. Address Jas. M. Osborn, 51 N. Forsyth.

A—AGENTS—Wanted, agents and organizers for a new first-class endowment order, paying $ 00 in one year, $500 in five years, and loaning money to pay assessments; big pay; big profits; easy to work. Plymouth Rock Benefit Order, No. 1 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. oct 25-2w sun wed fri

AGENTS | $5 to $10 per day collecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge; satisfaction guaranteed and a $4 outfit free. A. Dunne & Co., 56 Reade street, New York. aug30-d3t sun wed

AGENTS—By decree of United States court we are proclaimed the original and only manufacturers of the "Hygeia Corsets." Now is your time to send for terms to Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. aug23 13t sun

AGENTS WHO ARE anxious to make money for the next three or four months will do well to address New York House, P. O. box 310, Atlanta, Ga. Please state former business, age and experience. Ministers, teachers or any one not now engaged may make application also. oct 25 4t sun

WANTED—Agents to sell the Christy bread and cake knife; big profits. Address Jas. M. Osborn, 51 N. Forsyth.

AGENTS WANTED—To take orders for Iliff's Imperial Atlas of the World. New Census edition. The standard authority. Address J. W. Iliff & Co., Pub., 106 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. oct 18-4t-sun

WANTED—Encyclopaedia Britannica, an experienced canvasser to sell the authorized edition at half price on installments. Room 35 old capitol building, Atlanta, Ga. fri sat sun

WANTED—Agents throughout the south; big profits; guarantee against loss. Address, for catalogue, Simpson Iron Co., 2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. oct31-sat sun mon tues

THE NATIONAL Railway, Building and Loan Association, 29½ Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., wants some good local, special and general agents throughout the south. A splendid opportunity for the right men. oct 25-d 3 m

WANTED—Three first-class special agents. Most liberal contract. National Tontine B. and L. Association, 4 West Wall street. oct27-6t.

WANTED—General, special and local agents to represent one of the strongest and best building and loan associations. Liberal contracts; attractive features; exclusive territory. Reiercences and bond required. None but first-class hustlers need apply. Address W. T. Gaston, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. Box 185. oct26-d7t

WANTED—$75.00 per month salary and expenses paid, any active man or woman to sell a line of plated ware, watches and jewelry; can live at home. We furnish team free, full particulars and an elegant sample case of goods free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass. oct25-d1w

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Everybody to call and get one pair of those all-steel scissors that we are now selling for 25c, worth 75c; pocket knives 25c, worth 50c, and all kinds of cutlery at prices that beat the world, and must go at once. Call and see my large stock at the Atlanta Cutlery Works, 110 Whitehall. Chas. Vittur.

WANTED—Purchaser for ten acres West End. Price, $4,000, if taken this wee Busik.ness, P. O. Box 481. oct28-d6t.

WANTED—Every lady to buy a set of Rogers triple-plated knives and forks at $2.50 a set. worth $5. Silver teaspoons at $1 a set; tone spoons at $1.50 a set; forks $1.50. These goods are worth $5 a set, but I will sell them for one weekforthe e above prices at the Atlanta Cutlery Works, 110 Whitehall. Chas. Vittur.

EXPOSITION AND ALL KINDS OF PRINTING done promptly, cheaply and well at the Constitution Job Office.

WANTED—Boarders.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN get good board at $14 a month at 288 E. Hunter st., new number.

BOARDERS WANTED, with furnished or unfurnished rooms. No. 33 Luckie st.

GOOD BOARD can be had at No. 27 Luckie street

LADIES, the Atlanta Cutlery Works, 110 Whitehall, is selling silver teaspoons at $1 a set, silver table spoons at $1.50 a set, forks $1.50 a set, Rodgers's triple-plated knives and forks at $2.50 a set, worth $5; warranted for five years. Chas. Vittur.

PERSONS VISITING the exposition will find first class accommodations at 102 Ivy street, or nice rooms for gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS on Courtland car line, also exposition visitors accommodated. Call at 74 East Baker street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can be accommodated at 71 West Mitchell st, Good fare; nice, large rooms. Terms reasonable. Apply at once, 71 W. Mitchell.

ONE PLEASANT ROOM with board at 217 (new number) Capitol avenue. References exchanged.

WANTED—Five young gentlemen as day boarders at 80 Walton street, new number. Everything first class. Reference required.

WANTED—Boarders, two nicely furnished rooms with board; fare excellent, private family, second door from Jackson st., electric line, 256 Forest avenue. References required. oct 29-thur sun tue.

WANTED—Two gentlemen to board and lodge; also table boarders. W. A. Foster, 271 East Fair street.

GOOD BOARD CAN be had during exposition one block from car line. Apply at 43 E. Cain street oct 27-d1w

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A fine grade Jersey and Ayreshire cow, with heifer calf two months old; cow perfectly gentle, and gives daily 2 to 2½ gallons of rich milk. W. P. Pattillo. sat sun

DESKS—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in the city. Suits furniture, seven pieces, only $12. Osler, 63 S. Broad.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PICTURE cards yet on hand at the Constitution job office. Must be sold this week. You can see samples either at its exhibit in main building or at the Constitution job office down town. We will print the cards or sell them plain at a low price. sun mon tues wed

SEED RYE, oats, barley, wheat, Georgia raised rye, genuine winter grazing, turf or sod oats, best rust proof oats. Persons having peas or beans to sell or wanting to buy please communicate with me. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One new No. 2 Caligraph in perfect condition; easy payments. Apply at 4 West Wall street. fri sat sun

FOR SALE—A large lot of Rodger's silver plated knives and forks, at $2 50 a set; warranted for five years, at the Atlanta Cutlery Works, 110 Whitehall. Chas. Vittur.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey heifer, two years old; Anthony Murphey stock. Price, $30. Apply 42 West Peters street.

FOR SALE—All-steel scissors at 25c each, worth 75c; pocket knives 25c, worth 50c; call and see for yourself at 110 Whitehall street. Charles Vittus.

FOR SALE—Fine thoroughbred and grade Jersey heifers to calve soon; also thoroughbred calves of both sexes. Apply to R. Palmour, care First National bank, Gainesville, Ga. oct14 d3w

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—7 beautiful building lots in two minutes' walk of depot or either hotel at Tallulah Falls; also 12 acres in five minutes' walk of depot. This is the finest piece of property "unimproved" at Tallulah Falls. It controls magnificent water power, and is abundantly supplied with water. Will sell this property cheap for the next 60 days. Address W. D. Young, Tallulah, Ga.

8 LOTS IN CHATTANOOGA suburb, cheap for cash or will trade for anything. Osler, 63 S. Broad.

FOR SALE—My farm of 100 acres, only 8 miles from Atlanta and 3 miles from Decatur; has fine fruit of all kinds and some woodland. All in fine condition; will make terms satisfactory. For price write W. A. Webster, 17½ Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

$400 BUYS TWO LOTS worth $800. Electric cars pass within 200 feet. Osler, 63 S. Broad street.

EAST LAKE is only four miles from the center of the city and due east of capitol. It is situated in a beautiful oak grove; has a thirty-five-acre lake of pure spring water. It is undoubtedly the coming suburb for both residence and pleasure. Lots are selling for $100 each, payable $1 per week, directly on dummy line. Don't put it off any longer but call on our secretary, Mr. T. C. Hampton, at No. 2 S. Broad street, and receive a free pass to East Lake and return. East Lake Land Company, No. 2. S. Broad street.

$1000 BUYS FOUR LOTS worth twice the amount. Electric cars pass it. Corner property. Osler, 63 S. Broad street.

WHO EVER heard of buying an elegant lot for $1 per week? No interest. That is just what you can do by calling at our office, No. 2 S. Broad street. These lots are situated at the suburban city of East Lake, just four miles out, directly on dummy line. Come in and get a ticket—then go out and select your lot. They are going fast at $100 each. East Lake Land Company, No. 2 S. Broad street.

THE PEOPLE have caught on to our popular plan of selling lots at East Lake for $1 per week—no interest—and are buying them fast. We have some beauties left yet. Don't delay any longer, but come in Monday and take advantage of this opportunity. Save $1 a week by buying a lot at East Lake. Buy now and every dollar invested will make you another one inside of twelve months. East Lake Land Company, No. 2 S. Broad street.

THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS has been revolutionized by the East Lake Land Company selling those beautiful lots for $1 per week—no interest—at the coming suburban residence and pleasure place. East Lake is only four miles from the center of the city, only $100 per lot, directly on dummy line. Call on Mr. T. C. Hampton, secretary, No. 2 S. Broad street. He will take pleasure in giving you all information. East Lake Land Company.

DON'T FORGET EAST LAKE. Our representative, Mr. Perry Duncan, is kept busy all the time showing East Lake lots. He has sold over 200 lots during the past three weeks. These lots are $160 each, payable $1 per week; no interest. Save your money and buy a beautiful suburban lot at East Lake. Call on us and receive a free pass to East Lake and return. Hampton & Herman, 2 S. Broad st.

WE HAVE 83 beautiful, elevated lots lying directly alongside of Inman Park, within one block of Edgewood avenue. Special inducements to homebuilders. Come in and see us. Hampton & Herman, 2 S. Broad st.

$2200—COME IN MONDAY morning and secure this; 110x160, corner Pine and Orme; will make three beauties. Call on Hampton & Herman, 2 S. Broad st.

$350 PER ACRE, 32 acres 3 miles from center of city, on north side. This is the finest tract anywhere around the city. There is 100 feet cut in it now to subdivide. Call and see us. Hampton & Herman, 2 S. Broad st.

$3000 FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY on Smith street, renting now for $32 per month. This is a money-maker. We only have this for a few days. Apply to Hampton & Herman, 2 S. Broad st.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Another Letter from Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon.

DESCRIBING LIFE AS IT IS IN LONDON.

A Talk With Editor Stead—The Growth of London—General Gossip from the Old World.

LONDON, October 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—One of our most charming writers says that "the great sight in London is—London; that no man understands himself as an infinitesmal until he has been a drop in that ocean, a grain of sand on that sea margin, a mote in its sunbeam, or the fog or smoke which stands for it; in plain phrase, a unit among its millions."

Mr. William F. Stead, quaint, interesting, earnest genius that he is, said that when he first came from a village where he knew everbody and everybody knew him, that it was almost positive pain to find himself in a great city and feel that of all the hundreds of thousands around him he did not know one; to meet and mingle with hurrying myriads and to know that of all those multitudes he knew none, had helped none, and that not a human being cared whether he lived or died, maddened into despair or broke the heart in solitude and was appalling to him, and there seemed something unnatural about it; and as he looked night after night and thought that behind every lighted window which gleamed through the smoky darkness there was at least one human being whose heart was full of all the tragedies of love and hate, of life and death, and yet between them and him what a gulf was fixed! He thought, how could bands of love and service be woven between these innumerable units so as to make us all one brotherhood? He said there they sat by lamp and candle—so near, and yet, in all the realities of their existence, as far apart as the fixed stars. Then there grew up in him, largely under the influence of James Russell Lowell's poems, a passion for helpful fellowship—"a feeling as if there was something that blaspheued God in whatever interposed a barrier impeding intercourse between man and man."

The first few days in London one is most impressed with the deliberateness of everybody—no one seems in a hurry. The shops open late so that business men and shop girls can take their breakfast leisurely. On Sundays there is such a religious air about the tightly-closed shop windows as if it were a sin to even look at tempting things that day of days. The wonderful quiet of a great city of about five millions of people is almost a startling surprise.

The sun is not so shy here in midsummer as I expected, and it is a ridiculous disappointment not to see the famous London fogs.

In trying to know London it grows in interest, becomes more mysterious and wonderful.

After driving through streets where were pointed out the old homes of great writers; seeing at every turn statues in marble and bronze bespeaking the lives and deeds of men; going through churches which are sermons in stone, where we cannot resist sitting in the "dim, religious light till the gay sight-seeers pass on and out laughing and chatting with as little feeling of reverence as the loquacious guide as he tells them in so many words his oft-told memorized story of the points of interests about the buildings; in visiting hospitals, so many of which are built by generous hearts for sweet charity's sake, where the sick and dying receive watchful care from the earnest-faced trained nurses, so many of whom are gentlewomen with pure, lovely lives who have taken this as their life-work of pleasure in duty; in going through halls where art breathes the very soul of the artist, and science speaks the wonderful depth of thought, and the different works of man attract thousands of visitors. In seeing at every turn the results of brain, brawn, genius, tact and enterprise, there comes a mighty feeling of almost excited admiration for one's fellow-creature.

London grows upon you, and there is so much of historic interest here that it makes one realize how very little they have read, and how frightfully deficient the memory has been in retaining what has been read. The trouble is, that, never having visited the old world, we have not taken as deep an interest in the lives and places of the mother country as her importance demands, and her history all seemed more like some far-away romance.

It is a good idea for every parent who can afford it, to go through Europe with their children by the time they are old enough to begin any serious reading. It will give an impressive interest to everything they read about from the writers of this country, and they will realize that all the kings and queens with all of the pomp and grandeur, terrible tragedies and struggles told of in history were living facts. How many girls could have this trip for less cost than their debut, reception or a summer of smart clothes at a fashionable summer resor, which amount to nothing but flirtations and pale cheeks from too much dissipation!

I am told that about the first places Americans visit in London are Westminster abbey, so famous for its associations—kings and queens from William the Conqueror (December 25, 1066) to Queen Victoria (June 28, 1838), having been crowned there, and it is the last resting place of those who have so ruled and influenced the lives of their subjects; the old town of London, once a royal palace, a state prison, a court of justice and a fortress.

It is most interesting to go through this gloomy-looking, picturesque building looming upon the banks of the Thames; but it makes one's blood turn almost cold to think that so many terrible beheadings, murders and awful imprisonments of which we have read and tried to hurry through as being some far-away nightmare of fancy in a story book, than accept them as facts which actually occurred here.

The collection of old armor and weapons makes one almost shudder after going through the different towers and dark dungeons and seeing the beheading blocks which were actually used!

The royal crowns and scepters, magnificent gold plate, candelebra, etc., are guarded there and can be seen by visitors.

The tower is now used as an armory and government storehouse.

In walking out of the tower gate, the traitor's gate is just opposite, and we are told by the guide that the large jail-like cage was where prisoners were landed after being brought down the Thames river. It was there that Queen Mary was landed when she was sent to the tower; and through that gate walked Queen Annie Boleyn and Queen Katharine Howard before being taken into the bloodthirsty tower, where they were beheaded.

On Cheyne walk is Carlyle's house, where he lived for forty-seven years. On the building is a marble medallion—Carlyle's head. Dr. Holmes says:

"There are many considerable men in every generation of mankind, but not a great number who are personally interesting—not a great many of whom we feel that we cannot know too much; whose foibles, even, we care to know about; whose shortcomings we try to excuse; who are not models, but whose special traits make them attractive. Carlyle is one of these few, and no revelations can prevent his interesting us. He was not quite finished in his prenatal existence. The brick-layer's mortar of his father's calling stuck to his fingers through life, but only as the soil he turned with his ploughshare clung to the fingers of Burns. We do not wish either to have been other than what he was. Their breeding brings them to the average level, carries them more nearly to the heart, makes them a simpler expression of our common humanity.

A friend took me to see the plain, flat slab where Oliver Goldsmith lies in the Temple churchyard. On Crasen street, where boarding houses now flourish, is where Benjamin Franklin boarded and wrote funny things about his landlady. It is said that Dickens's "My Set of Chambers" in David Coppertield was taken from rooms in Buckingham street, and David Garrick lived at the time of his retirement from the stage and died at his home on Adelphia street.

Coleridye lived on Norfolk street. George Eliot's house, where she lived as Mrs. Cross and where she died, was pointed out to me.

Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" still stands, and is a very hut of a shop in the midst of its tall neighbors.

I noticed that "Dombey & Son" have their sign out as tailors, on the strand.

The Growth of London.

The growth of London is truly remarkable. There are about 33,000 miles of streets, lanes and courts, and the reports of the commissioners of police show that thirty miles of new streets are built annually. More than 10,000 new houses are built every year to accommodate the increase of population. There are now more than half a million inhabited houses. London is said to be remarkable for its healthfulness; though the climate must be trying in winter. It is cool enough for light flannel all summer, and furs are often comfortable in August.

The 14,206 policemen are truly the guardians of the people. They are fine looking and always polite—answering questions with seeming pleasure.

Riding on top of omnibuses is one of the cheap, real delights of London; and it makes me wish we had them in Atlanta, where we have so much delicious weather.

At all stations, even in the small villages in Scotland and England, people are not permitted to walk across the railway tracks.

There are steps on each side up to the bridge which crosses the tracks—thus guarding against the fearful accidents to human life which have so shocked our people at our own Whitehall crossing—which has been truly termed a "death-trap."

LOULIE M. GORDON.



A VERY NOBBY COAT.

Shown by Douglass, Thomas & Co.

A FAMOUS SOUTHERNER,

The Inventor of the Destructive Gatling Gun.

From The Washington Post.

At the Raleigh exposition the other day Dr. Gatling was introduced. A special says: Dr. R. J. Gatling, the famous inventor of the gatling gun and other useful things, a native of Hertford county, this state, also spoke. Judge Fuller, in introducing him, said his name was better known than that of any king or potentate now ruling. Dr. Gatling said:

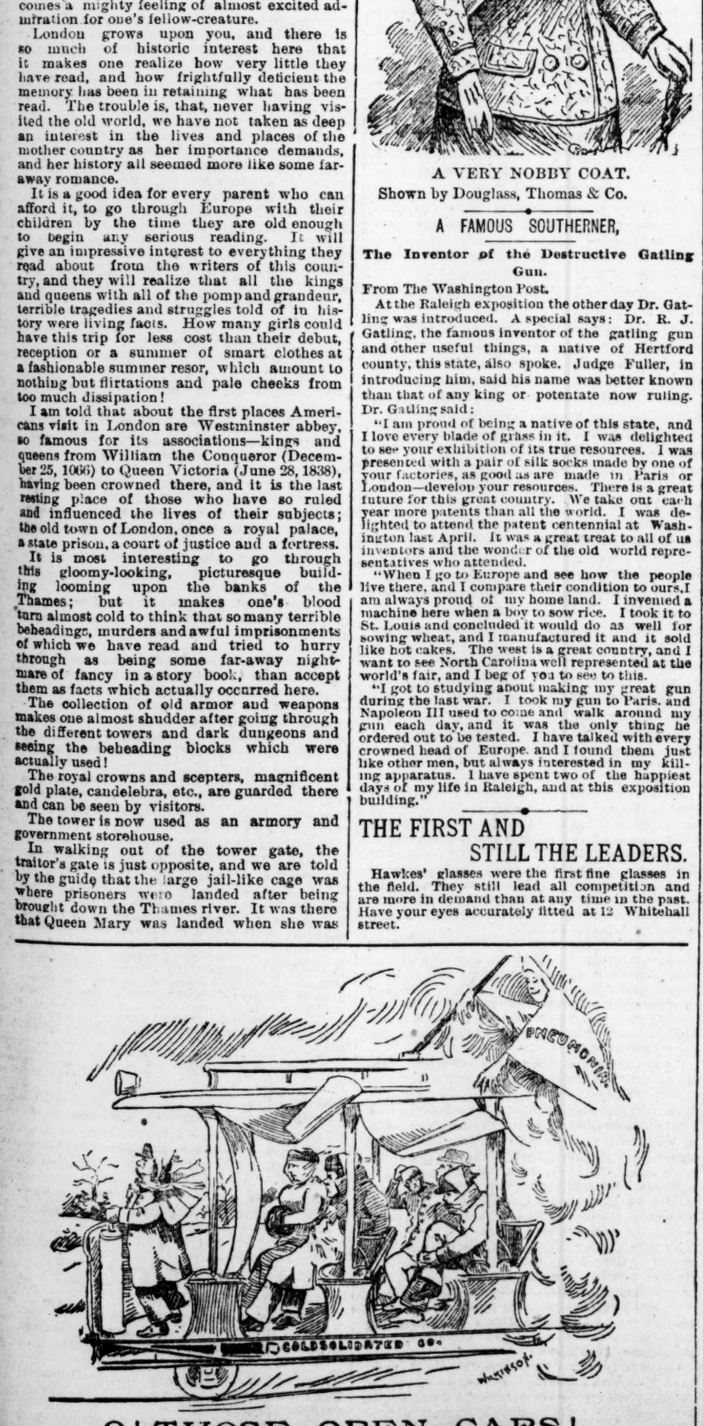
"I am proud of being a native of this state, and I love every blade of grass in it. I was delighted to see your exhibition of its true resources. I was presented with a pair of silk socks made by one of your factories, as good as are made in Paris or London—develop your resources. There is a great future for this great country. We take out each year more patents than all the world. I was delighted to attend the patent centennial at Washington last April. It was a great treat to all of us inventors and the wonder of the old world representatives who attended.

"When I go to Europe and see how the people live there, and I compare their condition to ours, I am always proud of my home land. I invented a machine here when a boy to sow rice. I took it to St. Louis and concluded it would do as well for sowing wheat, and I manufactured it and it sold like hot cakes. The west is a great country, and I want to see North Carolina well represented at the world's fair, and I beg of you to see to this.

"I got to studying about making my great gun during the last war. I took my gun to Paris, and Napoleon III used to come and walk around my gun each day, and it was the only thing he ordered out to be tested. I have talked with every crowned head of Europe and I found them just like other men, but always interested in my killing apparatus. I have spent two of the happiest days of my life in Raleigh, and at this exposition building."

THE FIRST AND STILL THE LEADERS.

Hawkes' glasses were the first fine glasses in the field. They still lead all competition and are more in demand than at any time in the past. Have your eyes accurately fitted at 12 Whitehall street.



O! THOSE OPEN CARS!

THE SPECTER PNEUMONIA: "This is all right now, when the wind don't blow, and fortunately for the people the weather is not as cold as it might be, but won't I have a picnic if to keeps up till Christmas?"

ODD INVENTIONS.

Strange Results of Human Thought and Ingenuity.

GOODYEAR'S DEVICE OF GETTING PIE.

Bed and Bath Combined—The Mosquito Muzzle—The Tent Overcoat—Various Useful and Useless Devices.

From The New York Evening Sun.

The list of curious inventions would fill a bookcase, odd and ingenious, useful and useless, in the past, in the present.

From the Bessemer steel process to the man who heated a kettle full of water, bored a hole in the horse pond with an auger and scalded the fish to death.

One hundred and forty thousand perpetual motion machines have been invented and 13,000 car couplers. And yet man depends on motion not perpetual, and 3,000 brakeman are killed and maimed each year with the still used link and pin hand coupling.

The most elaborate inventions have sometimes ruined their promoters, and the most simple have sometimes made millionaires of their promoters.

The elder Goodyear, when but a boy, mixing some soft rubber and sulphur together on a hot stove, so the horrible stench would drive the folks from the house and give him a chance at the cupboard where the pies were, saw the heated vegetable and mineral particles mix, then coagulate and harden, and an appetite for pie and an ingenious, though unpleasant, way to clear the house to get at it, had invented vulcanized rubber, the most useful and widest known of materials today in manufacture and commerce.

A drunken shotmaker, in the good old days when shot were moulded one at a time by hand, dreamed he was drunk and it rained hot lead and he was out in the shower. There was snow on the ground, and the leaden rain turned to bullets.

He woke up after the alligators left him, and after emptying the wash pitcher determined to try his dream. He climbed to the top of a tall old tower and flung a ladel full of hot lead down into the ditch below; then he ran his hands down through the water and mud on the bottom and hunted the lead.

He found it. His dream was true; the lead pellets were of different sizes, but perfect in shape.

The hot sieve and shot tower with water at the bottom followed, and the dream that the shotmaker dreamt while horribly drunk was the means of his becoming immensely wealthy and being able to drink himself to death like a gentleman in two years.

The stylographic pen brought $200,000 to its inventor and trouble and exasperation on its users. The india rubber tips on pencils were worth $100,000; metal plates for the soles and heels of boots, $1,250,000. A minister invented a toy that netted him $2,600 a week.

The sixteen puzzle sent men to the mad house and its inventor to congress. The pigs in clover made $100,000 for its inventor and brought paisy to happy homes. The roller skate inventors made, several of them, from one to half a million dollars.

The little wooden balls, with a gum spring and a finger ring attached, that would return to the hand when flung, were sold for a cent apiece, but the man who made them got a profit clear of $50,000 a year. Dancing Jim Crow also made an income for its originator. This gaudy toy was $45,000 a year to him.

The common needle threader made $50,000 for its inventor. The copper cap for children's shoes, in style fifteen years ago, made the children of its inventor worth $2,000,000. Before the days of stem-winding watches, when keys were used, some bright jeweler put a hole through the key barrel, like the eye in a needle, so it could be cleaned easily when clogged with dust, and patented the idea.

He is worth $80,000 today, and key-winding watches are obsolete. Before the days of spring blinds, when curtain cords and catches were used, Colonel Horace Resley, then county clerk of Alleghany county, Md., invented a cord and catch that worked like a charm.

A curtain fixture man offered him $30,000 for it. He refused, and kept up negotiations for a year for $50,000. The roller blind was then sprung on the public, and Colonel Resley's patent wasn't worth a tinsmith's adjective.

Visitorss at Washington last winter will remember the old Englishman who exhited a safety car of his own invention on the streets by the model of it running on an inclined plane. His idea was to save lives by it. The engine ran 100 yards ahead and pulled it by a chain; the minute the engine stopped and the chain became slack the car stopped automatically.

The old Englishman was insane over his invention. He sold a printed explanation of it that contained a tirade against the air brake as an invention of the devil, and so made a living. His idea was that in case of a collision, the engine going through a draw, or accident of the like, the car would stop and the passengers' lives be saved.

He had many years ago invented an oil can. A simple thing; but it had made him a fortune of £10,000. All this he had spent paying for experiments with his safety car in England, France and America. The utter impracticability of the car on down grades and under other circumstances had been shown time and again, but he still believes its worth will be recoguized some time, and his name, through it, will rank with Stephenson and Watts.

The nickel-in-the-slot machines have made and unmade thousands, and yet still new inventions of the kind pour into the patent office at the rate of three a day.

The new way of making rain by sending up balloons laden with dynamite and exploding them at a high altitude, a new experiment with an old idea, has been a doubtful success in New Mexico and arid Arizona, and now a company has been formed which offers to send a rain at any time to drouth districts at the nominal charge of 10 cents an acre.

The two modern inventions may be combined, and ere many years we may be able to obtain a sun shower by dropping a dime in the slot, which will press the button and the dynamite will do the rest.

In the wilds of West Virginia the depredatory porker set the housewife wild with rage by raising the gates by their snouts and destroying the garden sass. A genius of Swope Corner, Kanawha county, where everybody owns hogs and expects them to be fed by his neighbors, invented a pig baffler in the shape of a hog latch, and made a West Virginia fortune of forty dollars by selling them to his neighbors.

The hog latch is all its owner claims for it. The harder the hog hustles the tighter goes the gate, but to man or child the gate opens as easily to the touch as heaven's portals to a country editor.

The hogs run wild in the woods now, and if the gate has a hog latch and the fence is chicken tight and horse high, the lettuce runs to seed, the cabbage withers like a jack rose at an opera party; for it is beyond the reach of hungry hogs, thanks to the bump of originality of Patcher McGaun.

Canes have been a favorite article with inventors. Sword canes, umbrella canes, rifle canes are known and used, but the prohibition cane is the best one of all in Maine. It is nothing but a hollow affair of thin steel painted like Malacca, which will hold a quart of whisky or what else you want in liquid form.

A minute tube runs down from the top and feeds air in, so that the cane empties easily by suction. The sale of this invention has been enormous. The Cashmore cane company of Waterbury, Conn., cannot supply the demand.

And if the traveler in prohibition districts sees half the male population sucking cane heads he must not size them up for noodles. They are simply partaking of refreshments.

The Waterbury watch that can be used as a burglar alarm by the falling off of a sound muffler is the latest addition and improvement to that popular triple expansion time piece.

The prevention of seasickness, too, has long been a job for genius. Some of the cures and keep-froms have been curious, but the most curious was the invention of an English Edison. It consisted of captive balloons with chairs attached.

A chain allowing two-foot play kept the chair from swaying too far. The passenger sat in the chair on deck, the balloon did away with the vessel's motion, the passenger didn't get sick—and there you were!

A bath bed shower and plunge is also a great idea. The mattress is moved. The sleeper falls in the tank beneath and squeals, while his valet, to whom he is no hero, works a practical pump handle on the canopy post, that works the water up from the plunge below to the shower above. None is spilled and everybody is happy.

A bed that breaks down at get-up time has met with some sale, and a vapor bath box that is a cross between a tool box and the village stocks is another idea of an embryo Ericsson. Holes for the head and hands permit pipe smoking and novel reading, while the two-by-ten Turkish bath does its duty the way you want it.

The next invention of interest to military men after the molasses jug with a false bottom for whisky, by means of which the ardent can be smuggled into camp despite the tasting sentry, is the combined overcoat and Sibley tent.

One arm can be stuffed up and the other used for a stovepipe. Then at reveille the trooper can get up and take, like a turtle, his house with him.

There is only one drawback to this. Either the coat must be too large or the tent too small, but nevertheless the inventor thinks all European powers will use the tent-mackintosh. How it will work in windy weather or where there are no trees is not said.

The idea is treated seriously because it has been invented in all seriousness as have half these other seemingly curious and impracticable ideas here mentioned.

Mosquito muzzles have also been brought forward in all seriousness.

The inventor of this idea was a humanitarian, whose motto was "Thou shalt not kill." He lived in Hackensack, and the musquitoes maddened him. He only dropped his scheme when it was pointed out to him that even if the mosquitoes were muzzled it might stop their biting, but they would starve to death, so why not kill them at once?

Then the humane man wired to his patent lawyer at Washington to withdraw his application for a patent and moved where there are no mosquitoes.

PEYTON H. SNOOK & SON

Will make the last days of the exposition memorable to the 50,000 visitors of the coming week by marking down every articles of their

$100,000 Stock Elegant Grand Rapids Furniture

at actual factory cost for one week only. A great tribute and courtesy to our visitors. Over 1,000 magnificent Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room Suites in solid Mahogany, Oak, Cherry; Walnut, White Maple. Nothing like it can be seen in the south, and next to the great King Solomon show the most attractive sight in Atlanta. 300 elegant Parlor and Drawing Room Suites in all the beautiful and dazzling tints for which the season is famous.

READ THIS.

We will show this week in our art room over $50,000 worth White and Gold and Gold Parisian Furniture and Art Goods, by all odds the finest display in the south.

Everybody cordially invited to call and see this brilliant outfit.

200 Sideboards from $15 to $300.

40 Wardrobes and English Dressers from $10 to $200.

50 fancy Book Cases and Desks, 60 Chiffoniers, 100 Hat Racks, 25 Leather Library Suits and Turkish Chairs, 40 Lounges and Couches, Easy Chairs, Mantel Glasses, Tables, Buffets, Fancy Chairs, Cabinets, Folding Beds and hundreds of fancy articles covering 30,000 feet of floor space from floor to ceiling. We will make this week

A WEEK OF BARGAINS

to every one visiting our rooms. Special terms on complete outfits. Don't fail to call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not, the sight will do you good. Compare our goods and prices with other houses.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

LIVELY BETTING

Was Indulged In by the Spectators of the Races Yesterday.

THE CLOSEST RACE OF THE SEASON

Witnessed at Piedmont Park—The Old-Time Interest in the Races Is Revived.

There were three races on the programme for yesterday, but only two of them were run.

The first, a trotting race with several entries, was declared off.

The second race was fine, and on the result of it, piles of money were staked.

It was a running race, selling purse $200, of which $50 to second, three and four year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile heats, for beaten horses.

The entries were Grover C., Trovatori and Twilight. Neither of these have won a single race this week, but have made good seconds in several. At first Grover C. was the favorite with the spectators, but as the betting increased and as the time drew near for a start, a reaction took place in favor of Twilight, and many and numerous were his friends.

The first heat was closely contested and excitedly watched by the grand stand.

Grover C. led the field from the start, but Twilight pressed him hard. After the first round, in which Grover C. led, the three horses ran neck and neck half way round the track. On the backstretch Grover C. again gained the lead and swept down the homestretch and under the wire, the winner, by less than a length, over Twilight. Twilight made a grand finish and many thought he would pass Grover C. and land the winner. Time, 1:36½.

The second heat was without doubt the closest run on the Piedmont race course during the exposition.

There was some difficulty in making a start, as Trovatori was very unruly.

An even start was at last made, and as evenly dressed as well-drilled soldiers, the horses flew around the backstretch, down the homestretch, past the grand stand and again into the backstretch with no perceptible difference in position.

The sports, laboring under intense excitement, ran around brandishing greenbacks in their hands, and offering to lay 10 to 1 that their favorite would win.

The three horses ran into the homestretch as they had run all of the heat, neck and neck. The jockeys were applying the whips to their horses vigorously, and the spectators were yelling themselves hoarse.

The spectators in the grand stand can never tell how Twilight pressed into the lead, just a neck's length, within less than two lengths of the wire, and landed the winner of the heat.

Bunched they had run the entire heat, and had finished with a remarkably little change in positions. Time, 1:37½.

This made the race more interesting than ever. Grover C. had won the first heat, Twilight the second, and Trovatori having won neither, was thrown out of the race, and the contest left to Twilight and Grover C.

Side betting as to the result of the third heat was indulged in furiously. Both horses found plenty of backers, and the interest was great when the start was made.

It was but a repetition of the preceding heat. Neck and neck until within a length of the wire, when Twilight made a grand finish and won, amid tremendous applause. Time, 1:36½.

Summary of the Races.

First race, seven-eighths of a mile dash, for beaten horses, purse $200:

Twilight	112	1
Grover C.	112	2
Trovatori	110	3

Time, 1:36¾.

Betting books—Twilight, 1 to 1; Trovatori, 7 to 1; Grover C., 2 to 1.

Second race, handicap, purse $300, of which $50 to second, one and one-fourth mile heat:

Van Zant	112	1
George K	108	2

Time, 2:23¾.

Betting books—Van Zant, 3 to 5; George K., 6 to 5.

This race was won easily by Van Zant. He took the lead from the start, and gained upon his competitor until the wire was passed.

Ginhouse Burning in Henry.

MCDONOUGH, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Mr. W. W. Amis, who lives at Greenwood, a small station five miles from this place on the Georgia Midland railroad, lost his ginhouse and thirty bales of cotton by fire yesterday. Most of the cotton that was burned belonged to Mr. Watts Akin. We learn there was no insurance.

Lettuce Matured by Electricity.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Latest among the bulletins of the agricultural experiment station of Cornell university is one that gives a very interesting account of some experiments made on plants with a view of determining the influence of the electric light upon their growth. To that end a greenhouse was divided into two equal parts by a tight board petition. On one side the plants are left to the ordinary conditions of growth, but on the other side the vegetation was treated to the sunlight by day and to the electric light by night.

The result of these experiments showed that the use of the electric light at night hastened the maturity of the plants, and the nearer they grew to the light the greater was the acceleration. Lettuce thus treated was sold two weeks earlier than its neighbors on the other side of the petition although both were planted at the same time. Equally successful results were obtained with other vegetables.

FORMAL OPENING.

The Standard Wagon Company at Home in Its New Building.

The Standard Wagon Company is one of the old and reliable institutions in the city. It has been here for many years, and has made a record second to no institution of its character in this country.

From the very start it has grown at a rapid rate till today it has spread its fame all over the southeastern states.

Next Tuesday will open a new era in the history of this house. A large brick building has been erected for it, and will be formally opened on that day. The building is the largest of its character in the southern states. It is four stories high and contains many thousand square feet of floor space.

On Tuesday, the officers and employes will parade the streets with banners and streamers. The Fourth Artillery band will be on hand and a general good time is expected.

A concert will be given by the band from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., and from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m. Mr. Barna has made every arrangement for the accommodation of his guests. He invites the people of Atlanta and his friends and acquaintances throughout the southern states to the opening on the day already specified. Major Barna will be the host on the occasion, and to say that is itself an assurance that the hundreds of visitors who will attend the opening will be well cared for.

A Great Farm Sold.

Yesterday in the office of Smith & Billings, Mrs. Waterhouse sold to Mr. and Mrs. M. D. L. McCroskey, of this city, her large plantation of over two thousand acres in Murray county, widely known as the "Waterhouse Farm." It is one of the best farms in all north Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. McCroskey will, in a short time, make it their permanent home.

Our importation of opera glasses have arrived at last and we are now showing the largest and finest stock of pearl and aluminum opera glasses ever brought south. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street. nov 1 d 1-w.

TRY A CUP

-OF-

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

-AT THE-

PIEDMONT EXPOSITION.

For more than ONE HUNDRED YEARS they have made their Cocoa preparations ABSOLUTELY pure, using no PATENT PROCESSES, ALKALIES or DYES in their manufacture.

oct21—d3w top col n r m or fol r m

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

THE SPECTER PNEUMONIA: "This is all right now. Wish [illegible] fortunately for the people the weather is not as cold as it might be, but won't I have a picnic if it keeps up till Christmas?"

The prevention of seasickness, too, has long been a job for genius. Some of the cures and

ever brought south. Miller & Berkele, 55 Whitehall street. nov 1 d 1-w.

the wire, when Twilight made a grand finish

5 cents on all street railways.

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ATLANTA, GA., 1, 1891.

The Contested States.

In the five states where the elections to be held next Tuesday are of importance to the democrats and to the country, the campaign was practically brought to a close last night. We can add little to what has been said in these columns by our special correspondents, but it may be interesting to group together the facts that give importance to the situation.

In New York it is generally conceded that the democrats will win, but this fact has not caused the leaders of the party to relax the energy which has characterized the campaign. Yesterday 10,000 democratic rallies were held in New York state, and the result of these will leave the party united and harmonious. On Tuesday it will proceed to bury Plattism beneath indignant public opinion. The republicans have felt compelled to abandon both state and national issues, and have made Tammany hall the chief issue. This has betrayed a weakness which the democratic leaders have not been slow to take advantage of. Tammany itself, which is the most powerful political organization in the country, has accepted the challenge of Plattism, and will roll up a tremendous majority in New York city. The attack on Tammany was intended to cover up the state and national issues which divide the two parties, but these issues have been forcibly presented and discussed by the democrats. The charge of corruption in Tammany hall has had no effect whatever on those who are familiar with the history of that organization. There was a time when its corruptions were a stench in the nostrils of the public, but the matter was taken hold of by Samuel Tilden, Horatio Seymour and other sachems, and the society was thoroughly cleaned and purged. It is today one of the representative organizations of genuine democracy and one of the most powerful. Flower will win by a satisfactory majority, and the success will leave the democrats in fine shape for the great contest of 1892.

In saying that the campaigns in the five important states were closed last night, perhaps we ought to make an exception of Ohio, for Governor Campbell, with his usual foresight and energy, has secured Music hall in Cincinnati for Monday night, and will then, in the midst of a grand democratic rally, bring his campaign to a close. We said yesterday all that could be said from an editorial point of view in regard to the remarkable canvass he has made, and this has been supplemented by full telegrams from our special correspondents. All the changes that have taken place in the situation are in the direction of brighter democratic prospects. The unconquerable zeal and brilliant energy of Governor Campbell are making themselves powerfully felt in all parts of Ohio. The democrats have been making a fight on principles that are enduring and on issues that touch the people's pockets. They have been practically without funds. They have received no aid from democrats in the north and east, but have been compelled to depend wholly upon their own inadequate resources. The republicans, on the other hand, announced some time ago that they needed no more money, and contributions in the departments at Washington were suspended. Governor Campbell has had all the odds against him and he may be defeated, but he has made the most brilliant campaign in this generation, and henceforth he must be counted as a most powerful factor in the democratic party.

In Massachusetts the democrats have had a practical walkover so far as effectual campaigning is concerned. Allen, the republican candidate for governor, is a political and an intellectual nonentity, and and his most effectual helper has been H. Cabot Lodge, who represents the bigotry and intolerance of puritanism rather than its intellectual qualities. Governor Russell, the democratic candidate, has made a most effective campaign and has had the aid of a number of prominent democrats.

In Pennsylvania the importance of the campaign grows out of the fact, not that the contest is for the state auditorship and other small offices, but that it is a fight between the democrats and the republican methods which are best described by the term, "Quayism." This fight has been led for the democrats by Governor Pattison. He has made it his campaign, and there is every prospect that the democrats will again be successful.

In Iowa, which, until recently, was a typical republican state, the democratic forces are led by Governor Horace Boies, and there is every prospect of democratic success.

It is impossible to predict results, but THE CONSTITUTION will have elaborate reports from all these states on the morning after the election.

The Briceville Release.

The action of the Tennessee miners in wiping out the convict camp at Briceville, and releasing the prisoners, cannot be justified. It is a dangerous appeal to violence, and, however bad the provocation, the overthrow of law is not advisable.

When the legislature, at its summer session, sided with the lessees and gave free labor a black eye thoughtful students of the situation predicted that the miners would embrace the first opportunity of making an emphatic protest. The events of the past two days have amply vindicated the judgment of these prophets.

The miners have abolished the Briceville camp.

It is dangerous to peace and order and good government when the masses rise in armed revolt against the authorities, and it is unpardonable, beyond measure, to turn upon the world 300 convicted felons to prey upon those with whom they might come in contact.

It is nothing short of revolution, and revolution is never justifiable until all other remedies have been exhausted.

The incident shows, however, that in this country free labor—honest labor—cannot be trifled with. It is entitled to the first place in our industrial economy, and there is no wonder that it should protest when the state leagues itself with greedy speculators, who thrive at their expense. The rioters at Briceville were in the wrong, but the state was also in the wrong. A wise government will avoid such disorder in the future by reforming its policy.

Viewed from any standpoint, this little civil war in the mountains of Tennessee is deplorable. But it is not too late for Tennessee to retrace her steps and get on the right line again.

The Exposition a Success.

We print this morning an article which shows what the exposition company has hazarded to give the Piedmont region a worthy and attractive exposition.

It appears that for an outlay of $80,000 they will get about an equal return, if the beautiful weather of the past fortnight continues. The exposition company has been liberal in its expenditures and unsparing in its efforts to make this exposition a success. They have made it a success. It is by far the best exposition we have yet had, and the increased attendance shows that the public appreciate the fact. Expositions are not new, and when the attendance progressively increases it is because of genuine merit. That is the literal fact in the case of this exposition.

Tomorrow begins the last week, and with good weather, which we seem likely to have, the attendance will be larger than for either of the past two weeks. Tuesday is alliance day, when President Polk and Colonel Livingston, the two leaders best known to the alliance and the public, will discuss the alliance platform before a popular audience. This discussion will be one worthy the attention of the best people of all classes. Give the farmers a hearing and they will give you a hearing. Atlanta has been fair and liberal with the farmers of the south, and they appreciate it. They will come by thousands to the exposition next Thursday, and they will be, in the largest sense of the term, Atlanta's guests. Atlanta should turn out en masse to meet them, mingle with them, hear them talk, and show them every courtesy due the guests of the city on such an occasion.

Atlanta always has been in close sympathy with the agricultural classes. She owes them a large part of her prosperity, and Atlanta—genuine Atlanta—has for them the warmest friendship.

On Wednesday, Colonel Oates, the plucky congressman who is leading the anti-subtreasury fight in Alabama, will address an immense audience at Piedmont park, and will present the other side of the alliance issue from an Alabama standpoint. These two days will make this an educational week at the exposition, and it will pay every man in the Piedmont region to hear both sides. It is no trifling issue that moves millions of people as soon as it is sprung, and there is no disputing the fact that something is going to result from all this discussion.

King Solomon, the great attraction on which the exposition company staked $30,000 in cool cash, will continue this week, with the advantage that four of the five performances will be given as matinees, beginning at 4:30 o'clock. This will suit the majority of people better than night performances.

Let everybody out of Atlanta come, and let everybody in Atlanta go out to meet them.

Our Case Against Chile.

Certain English newspapers are endeavoring to make it appear that our government has been too hasty and peremptory in its demands upon Chile

This criticism does not come with a very good grace from British sources, and it will be of interest just at this time to refer to the conduct of England under somewhat similar circumstances. A Washington special states that in 1863 three British naval officers were arrested at Rio de Janeiro for being drunk. The British minister at once demanded $30,000 damages, and upon the refusal of the Brazilian government to respond, three British war vessels captured five Brazilian ships and held them until the money was paid under protest. At a subsequent arbitration it was decided that England had no just claim for damages. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were then broken off, and were not renewed for several years.

Now, in the present case, although citizens in our service have been brutally murdered by the Chileans, we have simply made the usual demand for reparation, and have not resorted to violence. It is true that we have urged our demand with some emphasis, but our course has been much more moderate than England's action against Brazil, when her drunken officers were arrested for violating the police regulations of Rio. Our government may be acting with exceptional promptness, and it may yet be too precipitate in its movements, but there is no room for comparisons to our disadvantage between this country and England. Certainly, it is not at all likely that we shall resort to warlike methods until we have given Chile every possible chance to make reparation.

Georgia and Her Girls.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be delighted today with an article on another page describing the visit of Maude Andrews, of our staff, with our artist, Ernest Wilkinson, to the Girls' Normal and Industrial school at Milledgeville.

This institution is already a success. Our correspondent tells the story of what the girls are doing. They are not only taking a literary course, but they are also learning all about cooking, dressmaking, painting in oil and water colors, free hand and industrial drawing, decorative art, modeling in clay and other lessons of practical life.

President Chappell and his teachers have entered upon their work with an enthusiasm that promises the best results. One good thing about this college is the fact that the young ladies who need any assistance will find an opportunity to earn enough money to pay their way. If we are not mistaken, in the years to come, this institution will be regarded as one of the crowning glories of our commonwealth.

Hon. Dennis F. Hammond.

Although Judge Dennis F. Hammond has for some time past been a citizen of Florida, Atlanta still claims him.

The judge was one of the best citizens—one of the best lawyers—and one of the best mayors that we ever had. He has stamped the impress of his courage and devotion to duty upon the public mind and conscience, and many of our later reforms had their starting point with him.

Judge Hammond was a representative of the old school of southern gentlemen. With all the advantages of birth and education he remained all his life a man of the people, and the masses loved him and honored him. He made a spotless record in three states—in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and he leaves us to join the majority sincerely regretted by all who ever knew him. His memory will long be cherished here in Atlanta, and the younger members of the bar will always have him pointed out to them as a model lawyer and judge.

"Alabama."

The distinction which Mr. Augustus Thomas has achieved by his play of "Alabama" is quite peculiar. It is not a great play in any sense of the word. His material seems to have been handled tentatively. There is a lack of confidence in some of the scenes, and, consequently, a lack of vigor in some of the character portraits.

Yet the play is a distinct success. The problem that lies in the treatment of the theme is very delicately handled. It is the problem of sectionalism, which has vexed, and still vexes, the republic. The question was how to treat the question without offending the abnormal sensitiveness which exists on both sides of the line. In the solution of this question lies the success which Mr. Thomas has achieved.

He has also, in the slow and languid movement of the drama, managed to impart to its scenes that atmosphere which belongs to rural life in a temperate climate, and this is a stroke of art which is likely to escape the casual playgoer.

The drama itself, apart from these special qualities, is very beautiful. The story it tells is interesting and suggestive.

WITH A FULL vote in New York state Tuesday Flower's majority ought to be thirty thousand or more.

IF THE editor of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat will refer casually to the political paragraphs he has been printing during the last month, he will have great cause for uneasiness.

THE PEOPLE of Ohio will do well if they leave John Sherman at home. He has been for years, and is now, the most mercenary figure in politics.

EDITOR GODKIN, of The New York Evening Post, has never printed in his paper the interesting news that Grover Cleveland is for Tammany in this election.

A CONSERVATIVE GUESSER puts Campbell's majority in Ohio at 9,000. This will satisfy us.

LAST NIGHT closed the campaigns in all the states except Ohio. Governor Campbell will close his campaign in Cincinnati tomorrow night. Tuesday will tell the story.

ALLEN, THE republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts, seems to be the smallest bean in the pot.

THE NEW YORK SUN seems to think that somebody is trying to impose on the American tinplate factories. If The Sun will show us an American tinplate factory we will give it a free advertisement.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IN THE current number of The Period appears a charming engraving of the hand of Maude Andrews—Mrs. J. K. Ohl, of THE CONSTITUTION. The photographer Mrs. Condon, and the engravers, Vandercook & Co., Chicago, are to be complimented upon their fine work. Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt accompanies the picture with one of her best poems. It is as follows:

Her Hand.

The hand of Maude Annulet Andrews (Mrs. J. K. Ohl) of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

As faultless and as milky white as ever Phidias carved in virgin stone,
This lovely woman's hand has yet a beauty all its own.
This hand, the left, warmed by her heart, her heart's best truth discloses,
And, rooted in such fav'ring soil, it blossoms into roses.
The other hand, its snowy mate, has the brain's seal upon it,
And writes in flowing verse and prose, the lyric, essay, sonnet.
Her lavish hands! dispensing sweets each day and aye each hour,
One sends a song straight to the heart, the other gives a flower!

—Mel R. Colquitt.

A PHYSICIAN IN St. Louis says: "I recall a case of a young man personally known to me, who had been dumb for five years. One day he was out hunting, and in the excitement of the chase he yelled with his companions till the air resounded with the echo for a mile away. After considerable yelling he surprised his friends by calling upon them with perfect articulation. From that day forward his voice remained, and was as natural as that of any man in the community. There are several such cases on record, though in most of them, unlike the one I have mentioned, the cure has been effected by medical treatment. Electricity is the chief and surest means by which to bring about the happy result."

GENERAL C. W. FIELD, of Washington, a gallant ex-confederate, is somewhat disturbed because it has been said that he recently made a speech at Richmond in favor of unfurling the confederate flag at the Chicago fair. The general was not at the meeting, and does not sympathize with the sentiments of the speech.

DR. DEERING, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, is quoted as saying in a recent interview: "The number of lepers in this country justifies the government in taking special measures to provide for their treatment. I can safely say that there are hundreds of them in the United States; some in South Carolina, some in Louisiana, some in Minnesota and a few scattered about elsewhere. I come in contact with three or four cases every year. Of course, so long as the disease does not attack the face a leper may go freely about and still keep his condition secret. I should recommend that either a ward in a municipal hospital in each city be given up to cases of leprosy, or that several institutions be built in various parts of the country for the treatment of persons afflicted with the disease." Dr. Deering's recommendations may be all right, but his statement that there are "some" lepers in South Carolina is news to everybody in this state, we believe. It would be interesting to learn where he got his information, and particularly who and where are the victims of the dread disease whom he has discovered in these parts. They have certainly kept their condition a profound secret from their neighbors and the local physicians.

ALMOST EVERY day there can be seen in the neighborhood of Printing House square, says The New York Advertiser, a stoop-shouldered man, with a grizzled-gray mustache, a keen, bright eye and a jaw whose square set indicates resolution and firmness. This is old John Brady, who for thirty-one years lived behind prison bars, twenty-seven years being spent in that American Siberia, Dannemora. Brady is fifty years of age, but he looks ten years older. He has been a free man for a little over two years, and during that time he has never solicited charity, nor would he accept it if offered. He was convicted of attempted burglary at the age of seventeen and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. Just before his sentence expired several older convicts plotted to kill a keeper and confided their plans to young Brady. The keeper met the fate designed for him, and the convicts were caught and sentenced to death. It was clearly shown that the young man had no part in the murder, but he was put in a dungeon and remained there for five years. From there he was transferred to the general prison. One governor after another was appealed to, but nothing was done until Governor Hill inquired into the merits of the case, and Brady was pardoned after an ordinary life time's imprisonment for a crime in which he had no voice or hand.

TIMELY TOPICS.

A gentleman who had been to see King Solomon both in Atlanta and New York, was talking about the relative merits of the two exhibitions last night.

"It is splendid here," he said, "but not so good as it was in New York. It can't be. There are so many thousands of girls in the crowded cities who are willing to go out and dance for an hour for 50 cents, after sewing from 6 in the morning until dark for the same sum, that a manager can get a ballet of an unlimited number with little trouble. It is more of a frolic to these poor girls than work. There is no danger of their being recognized by friends, for the costumes, the lights, and everything goes to conceal their identity.

"That reminds me," he continued, "of a man I knew in New York who was inclined to admire the sylphs of the footlights. He was in the habit of leaving his wife by herself and sporting around town the early part of the night. One night he became very much struck on a pretty girl in the chorus. So he lingered around the door after the performance to get a closer look. Imagine his astonishment when he found it was his wife, who, taking advantage of his frequent absence, was turning it to account by earning a little pin money as a dancer and chorus girl. He was inclined to be indignant, but when she asked him what he was doing there he concluded to drop the subject indefinitely."

* * *

Everybody in Atlanta knows personally, or knows of, Major E. B. Stahlman, the prince of southern railroad men.

It is reported that he has received a magnificent offer from the Chinese empire, and that he is now in communication with a representative of the royal household concerning a mission which may carry him to the great eastern empire.

Only within the last few years has China turned its attention to the matter of railroad development. Until a few years ago its superstitious people absolutely refused to allow the building of any railroad within the limits of the empire.

Several years ago the government was finally induced to allow the building of a road from Hong Kong to a neighboring city, seventeen miles away. This concession was gained through the favor of the empress. After the railroad had been in operation for a short while the people were visited by one of the most disastrous floods known for years, and it was immediately argued that the railroad was responsible for it. It resulted in the destruction of the road.

No further attempt was made at railroad development in China for several years.

Finally the good sense of the empress asserted itself again, and through her influence the government was induced to lend its patronage to another line, which was constructed and which has been operated with comparative success.

Other lines were prospected, and several have been built, and now there is a general demand for experienced railroad men in the empire.

* * *

Now about Major Stahlman:

His fame as a railroad developer in some manner reached the ears of the advisers of the royal household, and the empress, more zealous than ever as a patron of railroad building, expressed a desire to secure his services for the empire.

He was communicated with, and, as the story goes, he at first flatly refused to consider the proposition.

But the empress, determined not to lose the services of such a valuable developer, gave instructions that he be communicated with again, and the second offer from the empire bore, in addition to a princely salary, the assurance that he would be titled and given the best that the empire could afford.

His answer has not yet been sent, but it is probable that he will refuse the offer.

The major's friends in Georgia would regret very much to have him put such a great distance between them, but they nevertheless take pride in the magnificence of his offer.

* * *

Judge Andrew E. Calhoun has about closed negotiations for the purchase of a lot on a prominent thoroughfare of the city. As soon as this is done he will at once begin the erection of a cottage according to designs prepared by himself with a special view for the entertainment of bachelors like himself.

"It has long been my ambition," said the judge yesterday, "to have a bachelor's hall of my own. I will not build a large house—only about four rooms; but I will build it for the boys, and I am going to make it a general headquarters for them. I cannot conceive of a happier life than to have my friends around me, and to have them know that they have a home of their own when I get mine."

That is the sort of stuff of which the judge is made.

* * *

Ex-Speaker Tom Reed has gone out to Ohio to attempt to whip the low tariff and honest republicans in that state in line for McKinley like he whipped his party in line in performing his villainy in the last congress.

There is not a democrat in America who could do Campbell the good Tom Reed will do him. Reed is as smart as men are usually made, but he is not a man who takes with the people. He is sneering and sarcastic in his manner. And there is none of that enthusiasm in him which carries an audience. The man is brutal in his denunciation of his political enemies and is as rabidly partisan in his utterances as man can be. While his words might tickle those republicans of his ilk, who would vote for any republican the party might put up, still he will drive from the republican candidate those who are leaning that way but have not fully decided how they will vote.

* * *

Campbell might win yet. The governor is one of America's shrewdest politicians, and he seems perfectly confident. If any one should know it is he.

* * *

Senator Colquitt said yesterday that he had a great deal of confidence in Governor Campbell's political judgment, and while he recognized Ohio to be a republican state, Campbell's confidence has inspired him with much hope.

He believes the party is sure to come out victorious in New York, Massachusetts and Iowa.

* * *

An Atlanta man who has made as close a study of the situations in New York and Ohio as could well be made from the newspaper accounts, made this guess last night: Flower will carry New York by 11,143; McKinley will carry Ohio by 14,961.

* * *

A letter came from a prominent New York congressman yesterday in which the statement was made that Judge Crisp would be elected speaker on the first ballot. With not less than a half dozen candidates, that will be an exceptionally high compliment to the ability and fitness of the distinguished Georgian.

* * *

By the way, Mr. Blount has been doing some good work for Judge Crisp in the campaign. While some papers have attempted to make it appear that he has been fighting Judge Crisp, I have it from one of Mr. Blount's intimate friends that he has been working quietly but effectively for his colleague since the adjournment of the last congress. Mr. Blount will go on to Washington soon to be on hand when the new members commence coming in. All the other Georgia congressmen will also be on hand a week or two in advance, and it is probable that quite a large delegation of distinguished Georgians will be there to see Judge Crisp sworn in as speaker of the house of representatives

TO DISPLAY ELECTION RETURNS.

THE CONSTITUTION has made arrangements by which the people generally will be given ample opportunity to receive in full the election returns of Tuesday night from—

New York,
Ohio,
Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania,
Iowa.

Our special bulletins will be the most complete of any published in the southern states.

Mr. R. C. Bosche, an expert in the business, will have charge of displaying them from the second story of THE CONSTITUTION building. With the aid of a powerful electric stereopticon, the bulletins will be thrown on an immense sheet on the building occupied by Messrs. Shuff & Hickey, just in front of THE CONSTITUTION building.

Four special wires are being run into a private room on the second floor in which the returns will be received, and from which Mr. Bosche and his assistant will immediately give them to the thousands of interested spectators who will be present.

Arranging for the Reports.

No detail will be left undone to make these reports as elaborate as possible. Special correspondents of THE CONSTITUTION are now in New York and Ohio, the states in which most interest centers here. Special representatives will likewise wire the minutest detailed reports from other contested states.

In addition to the reports of our special correspondents, special CONSTITUTION operators will be placed in the executive committee headquarters both of the republicans and the democrats in New York and Cincinnati.

In addition to this we have arranged for minute bulletins from the Western Union Telegraph Company, which promises a corps of thousands of trained correspondents to send bulletins from every township in New York and Ohio as fast as the wires can bring them.

The immense canvas on which these returns will be displayed Tuesday night beginning at 7 o'clock, can be seen by 5,000 people. Every arrangement will be made to give them the news in the most complete manner.

Of course it will require considerable outlay to make this display, but THE CONSTITUTION recognizes its duty to the public, and does not hesitate to make it.

In this connection it may be well for us to state that we have received several applications from advertisers for brief exhibitions of their announcements between bulletins. By adopting this method a large part of the expense incurred could be repaid. But under no circumstances will any advertisements be taken on this occasion. The people will come to get the political news, and we will feed them with nothing else.

We prefer to stand the expense ourselves.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

No personage was more prominent in our early colonial history than John Smith, whose life we have been told was saved by Pocahontas. Smith wrote an account of matters and events pertaining to the planting of the Virginia colony at Jamestown. A recent writer, in The Magazine of History, has attacked Smith's book, asserting that most of its statements are fabulous, not less so even than the story of his military adventures amongst the infidel Turks.

He not only discredits the Pocahontas affair, but he challenges the historical accuracy of that other statement that the Dutch traders were the first to land a cargo of negroes on the shores of the new world. The truth is, these iconoclasts are playing the "very Nick" with the old-time school histories, not sparing Peter Parley, the idol of our school-boy days.

It was bad enough when these irreverent gentry spoiled the hatchet story, in which G. Washington was by no means an inconspicuous figure. It cut off without benefit of clergy a good deal of wholesome moralizing by grandfather on the evils of story telling, in matters great or small. At this rate of progress, Noah Webster's tale of the saucy boy in the apple tree, and the meditative milkmaid intent on a new gown, that by all means should be green, must henceforth be reckoned mythical, Mother Goose and Jack and his beanstalk will fare no better.

Already the scientists have disenchanted the groves of their Dryads and Hamadryads and the streams of their Nymphs and Naiads, and now comes along historic criticism, with a knowing look, and lays its sacrilegious hands on the ark of the covenant, which they stigmatize as an oblong box of chittim wood, of no more dignity than the peep-show of the nursery.

Can it be true that the foremost races of mankind have been following for these thousands of years cunningly devised fables? Such is the present drift of opinion. But the chances are that we shall in the "sweet by and by" have a reaction and a possible reinstatement of the old idols, as Lord Bacon has styled them.

In all seriousness, we need a revival of the primitive faith, for so far no good, but rather much evil, has come of these infidel speculations. Wisdom may be, as Solomon says, the "principal thing," but there is danger and unhappiness, too, in becoming wise overmuch.

We older people—call us "cranks" or "dotards" if you will—feel very much like the ballet girl of the Exposition, who pathetically sobbed, "I want to go home to mother!" And how many people in this progressive city, worn with the strife and tumult of these latter days, would gladly lay their weary heads on the bosom of mother, and listen once more to her soothing lullaby! We are just now in the mood to reproduce those lines ever fresh with the "consecration and the poet's dream.

If Tennyson had written nothing else, these alone would suffice to assure him immortality:

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depths of some divine despair,
Rise in the heart and gather in the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange, as in dark summer dawns,
The early pipe of half-awakened birds,
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes,
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hapless fancy feigned,
On lips that are for others, deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret.
Oh, death in life, the days that are no more.

Justin McCarthy, a leading anti-Parnellite statesman, once wrote a sparkling magazine article on, "The Petticoat in Politics." It excited at the time only a less degree of interest than Gail Hamilton's piece on the "Wrongs of Woman."

We are reminded of this matter by a letter, now some weeks old, from an intelligent lady who is evidently "a woman suffragist." She takes us to task, in a reproachful way, for the opinion expressed in a former "Penciling," that woman does not need the ballot for her self-protection.

She joins issue at this point, and but for the fact that she has incautiously written on both sides of the page I should gladly give some of her creditable reasonings and caustic animadversions a fair amount of space in this column.

She claims that there is no correctness in the statement that very few of our southern women desire the elective franchise. She thinks that her voice, as well as vote, is suppressed. If this be so, it is all wrong, but she will suffer us to say that according to our view it requires more than "one swallow to make a summer." Individually, we stand by our former position, that we can see nothing intrinsically wrong in conceding to women with proper educational qualifications the right to vote, and are thoroughly satisfied that numbers of them will in a very few years be granted this right.

But we are weary of the absurdities of universal manhood suffrage. If the Australian ballot, or some other similar device, does not lessen the friction, then it is not improbable that Alexander Hamilton's fear that a presidential election would ultimately wreck the republic may yet be realized.

If the better class only of our women were admitted to the franchise the tension might be diminished; at any rate, we fail to see how any special harm could come of it. In several states of the union the experiment of limited woman suffrage has been tried and the results seem to have been satisfactory. In England the question is being agitated, and more than one writer and politician of distinction is pursuaded that "the distance is not far to the parliamentary franchise for women."

Was it Charles Wesley or some other lesser immortal who said that there was not a few good men whom he did not care to know this side of the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem? It is not material who is the author of the saying—there is both wit and wisdom in the utterance.

There is a degree of roughness about some people of unquestionable piety that borders on repulsiveness. Such pietists as Hannah More, Cotton Mather, and even Knox and Luther, had sharp angularities that had never been polished off by divine grace. How different in this respect the saintly Rutherford, Thomas Scott, the great commentator, John Fletcher, Archbishop Fenelon, Edward Payson, Bishop England, Bishop Andrew and Bishop Marvin. Here is a list of eight Christian worthies, selected from half as many distinct churches, showing that religion and its fruits are not monopolized by any denomination, as bigots are wont to claim.

But we have wandered from our topic, and we only return for a single observation—let Christian people cultivate the amenities of life, and there will be less room for its asperities.

I believe it was a sixteenth century poet who wrote that Christ was the first true gentleman and there was neither word nor look nor act of the holy and blessed One, from the manger to the cross, that contravenes this statement.

Frances Hodgson Burnett was born in England, but reared from childhood near Knoxville, Tenn. Like Margaret Preston, she properly belongs to the list of southern authors. Mrs. Preston was less dependant on authorship, nor has she attained to equal renown with Mrs. Hodgson. The latter had many a story rejected by pig-headed editors, whose critical vision did not extend beyond their nosetips. The manuscript, which possibly was not read at all, was scrupulously returned with the customary "thanks." But her "Little Lord Fountleroy" paved the way to fame and fortune.

The gubernatorial fight in Ohio will be close, with the odds in favor of McKinley. Not that the Buckeye yeomanry love free trade less but republicanism more. The democratic dissensions in Hamilton county are to be deprecated, but the Western Reserve influence is most to be dreaded. That influence is intensely hostile to democracy, and to a greater or lesser extent it pervades the whole commonwealth.

Governor Campbell's rare gifts as a campaigner, aided by Crisp's masterly anti-tariff arguments, may enable him to pull through, unless wholesale bribery of the blocks-of-five stamp should shut him out.

Campbell's triumph, even in this off-year, will sound the death-knell of republicanism in the presidential year.

We must await, however, the actual count, for until that is finished, the wisest prognostications are but the wildest conjectures.

For many years the Congregationalism of New England has hardly held its own. It is, moreover, a sad and startling fact that in the rural districts of Vermont and New Hampshire the church organizations are dwindling and dying. This alarming declension is due, it is thought, to two or more causes. One of these is the slow increase of the old Puritan classes, whether from lack of fecundity, or from the prevalence of spinsterhood and the facility with which divorces are granted, or whether it is the combination of all these influences is now an urgent question.

Meanwhile, the Congregational church is reaching out for new territory, notably in the south. The results of the higher civilization, as illustrated in New England, are not of a kind to win confidence in the south or west. In that quarter it seems to be followed by decadence. Why may not a like result obtain in the two sections where their home missionary society is expending vast sums of money to secure a foothold. If they come to adjust themselves to the southern situation, we welcome them with open doors, but we desire none of their political or social crochets. Those which have depopulated large tracts of a country which was once "the Pilgrim's pride," would convert our own favored land into a howling wilderness. W. J. S.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

SIMPSON.—Hon. Jerry Simpson says that he is for Livingston for speaker of the house.

BRIDGE.—Horatio Bridge, the classmate and longtime friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne, has written out for Harper his personal reminiscences of the novelist.

TERRY.—Some papers by Ellen Terry, recently contributed to an English magazine, will be brought out in book form with the title "Stray Thoughts." It will be a quarto volume with many illustrations.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Forecast for Saturday: Generally fair; stationery temperature, except cooler in extreme north; variable winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 31. 7 a. m.—Barometer 30.37; temperature, 57.0; dewpoint, 46; wind, south; velocity, 5; rainfall, 0.

7 p. m.—Barometer, 30.32; temperature, 68.0; dewpoint, 44; wind, northwest; velocity, 7; rainfall, 0.

Maximum temperature, 74.0; minimum temperature, 53.1; rainfall, 0.

EISH



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upon them with perfect articulation. From that day forward his voice remained, and was as natural as that of any man in the community. There

judge is made.

* * *

Ex-Speaker Tom Reed has gone out to Ohio

And a possible reinstatement of the old idols, as Lord Bacon has styled them.

In all seriousness, we need a revival of the primitive faith, for so far no good, but rather much

point, 44; wind, northwest; velocity, 7; rainfall, 0.

Maximum temperature, 74.0; minimum temperature, 53.1; rainfall, 0.

EISEMAN BROS.

BALTIMORE, Factory, 213 W. German St.

WASHINGTON, Corner 7th and E. Streets.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17-19 WHITEHALL ST., - - - ATLANTA, GA.



The Suits are going! The Overcoats are going! Wonderful—the way trade has taken the bit in its teeth.

The bright particular stroke this season is Young Men's Clothing. It's just right every way. Manufactured beautifully. Absolutely certain fitting, almost, make our Overcoats the best. New shapes, colors and good quality taken for granted. Never were such attractive Overcoats sold for $10, $12 and $15—or for $35.

Have you seen our $12 to $20 Suits? Mixed Cheviots, Homespuns, Scotch Tweeds and Cassimeres? All the tony colors and styles. We've crowded uncommon goodness into our lower price, the most called-for Clothing.

There is not an inferior Suit in our house. All are positively of dependable fibre and manufactured in the proper way. Each is strong, serviceable, perfect at every point.

All the sorts that have recently been bringing us fair fame and Clothing credit are fully re-enforced for the great sales expected this week.

Drop in at any time and examine our display. A few moments will suffice for seeing and knowing.

---CLOTHING---

Ten Strike. Yes, that's a fact. Our Store takes front rank. Salesroom crowded with eager buyers, of course. People who do not care to make the best use of money or who are indifferent to the best qualities and nobbiest styles in Clothing will not be interested in this. All others will.

We are Manufacturing Retailers. Every Garment sold beneath this roof was begun and finished by Eiseman Bros. You'll never discover a defect or a discounting feature in any of them. The sole reason for frequent reduction is the overcrowding of the lines—too many sorts at a price. Another point to ponder in our favor: The idea "One Price and Plain Figures" is now a system claimed by numerous dealers. We're the pioneers of the principle—the early exponent of fair and square Clothes selling.



There's no possible prospect that anywhere else you can secure surer or safer service. The constant sale-exit of great lots proves your appreciation. Our determination is to sell good Clothing or none.

Do you wish to get away from the usual humdrum of the every-day stores, and want your lad becomingly and stylishly clad? Bring him here. You'll be surprised at the difference in Clothes, and the little you'll have to pay.

The Committee on Domestic Appropriations may set aside the desired sum for the Boys' Suit or Overcoat, and whatever the amount may be can for it get the largest value here.

The Boys are after our goods as quick as they can be brought from maker to store. That is sufficient testimony.

CLOTHING.



CLOTHING.

Just such a stock as you'll expect to see in an energetic, wide-awake, progressive house, manned, directed and controlled by young blood—pushing and driving every one to sustain a name and a record. Depend on careful and courteous service. As to prices we prefer to share profits with you and keep under all others.

Our Baltimore Factory is always in full blast supplying a grand Southern Clothing Clientage with the finest Clothes made on the American Continent and allowing the Consumer to save the jobbers' per cent. Advantages unknown elsewhere.

EISEMAN BROS.

Things in our Furnishing Goods Stock are happily adjusted without lawyers. Our townspeople—the men—are recognizing more and more the painstaking and care that has collected a variety of articles for personal adornment — matchless, peerless.



The topmost interest is Hats. Stylish Derbys at $2.00 are rare and exceedingly exceptional value. Whether Silk or Derby you can't spend your money extravagantly here.

It's a comparative easy matter to decide upon healthy, comfortable Underwear just now. Silk, Camel's-Hair, Wool, Angora, Merino and Cotton. The assortment we display holds every popular sort.

Novelties in Neckwear. Present values are largely ridiculous because of a manufacturers' effort to convert certain desirable styles into money. You get the benefit of wonderful low prices this week. Economy revels in the occasion. Only you may lose your chance of early choice if you wait too long.

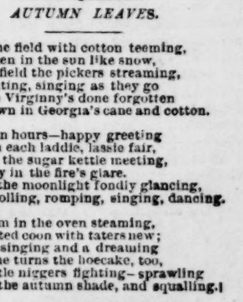
Not a fault to find with our Shirts or Socks.

Monday is specially favorable for bargains. Come.

---CLOTHING---

No matter how good the ready-to-put-on Clothing may be there are always men who want the dainty touches, the often indescribable something that marks the made-to-measure Suit. We are ready for just such men. Mr. A. Satzky, our artistic and accurate cutter, will take them in hand.

To those who are acquainted with our Merchant Tailoring methods and materials, but have not been here yet this season—what surprises await them in the changes and improvements which have been going on. It's the brightest, lightest and busiest Merchant Tailoring Department in this country. Art and honesty are the controlling elements.



Isn't it a fine thing to have a Clothing Connoisseur, not a dillitante trader, to select and assemble the best in the Fabric world. To such an assembly we invite you—have invited you often this season. The daily crowd of acceptors shows great respect to the aggregator and the aggregation of Suitings, Trouserings and Vestings.

The greatest style for the least money, the largest variety for every taste.

EISEMAN BROS.

BALTIMORE, Factory, 213 W. German St.

WASHINGTON, Corner 7th and E. Streets.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17-19 WHITEHALL ST., - - - ATLANTA, GA.

THE LOTTERY WAR

Which Is Now Raging Among Louisiana Politicians.

THE BIG PROCESSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Prospects of a Party Split Over the Lottery Issue—The Attitude of the Alliance Factions.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—[Special.]—The campaign is growing warmer every day. On Tuesday night a torchlight procession was given in support of Justice McEnery for governor. It was generally understood to be a procession of those who were in favor of accepting the lottery amendment, and showed conclusively that the lottery wing is in a majority in New Orleans. The procession was the largest that New Orleans has ever seen, there being 600 mounted marshals and 12,000 men with torches in line. It is now conceded that the pros will send a solid delegation from New Orleans to the democratic state convention of 139 delegates in favor of McEnery for governor.

All the indications continue to favor a split in the democratic ranks on this issue. In the last parish meeting held to arrange for a primary election, that of La Fourche, the committee, after a stormy meeting, split in two bodies, one of which elected delegates direct to the state convention, while the other called an election to choose delegates. It looks as though similar splits would occur throughout the state. The antis, in return, propose to prohibit the holding of any meetings, as was done in Sabine some time ago.

The Attitude of the Alliance.

It seems probable now that the alliance, or combination between the Farmers' Alliance and the anti-lottery wing of the democratic party, will soon end. The combination was made at Lafayette early in August, when the state alliance held its annual meeting. By the agreement, which was then formally drawn up and signed, the farmers agreed to vote solidly against rechartering the lottery company, in return for which the farmers were to be given the nominations for governor, treasurer and superintendent of public education. The alliance thereupon nominated its president, Captain Thomas S. Adams, as the anti-lottery candidate for governor.

As the campaign has proceeded, it has become evident that Adams was not a strong man, and the anti-lottery democrats have been anxious to get rid of him. After a conference of the leading "antis" an open letter has finally been written to Adams, suggesting that he come down, as his candidacy weakens the movement against the lottery. It is doubtful whether he will do this, but the open letter will probably cause a breach between the late allies that will weaken the fight against the lottery and strengthen the third party alliance movement.

The Republicans Chuckling.

In the meanwhile the republicans are chuckling over the democratic divisions and hoping to go in through them. They will take no action until the democratic convention has acted, when they hope to profit by any mistake made, and to secure some benefit from a bolt. Unfortunately for themselves, however, the old squabble in the republican ranks between the white office holders and the negro rank and file has broken out afresh.

The third party alliance met and are pursuing their campaign vigorously and energetically. They have a number of good speakers in the field, and they, like the two democratic factions, are holding barbecues, so that there is no reason why any one in the country should go hungry for there are three parties in the field all in the barbecue business. And the menu includes not the simple beef, as of old, but chicken and other delicacies and beer to wash them down with. It is the first campaign of this kind Louisiana has had since the war and the expense is already beginning to make itself felt with the campaign committees.

The River Front Danger.

The caving in of the river front near Jackson square and the French market has been the sensation of the week, and a very serious sensation it will prove unless some way can be found to prevent the levee or front portion of New Orleans from sliding into the Mississippi, as it threatens to do. There have been a number of cavings on the city front this year, the worst up to this week being at Carrollton, where it caused the abandonment of valuable property. This last one at the French market is of far greater importance, as it is the commercial center of the city. The levee, or front, there is probably 600 to 700 feet wide. A week ago some cracks were observed in the ground, but little attention was paid to them.

On Sunday, however, the land began sinking and it has sunk steadily ever since, not regularly, but so unevenly as to form holes and depressions of various depths, cracking and tearing up the ground and leaving immense fissures in it, as though a violent earthquake had visited the locality. The worst sufferers were the railroads, the Southern Pacific and Louisville and Nashville railroads whose tracks pass here and who were threatened with being cut off from their depots. They put a large force of men at work to try and stop the damage, but it was like the grief of Centius. Although they dumped hundreds of carloads of dirt and ashes into the holes, it had no effect, and as fast as they raised their tracks they sank again. The Louisville and Nashville railroad finally abandoned its passenger depot and landed passengers a mile and a half away. The wharves also suffered greatly, that of the Harrison steamship line being twisted all awry and threatening to fall over into the river. Next to this is the fruit and oyster landing, where hundreds of luggers and similar small boats unload their cargoes. The caving here was so bad that the oyster boats had to be warned away, and as there is no other convenient landing near, the oyster trade has suffered.

The engineers are still investigating this. The general impression is that there was a quick sand under the land which, emptying into the river, caused it to subside or sink.

The sunken lands are some 250 feet wide and 1,200 feet long, making some six or seven acres. It has sunk from three to twenty feet. Great fear is expressed that it will prove impossible to stop the sinking, and that the land will slide off into the Mississippi. The Orleans levee board and the Orleans commercial exchanges call upon congress to vote $500,000 to protect the river front of New Orleans.

The Defaulting Teller.

Paying Teller Garcia, of the Louisiana National bank, who is a defaulter to the amount of $190,000 still sticks to his story that he paid that large sum in errors and mistakes over the counter, that his eyesight was so bad and his mind wandered to such an extent that he mistook tens for ones, and hundreds for tens. Incredible as his story appears to every business man, it is accepted by a number of people, among them the bank officials.

The charitable view is entertained that the old man is crazy, but if so, he has concealed it wonderfully for years. His story so far has been substantiated to this extent—that the police and detectives have been unable to discover a flaw in it. Mr. Garcia was certainly not dissipated and extravagant in any way, and lived within his salary, and has not enough money to pay a lawyer to defend him. Where the missing $190,000 has gone everybody is inquiring, and the popular belief is that there is a great mystery underlying this defalcation that will cause a sensation if it can ever be brought out.

A Bad System of Inspection.

The fact that the money in the bank has been from one hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars short for the past fifteen years, and that the United States bank inspectors were not able to discover the defalcation, although they counted the cash, is evidence that the system of inspection is unsatisfactory and unsafe; and the news comes from Washington that not only will the Garcia matter be thoroughly investigated, but some changes made in the inspection system that will render it impossible for an employe to cover up a defalcation for fifteen years or more.

The Garcia defalcation was followed by three others, Lugenbuhl, confidential clerk to Ballejo, having been detected robbing his employer for ten years, Kelly treating Richardson and Williams in the same way, while Major Given was short in his account with a homestead company whose secretary he was. Major Given is adjutant general for Louisiana, on General Gordon's staff, of the United Confederate Veterans, colonel on Governor Nicholls's staff, and stood very high socially and otherwise.

These four defalcations occurring in three days caused considerable stir in the financial world and brought about a general overhauling and balancing of accounts in all the commercial houses, but it fortunately showed that all the other books were in good order.

A Building Collapsed.

A disaster similar to the Fulton street one in New York, but not so severe, occurred on Wednesday on Royal street, when a building collapsed on some workmen engaged in repairing it, wounding one fatally and three seriously. After the collapse it was discovered that the building had been condemned some time ago by the city engineer and chief of police as thoroughly unsafe, and that the old rotten walls were being used for a new building without a permit from the city. The affair has caused a great deal of indignation, and it is probable that there will be a general overhauling of old buildings and that all the unsafe ones will be ordered torn down.

Another Cargo of Italians.

The steamer Italia arrived this week with 870 Italian immigrants and smallpox aboard. The entire lot of immigrants were at once vaccinated, and it took nearly all the available vaccine to be found in town.

The corner stone of a new club, the American Athletic Club, has been laid on Napoleon avenue. The interest in athletics continues as strong as ever, and the female class in the Southern Athletic Club opened with a large number of girls in attendance.

The French Opera.

The French opera troupe arrived here this week, and will open Tuesday. Complaint was made against members of the troupe, especially the hairdresser, choristers and musicians, as having been brought into this country in defiance of the contract labor law, but the United States commissioner of immigration disposed of the charge as not sustained.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, relief is sure in Carter's Little Liver Pills.

STEALING THE SISAL.

Florida's Complaint Against the Bahamas.

GOVERNOR SHEA AS A FREEBOOTER.

The Bahamas Growing a Valuable Plant at the Expense of Florida—Complications Likely to Arise.

KISSIMMEE, Fla., October 31.—[Special.]—The Bahama government has made a contract with a wealthy syndicate to lay a cable from Nassau to Jupiter inlet, where it will connect with the United States telegraph station, and so place that little British dependency in touch with the great outside world. The work is to be completed and the cable in operation by the middle of January, 1892; but it is more than doubtful if the terms of the contract are kept, so far as the time limit is concerned, as the work is not yet begun. Nassau authorities state that the Bahama government has agreed to pay the cable company £700 per annum, to assist in keeping the line in repair, as well as to contribute $150,000 toward the first cost of the undertaking. In return the company is to pay the government a certain percentage of the net profits of the line, and at the expiration of twenty years to resign all claim to the line, which then becomes the property of the Bahama government.

The Advantage to Bahama.

If the terms of the contract have been correctly reported, Bahama has certainly succeeded in making an advantageous deal with the syndicate from every point of view. The cable was an absolute necessity, if the islands were ever to arouse from their present condition of sleepy lethargy, and now it has been secured at an almost normal price. Bahama, however, is not lethargic about everything—in one particular it has been very wide awake, much more so than Florida, and that one thing in particular is its appreciation of the value of the sisal plant. The present governor of the Bahamas, Sir Ambrose Shea, is a very wide awake man, and he has not only set out for his own benefit some thousands of acres in sisal plants, but has encouraged its general planting throughout the islands. Now, this is all very praiseworthy on his part, and no one, least of all Florida, would say a word against it if it were not for the means which the Bahamians employ to obtain the sisal plants. They are stolen, neither more or less than that, from the state of Florida. For years past the Bahamians have been in the habit of visiting the keys and taking the plants by boatloads, and their depredations have become so serious that Governor Fleming, of Florida, has had his attention called to it, and Mr. C. R. Dodge, of the agricultural department in Washington, who was sent to investigate the possibilities of the sisal industry for Florida, has advised that the legislature should take action forbidding the carrying away of the plants.

The Value of the Sisal.

The sisal, from the few plants introduced into Florida from Yucatan by Dr. Perrine about fifty years ago, have become naturalized and have run wild in many of the keys, especially in the neighborhood of Biscayne bay, and though its culture has not yet been seriously pursued, owing first to the Seminole and afterward to the civil war, yet the time will come when Florida will want every plant it can raise. In fact, experiments are now being made and nurseries are established in several favorable districts. Yucatan owes much of its wealth to sisal, and if the United States can only produce a machine that will enable growers to place the fiber on the market at a price to compete with the cheap hand labor of Yucatan, another profitable industry will be added to the resources of Florida. Last year Yucatan exported sisal to the value of $7,000,000.

Forest Fires.

The little town of St. Andrews, on St. Andrews' bay, has, in common with many other small Florida towns, a surrounding country of forest coming up to the very limits of the town, and to this fact it nearly owed its destruction a short time ago. The woods in the neighborhood had been on fire for several days, but the people of the town did not apprehend any danger to the place until the flames had crept up to its very borders. Then they did realize it, and none too soon, for a fierce wind sprung up and drove the flames straight toward the most densely built-up portion. Every person in the town, even to delicate women and children, was forced to turn out and fight with the fire that threatened to sweep their homes from the face of the earth. That they were saved seemed to the people so miraculous that they considered the loss of some half a score or so of dwellings on the outskirts as less than nothing.

Looking Toward Georgia.

Apalachicola is looking with anxious but hopeful eyes toward the work to be done by the United States government in deepening the Flint river in Georgia. That river is a tributary of the Apalachicola river, near the mouth of which Apalachicola is situated, and as the deepening of Flint river means river communication between Albany and Bainbridge, Apalachicola looks further and sees itself growing to a large shipping port for cotton and naval stores, a large portion of which shall come down to it from Alabama and Georgia. As a matter of fact, the idea is not altogether visionary. Apalachicola is admirably situated for a shipping port and has a rich country back of it. But at present the country is undeveloped and its connection with the rest of the world is in a very unsatisfactory state. No railroad runs within many miles of it, and it depends mainly upon river boats.

Reaping the Harvest.

If he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is to be accounted a benefactor to mankind, what shall be said of one who makes many blades grow where none grew before? Hamilton Disston and his associates certainly are not draining the Florida swamps from pure philanthropy, but, all the same, they are literally causing a land to flow with milk and honey, where once stretched miles upon miles of morass, inhabited by alligators and the deadly moccasin. The reclaiming of 8,000,000 of acres is no small task, but a great part of this has already been successfully accomplished.

In the midst of the Everglades are five lakes, connected by narrow and tortuous rivers. The northernmost lake is called Tohopekaliga and the southernmost and largest Okeehobee. The former is sixty-four feet above the level of the sea, the latter but twenty feet. Canals are cut from lake to lake, crooked rivers straightened, and a cut made from Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchie. Much work still remains to be done, but land which a few years ago was submerged at a depth of from four to seven feet is now bearing heavy crops. The important little town of Kissimmee was, in fact, nothing but a cypress swamp before this work began. Now it has a big hotel, a brick courthouse, many handsome residences, and a population of 1,500. The drainage company has made it its headquarters.

One of the side issues of these operations is likely to be the opening to navigation of formerly unnavigable streams. The mouths of the drainage canals are protected by jetties, and though sand bars form across them they are easily removed. The current that flows through them moves at the rate of three miles an hour and during the rainy season there is plenty of water for boats of light draught. Indeed so early in the work as 1884 a Mississippi steamboat ascended by way of the Caloosahatchie river to Kissimmee, a distance, by water, of 360 miles from the gulf. And a thing that has been done once can be done again.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Now the field with cotton teeming,
Glisten in the sun like snow,
And a field the pickers streaming,
Shouting, singing as they go
Ole Virginny's done forgotten
Down in Georgia's cane and cotton.

Autumn hours—happy greeting
From each laddie, lassie fair,
Round the sugar kettle meeting,
Merry in the fire's glare.
In the moonlight fondly glancing,
Strolling, romping, singing, dancing.

'Possum in the oven steaming,
Roasted coon with taters new;
Rose a singing and a dreaming
As she turns the hoecake, too,
Little niggers fighting—sprawling
In the autumn shade, and squalling.

In the barn tobacco's swinging,
Its sweet fragrance everywhere,
As the niggers box it—singing
In soft cadence—free from care
Gimme Georgia's gran' tobacker,
Good enuf for king er cracker.

Autumn winds—weird music—sighing,
While the angler half a-dream
In the moss-hung shade is lying,
Pulling in the golden bream,
While around bright tints unfold,
Crimson—green and purpled gold.
—T. R. Wardell in The Waycross Herald.

Beds Renovated.

Call at 207 Edgewood avenue at once and have your feathers and mattresses renovated by the new steam process. We call for and return work the same day. Tully Bros. aug30-5m sun

The policy contract of the Union Mutual L Insurance Company, of Portland, Me., contains all necessary provisions and avoids all unnecessary ones. Whatever happens, it is definite. If the insured lives to maturity of contract, the amount due thereon is immediately paid. If the insured dies, the amount due thereunder is paid immediately upon proof of death. oct14—d15t e o d

Preserve Your Eyesight

By being properly fitted by a practical optician with Maier & Berkele's "superior" spectacles and eyeglasses. No extra charge for fitting. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street. nov 1 d 1-w.

OVER ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DEALERS

In the south handle Hawkes' Crystallized Lenses This makes it possible for almost any one to procure these glasses in their own town. Salesroom in Atlanta, 12 Whitehall street.

GEORGIA GIRLS.

A Visit to the Georgia Girls' Industrial School.

ITS MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

How Girls Are Trained to Be Neat and Useful.

LOOKING THROUGH THE DEPARTMENTS.

An Institution of Which the State Has Just Cause to Be Proud—How the School Is Run.



MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., October 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—A normal and industrial college in the stateof Georgia!

Think what that announcement means to the march of woman's progress.

It means that the indolent southern woman of ante-bellum days will give place to the industrious, alert, thrifty daughter of the new south. But those gentle dames and pampered belles, with a dozen slaves to do their bidding, were lovable and beautiful in their way; and what man or woman would work who didn't have to?

But the girl of the new south has lost none of the graces of her progenitors by putting to good use her brain and fingers. Instead she has perfectly completed her development. She is the fully rounded, practical, progressive woman. As I stood on the steps of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college last Tuesday afternoon my heart swelled with pride as I looked at the lofty building arising great and triumphant in the autumn sunshine. The splendid edifice stands on a lofty eminence surrounded by a wide lawn where many beautiful elms stand like oriental women, serene and proud, with their dark limbs decked in gold.

The entrance faces the east, giving enchanting views of earth and sky.

The purple hills far away rose and fell softly before the eye as reverent and sweet as strains of holy music and the nearer woodlands seemed like saintly priests in rich altar robes. The white cotton fields showed splashes of red sumac shining like blood on snow, and in the brown valleys splotches of colors were spread like paint on a dark palette. I thought standing here that these fortunate girls had a liberal and great education from the windows of this mansion; an education as free as the air and of more worth than all others.

But the love of nature will not teach a girl to fashion a perfectly fitting garment, although I've often thought that Eve's garment of fig leaves must have been a pretty frock if she clothed herself after the manner of the trees in Paradise.

But Eve couldn't, I'm sure, have made a tailor suit, and that is what the girls in this college can do to perfection.

That afternoon I went all through the building with President Chappell, saw and had



DRESSMAKING.

every method for the comfort and instruction of the pupils explained to me in his delightful and justly enthusiastic way.

The building is four stories high, perfectly ventilated throughout and warmed by the hot-water system, that being above all others the most healthful and comfortable.

This building is supplied with water by a windmill from a splendid well of ice-cold water, as pure and clear as crystal. The basement floor contains the great heating apparatus and the kitchen, at present, and the several other rooms will be used as laundries when that part of industrial art is added to the school.

Walking up the wide steps you find yourself at the entrance of the portico.

This opens into a wide hall, broken in the middle by another, the two forming a T.

The first room on the left of this entrance hall is the bookkeeper's and the department for study room supplies such as books, paper, pencils, etc.

This room is beautifully furnished and full of warmth and sunshine from its many windows. The room next to it is the president's office, a cozy, comfortable apartment with warm rugs and bright hangings. The chandeliers are all in ebony and gold with handsome globes. The woodwork is oiled pine and the walls are sand finished.

The beatiful laid pine floors are polished and smooth as glass.

The longer hallway ends in two classrooms, and has two others on either side. These rooms are all arranged so that the numerous

IN COOKING DEPARTMENT.

windows throw their light in just the right focus for the students who sit at their neat little desks.

The second floor contains the large assembly hall, an artistic and exquisitely arranged place with many windows, among them a deep bow, facing a fair western view. The rostrum is wide and finished by an artistic archway. The other rooms on this floor open into the assembly hall by folding doors, so that they can all be thrown into one upon commencement occasions. These rooms are for the departments of stenography, telegraphy and dressmaking departments.

The third story contains the library, nicely furnished, and already accumulating many charming books, and the art studio, a lovely room, bright with sunshine and pictures and decorative tapestries.

Leaving the college building, we wended our way along the elm-shadowed street to the grand old executive mansion, now turned into a dormitory for the teachers and scholars. This imposing structure is charmingly situated on a hill overlooking Milledgeville, and surrounded by splendid trees. The view from the east windows shows the white turrets and towers of the old capitol standing serene and proud amid the autumn glory, like a grand old duchess holding glowing memories of a radient youth.

No building could better suit the purposes of a dormitory than this one-time great mansion. The low, stone steps lead you to a portico which opens upon the square entrance hall. This opens into the rotunda, and whose circle contains the many doors opening into the bedrooms.

The basement contains the long dining room, formerly the banquet hall, where Georgia's great men were wont to sit and feast.

A perfectly arranged and exquisitely kept kitchen is also on this floor.

It was an interesting sight to see the girls file into the dining room at tea time, and take their places with the order and dignity of a troupe of young soldiers.

The girls wait at the tables, two being appointed to each table, and these holding their places for a week, when another pair takes their places. The dining room is perfectly kept, and the tempting meals are most daintily served.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Beals were at tea with us. Dr. Beals was formerly president of the Industrial institute and college of Mississippi, and is now teacher of pedagogics and natural science in this institution.

It was easy to see that he and



THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

President Chappell were in perfect harmony, and the enthusiasm they showed in talking of the school, its interests and purposes was simply delightful and decidedly unique, when one considers how few instructors really like to teach.

"But," said Mr. Chappell, "teaching has grown so much easier than it used to be, and besides, this college means so much more to Georgia than any other. I never saw a set of girls more in earnest, and so easily controlled as these. Why, it's a delight to teach them."

Dr. Beals had made himself so valuable to the Mississippi institution that it was considered a calamity to the state when he resigned to come to Georgia. He is full of force and is in thorough sympathy with his pupils.

After tea we spent a few hours with the president and his very lovely young wife, who have delightful apartments in the building. Bright and early next morning I went over to the college, where every department was in active operation.

Oh, Georgia husband of the future, come here with me to this kitchen and be persuaded that for you there will be no doughy bread nor bad coffee, no greasy meats or burned soups. If you are poor your wife will set before you dishes dainty enough for a king. If you are rich she will teach her cook the most important of all female arts.

Six girls in a row, their faces shining like rosy autumn apples beneath the snow of their cap frills, their dewy eyes as intent upon their task as if they were learning the lesson of love. Each pretty maid has a gas stove on the wide



MODELING IN CLAY.

table before her, and just now each is beating briskly in a bright yellow bowl, the batter for some corn cakes.

When the lesson is over there is a savory lunch awaiting our hearty appetites, and this soon vanishes like a bright day dream.

Pots and pans shine like so many silver moons about this apartment.

The enclosed table opposite the one where the girls do their cooking, is partitioned off to contain separately all the necessary implements each girl must use in her day's lesson. From a ribbon at her belt depends an iron lifter, so that her dainty fingers may not be soiled or burned, and she is provided with a napkin to wipe them upon.

There is a large gas stove on which the teacher, Miss Atlanta W. Cramer, the accomplished instructress, teaches the girls the more elaborate arts of cooking. Just now, however, they are going through the first course, which comprises plain cooking.

Miss Cramer is from New York where she has made a specialty of her art, studying the best and newest methods. She mentioned the fact that a cooking department had been added to most of the public schools north, and that it had been made compulsory on the part of pupils to take instructions therefrom.

"And," she says, "this fact means a wonderful reformation in the future. When all girls, high and lowly, are taught the science of good cookery, think how much better the servants and the mistress of a household will understand each other.

"If a cook falls in a dish the mistress knows what is the matter and the servant, through her cooking school instructions, knows how to understand her mistress's directions."

It is, indeed, a great science, and one which, in another generation, will enable Americans to refute the charge of being a nation of dyspeptics.

I am not sure, but I think the pretty girl shown in the cap and uniform was the reason why our young artist declared that he liked this sketching work better than any he had ever done.

I am sure she was one of the reasons any way. We found her in the corridor during intermission, and picked her out as one of the prettiest. She had light, wavy hair, a piquant retrousse nose, a complexion of milk and roses, and a pair of clear, bright blue eyes. She wore the full dress uniform of seal-brown cloth, and the rings of sunny hair formed a pretty mist beneath the becoming black student's cap.

Another pretty figure was that of the young girl modeling in clay at her desk.

Mrs. Arthur Beals has charge of the department of free hand and industrial drawing, which she teaches in a lovely room ornamented by the work of the pupils. Her methods are the most advanced and improved in that line of work, and the progress the girls have made in this department during the few weeks since the opening of the college is simply wonderful.

Miss Ellis, whose work is so well known, and so greatly admired in Atlanta, has charge of the department of oil painting, water colors and decorative art. She has a large class in a charming studio on the fourth floor, who are doing some very fine work under her admirable instruction. Miss Ellis had a number of fine offers made her to teach in Atlanta schools, and Milledgeville is very fortunate to have secured her.

Dr. Beals has principal charge of the normal department, and under his instruction twenty-five girls are fitting themselves to become teachers.

Mrs. Crawley is teacher of mathematics and Miss Mary Bacon has charge of English literature.

Both ladies have given up high positions elsewhere to accept these appointments, which they fill so ably.

Miss Jennie Clarke is teacher of languages, so that the college stands high in its educational as well as its industrial department.

Miss Julia Flisch is at the head of the stenographic and telegraphic department and she has a large class of girls learning rapidly under her instruction in these two branches.

The room for dressmaking is a long sunny one and that morning it was filled with a lot of busy girls deep in the mystery of cutting, fitting and draping by the most improved methods.

Some were at the machines and others were draping garments on dress forms. All the schoo uniforms are made here and the



STUDENT IN FULL DRESS.

girls who have the inclination can make all their other garments in this room.

Mrs. F. I. Crowell, who is at the head of this industry, tells me that they found it one of the most remunerative in Columbus, Miss., where she has been teaching heretofore. One year, by taking in work, the girls made altogether $600, which they divided among them.

The school offers opportunities in every department to girls wishing to pay their way, so that a good and substantial education is not beyond the poorest girl with ambition and industry.

It is a great institution full of noble promise soon to be fulfilled.

The legislature of Georgia never passed a nobler act for the advancement and progress of its women.

The school is full now and it is proposed in time to add to the dormitory so that more girls from a distance can be accommodated. The people of Georgia personally and

WAITER GIRLS.

collectively must do everything in their power to advance its interest and give to it whenever called upon.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

DORFLINGER'S AMERICAN Cut Glass FOR THE TABLE Is Perfection. Look for this trade mark label.

THE COLLEGE MEN.

The College Editors of the State University.

THE FEW SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Greek Letter Societies—Something About Their Origin, and the Ties They Make.

ATHENS, Ga., October 30.—[Special.]—The Greek letter men will publish their usual annual this year.

Last year the one good in the bottom of "The Pandora" box struggled in vain against the overpowering evils, and there was no publication. But this time the board of editors have moved with unusual energy, and it has been decided that there shall be a "Pandora," and a good one, too.

This publication, like other college annuals, is distinctly a fraternity work, being devoted to their welfare as well as to the good of the university, and the pleasure and enjoyment of the students and their friends. The literary work and management are conducted by a board of editors, one of whom is chosen from each fraternity; and, while many of the allusions are of an entirely local nature, they may be readily appreciated by any one who has undergone the pleasures, trials and disappointments of a student's life.

The publication itself forms a volume of 150 to 200 pages, and is generally neatly bound in cloth. It is said that this year's volume will be an exceptionally good one, for, besides the splendid talent which will work up The Pandora, the business management is of the best, and the fraternities have authorized their representatives to spare no expense to make the publication one of the best which has yet been presented.

Who the Editors Are.

Far be it from the writer to pay ambitious youth more than its due, for oftentimes there results from flattery a vanity which weakens the best of characters. But it is no more than common justice to say that these editors represent the highest literary talent among the 210 students here.



L. L. BROWN.

The editors have already gone to work with a push and an energy indicative of the best results: and whereas heretofore The Pandora has appeared but a few days before the close of college, the edict is that it must be on sale this year onemonth before commencement day.

Mr. Louis L Brown, of Fort Valley, an A. T. O., and Mr. J. F. Lewis, of Atlanta, a Chi Phi, will be the chief editors of this year's annual. Both these gentlemen, now in the senior class, have devoted their time to a literary course during their college career, and are well prepared to do full justice to the work they have undertaken. Adding whatever knowledge and originality they may possess, and emulating the virtues and talents of their predecessors, they may, with the aid of their associates, attain a degree of success heretofore unprecedented.



J. F. LEWIS.

The Associate Editors.

Mr. Roy Dallis, of LaGrange, will represent the Phi Delta Thetas upon the editorial board. Mr. Dallis is a member of the senior engineering class, and since entering the university has stood right at the head of his course. His power as a draughtsman, as well as being a writer of some ability, peculiarly fits him for the position entrusted to him by his fraternity. Besides this, he has had some experience in work of this kind, and The Pandora board is extremely fortunate in securing his services.



ROY DALLIS.

The Kappa Alphas will be represented by Mr. Julian R. Lane, of Macon. Mr. Lane is also a student of the engineering course, and was but a few days ago elected president of the engineering society. Mr. Lane is a thorough athlete, and his great interest in such sports will certainly find vent in the full accounts of all the records made at the university, as well as the reports of all the athletic societies which, of late, have become numerous.



JULIAN R. LANE.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilons have a representative than whom there could be none better. Mr. John Kimball, of Atlanta, has been entrusted with the honor by his fraternity. He is a graduate of the college at Auburn, Ala., where he carried off first honor. He entered the university this year in the law department, and is standing with the foremost of his class. His spicy wit and literary talent will go far toward making The Pandora a literary success.



JOHN KIMBALL.

Mr. E. W. Frey, of Marietta, will represent the Chi Psi fraternity in this work. Mr. Frey is now a member of the senior class, and, from present indications he will graduate with distinction. Frey is one of those jolly, whole-souled fellows who knows exactly how to appreciate a joke, and he is a good judge of what sort of jokes other people will appreciate. Thus it is that he forms one of the best of additions to The Pandora staff.



E. W. FREY.

The Business Management.

Mr. W. T. Kelly, of Monticello, and Mr. W. E. Christie, of Dawsonville, manage the business and advertising departments of the publication.



W. E. CHRISTIE.

Mr. Christie is a representative of the Sigma Nu fraternity, and also a member of the senior class. Mr. Christie will return to the university to take a law course, which peculiarly adapts him for a business manager, as much of the business is finished up on the return of the students in September.

Mr. W. T. Kelly represented the Delta Taw Deltas. His energy as a worker has more than once been demonstrated during his college course, and with him and Mr. Christie at the helm, there will be no doubt about the finances being well managed.



W. T. KELLY.

The Pandora always looks to outside friends of the students and of the university for such courtesies in the way of advertising as they are able to extend, and such advertising generally pays, for it is to their advertisers that the students extend their trade.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effect On the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache, take Lemon Elixir.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart-failure, take Lemon Elixir.

For Fever, Chills and Debility, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatic stimulants, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels. 50c and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. thur sun-prm

The gain in the amount of insurance in force in the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., for the first six months of 1891, was five times as much as the increase in the corresponding period of 1890. oct14—d15t e o d

A veritable family medicine box, BEECHAM'S PILLS.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
*No. 3, from Savannah	7 45 am	*No. 2, to Savannah	7 10 am
*No. 11, from Macon	10 50 am	*No. 12, to Macon	4 15 pm
*No. 1, from Savannah	7 35 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah	7 10 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
From Nashville*	7 00 am	To Nashville*	8 10 am
From Marietta*	8 20 am	To Chattanooga*	1 35 pm
From Rome	10 55 am	To Rome	5 45 pm
From Chat'n'ga*	1 45 pm	To Marietta*	6 05 pm
From Nashville*	6 40 pm	To Nashville*	7 00 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
From West Point	8 15 am	To Opelika*	7 00 am
From Montg'm'y*	12 05 pm	To Selma*	4 15 pm
From Selma*	3 10 pm	To West Point	6 05 pm
From Opelika*	5 55 pm	To Montgomery*	11 55 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
From Augusta*	6 30 am	To Augusta*	8 05 am
From Covington	7 05 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 10 pm
From Augusta	1 00 pm	To Augusta*	2 05 pm
From Clarkston	1 55 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	4 35 pm	To Covington	5 15 pm
From Augusta*	5 45 pm	To Augusta*	11 15 pm
EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.			
No. 12 from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	11 15 am	No. 12 for Rome, N'v'k, Cincin'ti, Knoxville and Memphis and Ala. points	11 15 pm
No. 17, rom New Y'k, Knoxville, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati	6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis	11 15 pm
No. 15, from Cincinna i, Nashville and Knoxville	5 50 am	*No. 15, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	6 00 pm
No. 14, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon	7 35 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	7 00 am
No. 13, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome	5 05 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga	7 15 pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)			
From Lula	7 50 am	To Washington*	8 10 am
From Wash'gton*	12 10 pm	To Washington*	12 10 pm
From Wash'gton*	4 00 pm	To Lula	4 15 pm
From Wash'gton*	11 30 pm	To Washington*	7 00 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION, SEPT. 20, '91.)			
From Greenville*	6 30 am	To Birmingham*	4 30 pm
From Tallapoosa*	8 40 am	To Tallapoosa*	5 30 pm
From Birming'm*	12 15 pm	To Greenville*	11 30 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Fort Valley*	10 45 am	To Fort Valley*	4 05 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. ‡Sunday only. ○ trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Richmond and Danville Railroad

Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect September 20, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	8 42 pm	5 50 pm
Ar Macon June	10 30 am	10 40 pm	7 50 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	10 55 pm	8 10 pm
Lv Macon	10 90 am		8 30 pm
Lv Macon June	10 35 am		8 25 pm
Ar Albany	2 55 pm		12 45 am
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm		3 30 am
Ar Waycross			5 30 am
Ar Brunswick			7 30 am
Ar Jacksonville			8 30 am

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville			6 30 pm
Lv Brunswick			7 30 pm
Lv Waycross			9 30 pm
Lv Thomasville			3 30 am
Ar Albany			1 45 pm
Ar Macon			5 05 pm
Lv Macon	3 45 pm	3 45 pm	7 00 pm
Ar Griffin	6 08 pm	6 00 am	9 15 pm
Ar Atlanta	7 26 pm	7 45 am	10 40 pm

ATLANTA, SAVANNAH AND JACKSONVILLE.					
SOUTHWARD.				NORTHWARD.	
No. 2	No. 4.			No. 1	No. 3
7 10 am	7 10 pm	Lv Atlanta	Ar	7 35 pm	7 45 am
8 36 am	8 42 pm	Lv Griffin	Ar	6 00 pm	6 00 am
11 00 am	10 15 pm	Lv Macon	Ar	3 45 pm	3 45 am
6 20 pm	6 30 am	Ar Savannah	Lv	8 15 am	8 15 pm
8 30 am	12 00 pm	Ar J'cks'nv'e	Lv	6 30 pm	1 10 am

Palace sleeping cars on Nos. 3 and 4 between Atlanta and Savannah; Pullman, Savannah and Jacksonville.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.	No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta	7 10 am	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	5 50 pm
Lv Griffin	8 40 am	6 00 pm
Ar Columbus	11 50 am	9 10 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

SUBURBAN TRAINS—(Daily except Sunday.)					
	am	am	pm	pm	
Leave Atlanta	6 45	8 15	1 00	3 00	6 00
RETURNING.					
	am	am	am	pm	pm
Leave Hapeville	6 00	7 20	9 00	2 10	4 00

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

Leave Atlanta	3 00 pm	6 00 pm
RETURNING.		
Leave Hapeville	2 10 pm	4 00 pm

All trains above run daily.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Manager Atlanta.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Atlanta.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt., Savannah.
J. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta.
S. H. HARDWICK, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Savannah, Ga.
A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agent, Atlanta.

IRON FENCE SIXTY STYLES FOR CEMETERY & LAWN CATALOGUE FREE J. W. RICE, ATLANTA, GA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

10 MILLION MACHINES MADE AND SOLD.

AT OUR MANUFACTURERS' SHOW ROOMS, 385 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

— WE HAVE — Over 117 Processes of Manufacture — IN CONSTANT — PRACTICAL OPERATION



OUR ART PARLORS, 929 Broadway, N.Y. City.

THE DAINTIEST THINGS IN ART NEEDLE-WORK AND HOME DECORATION, FROM ORIGINAL AND IMPORTED DESIGNS, CONSTANTLY ON EXHIBITION.

Rococo, Ancient Tapestry, Renaissance Embroideries, etc.

WE GUARANTEE REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION BY THE USE OF OUR MACHINES. EVERY SINGER FAMILY MACHINE DOES IT. FREE INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR PATRONS.

THE VERY LATEST IN POWER AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

FREE DELIVERY OF MACHINES AND FITTINGS.

Manufacturers visiting New York are furnished a private Desk with every facility for Business, Correspondence, etc.

State that you saw our Advertisement in the ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION *when you write us.*

General Offices for the South { 205 EAST BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA. 185 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALWAYS ROOM FOR ENERGETIC MEN WITH THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

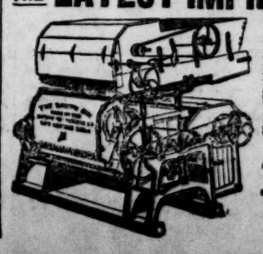
CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. *Apply into the Nostrils.* —— *It is Quickly Absorbed.* 50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

THE LATEST IMPROVED BROWN COTTON GIN



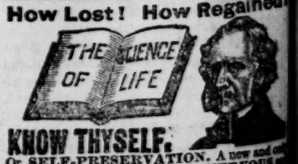
With Nop-Friction Cotton Box and Linter Attachment, New Automatic Apron Feeder and Cabinet Condenser. Runs very light. Gins Fast. Makes Fine Sample. Two Brush Belts on all Gins, insuring Steady Motion. No Choking, no Breaking the Roll. PATENT FLANGE BRUSH STICKS, keeping the Saws Free and Clean when Ginning Damp Seed Cotton. Every Machine Fully Guaranteed, delivered Freight Free at the following Prices: Gins, $4.00 per saw; Feeders, $1.00 per saw; Condensers, $1.00 per saw. Write for Special Terms and Discount.

We also furnish Saws, Ribs and other Materials for repairing Gins of other Makers at greatly reduced prices.

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How Lost! How Regained!



KNOW THYSELF. Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and cheap Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only one dollar by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured, FREE! SEND NOW. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, of The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equal.—*Herald.*

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now. Every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

are for the departments of stenography, telegraphy and dressmaking departments.

The third story contains the library, nicely furnished, and already accumulating many

peptics.

I am not sure, but I think the pretty girl shown in the cap and uniform was the reason why our young artist declared that he liked

Cut Glass
FOR THE TABLE
Is Perfection.
Look for this trade mark label.



Gins of other Makers at greatly reduced prices.
THE BROWN COTTON GIN COMPANY,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

Boston, Mass.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equal.—*Herald.*

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now. every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyright

ONE CENT A MILE
ON ALL RAILROADS

ALLIANCE DAYS

AT THE

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PIEDMONT EXPOSITION. ATLANTA, GA.

LAST WEEK AND LAST CHANCE

TO

SEE THE WORLD'S MOST SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLE,
KING SOLOMON!

AS

ENDORSED BY OVER 500,000 GEORGIANS

INCLUDING THE MOST RENOWNED DIVINES OF THE STATE!

ALSO TO HEAR

THE FAMOUS MEXICAN BAND

TUESDAY, PRESIDENTS POLK OR MACUNE WILL TALK TO THE ALLIANCE.

WEDNESDAY, CONGRESSMEN OATES, OF ALABAMA; TILLMAN; OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

AND

DR. AND MRS. FELTON, OF GEORGIA, WILL TALK TO THE FARMERS.

THURSDAY, HON. L. F. LIVINGSTON Will Talk to the ALLIANCE OF GEORGIA.

On Each of the Above Days Cotton Picking Machinery and all the Inventions of the Age will be in Operation. King Solomon and a great Programme daily. One Cent a Mile on all Railroads.

Grandest Sale of Blooded Horses, Thoroughbred and Standard Stock, Shetland Ponies, Cattle, etc., ever held in the South, Thursday, November 5th.

BILL ARP TALKS.

Georgia Veterans in Virginian Graves Kept in Mind,

BUT THE MOUNDS SHOULD BE MARKED.

An Appeal to the Veterans of Half a Dozen States to Contribute to a Good Fund.

There are 1,097 confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery at the University of Virginia, near Charlottesville. Two hundred and twenty-five of these are Georgians. The good people who live there have not neglected their graves and have expended $1,500 on the enclosure and the shrubbery. But the Old Dominion is almost a universal graveyard, and it is not right for the other states to throw all the burden upon them. The appeal now comes to us for help. There is hardly a Georgia regiment that is not represented in that cemetery, and every soldier's name and company has been carefully preserved and every grave identified. Two years ago a similar appeal was made from Fredericksburg, and our people responded as patriots and Christians, and every grave is marked with a marble headstone. That good work is done—well done—permanently done, and those who gave the dollar for one soldier will have a good credential when they meet these soldiers "across the river."

Many years ago James Berry was convicted of robbery in our court. The evidence was strong but altogether circumstantial, and he was sent to the penitentiary. He had served three years of his time when another man, who was in jail in a distant county charged with robbery, sent for Judge Underwood and said, "I am guilty and cannot escape. I am also guilty of the crime for which Berry is now in prison. He knew nothing about it and is innocent. It has made me miserable all these years that he is suffering for my crime. I don't want to meet him and face him in the penitentiary. I have now written my confession and made plain my guilt and his innocence, so please see the governor and have him pardoned and sent away before I get there. His poor, suffering face will haunt me like a ghost." Berry was released and Roberts convicted, but they never met.

When I ruminate upon the hard, long service of these soldiers and their sufferings and death afar from home and kindred, their worried burial in shallow graves with no one to weep a tear or send a last message to those who loved them, and when I ponder upon their neglected graves and the indifference of our people it makes me shudder at the thought of meeting them on the other side. I believe in that. We will all meet. I believe that we will have to face every one we have wronged or neglected. There is no excuse for this neglect of our soldier dead. One dollar for each grave will mark it and keep it green and there are thousands of our people who can spare that much and be no poorer. Until this is done it will not do for us to boast of our patriotism or our gratitude.

The exposition is a big thing, and so is King Solomon and the cyclorama, and Atlanta is a wonderful city, and we see thousands and thousands of dollars pouring into her hoppers every day and from every train, and as I looked upon the hurrying crowds I wished that every man and every woman would leave a dime somewhere to spend on our dead soldiers' graves. I wonder if there are not 225 good, big-hearted people in Georgia who will send me a dollar, or send it to Mrs. W. B. Harris, at Charlottesville. I wonder if there are not a few who will send $5. I wonder if there are not eighty-two in Alabama who can spare a dollar for her soldiers, and eighty-four in Louisiana, and sixty-nine in Mississippi, and 200 in North Carolina, and thirteen in Florida, and 161 in South Carolina, and 192 in Virginia. I looked over the list of our Georgia boys who are sleeping there, and wondered if their kindred knew where they were buried. I saw some familiar names from the old Eighth, to which I was attached, and I wondered if the friends of Funderburk and Huckaby and Dunn knew of their buried place, and that woman's loving hands did every year place flowers on their graves. I knew those boys and it pleased me that their bones are thus honored. They went at the first call and did what they could. General Lee did no more.

Friends, countrymen, good people, send in your mites as the Lord hath blessed you and let us preserve the homes of our dead. I believe in churching and cultivating our emotions, our spiritual nature, love, pity, gratitude; those virtues that refine us here and will be a passport over there. I believe in happy homes and cheerful firesides and obedient children, and in the faces that bring sunshine when they come. This is my creed. Of course there are ups and downs and losses and crosses, and big troubles and little troubles in every household, but they don't last long and we anticipate a sight of trouble that never comes. I am in a little domestic trouble right now, but it won't last long, I reckon. I've been letting the Jersey calf run in the grove in front of the house and my wife told me that calf would come up the steps and eat up the flowers, but I said no; that cows had less sense than any other animal, and calves dident have any, and nobody ever heard of a calf climbing up five steps to get into a flower garden. She had bordered the front yard with chrysanthemums that were just beginning to bloom, and sure enough when I looked out the front door this morning there wasent a flower left on one side of the yard. They were all eaten down, and the plagued calf had begun on the roses. The sight made me sick away down. The front yard looked like a man with one side of his whiskers shaved off. My first impulse was to rush frantically forth and kill the calf. My next was to drive her gently over to the other side and let her eat that down, so as to restore the equilibrium. Then I wondered if they were not thick enough for me to take some of them up and replant the side that was desolate, but the ground was too hard and dry, and so I drove the aggravating beast to the lot and shut her up. My comfort is that I bought that calf to please Mrs. Arp, and Captain Peacock never told me that she was fond of chrysanthemums. I called my wife to the door and pointed to the pitiful spectacle. She never said a word. She never said "I told you so," but she looked sad, very sad, like somebody was dead. For a little while she posed as a martyr, and then resumed her household duties. The trouble is that every time we go to the front piazza we see it and it mars the pleasant prospect. It keeps us from feeling calm and serene. But by and by the flowers will fade and leaves will fall, and then we will forget it. Old Father Time is a good doctor.

Well, I havent been to see King Solomon, and I am not going until the controversy is settled. The Baptists say it is a good thing and the Methodists say it is a very bad thing, and so I will wait until the Presbyterians have their say. Our preacher hasent said a word. Heard a man say that the Baptists were increasing more rapidly than he ever knew them, for there were 12,000 new ones in the show every night. Maybe they were the same old ones who keep on going. But it is well for us that the preachers stand like sentinels on the watch towers and warn the people. They may sometimes cry danger when there is no danger, but they are, nevertheless, the best sentinels we have got. There may be extremists and fanatics among them, but I had rather risk them for good advice and good example than any other profession. They are the leaven that leavens society. They are the salt that preserves morality. They are our comfort in trouble and in sickness and at the open grave. Good people honor them everywhere. There is not a college in our state, male or female, but has a preacher at its head, and their high moral tone and Christian influence over the youth of the land inspires them to noble conduct and goes down from generation to generation.

Blessings on the preachers. BILL ARP.

Do you have distress in the stomach after eating, or faintness, heartburn, headache, or other dyspeptic symptoms? Hood's Sarsaparilla will tone the stomach, give an appetite and cure you.

TRAIN NO. 13.

From The New York Recorder.

I was positive of impending evil, for as I stood on the platform and watched the incoming train the first object my eyes rested upon was the number of the locomotive as it panted into the depot. It was No. 13.

Nor was my mind any more assured as I counted thirteen coaches.

That same morning I had eaten thirteen pancakes and kissed my wife thirteen times.

Still, with all this array of thirteens staring me in the face, bidding me beware, I grasped my grip more firmly and swung on the steps of the last coach as it slowly moved out of the depot.

Upon entering the car, however, my mind was put at ease somewhat, for there, among other passengers, I saw the faces of Gould, Sage, Vanderbilt and Depew.

"No, there will, there can be, no danger," I muttered, as I made myself comfortable in the plush-upholstered seat.

The motion of the cars soon put me into a contented frame of mind, and I began to build air castles. I was aroused from my day dreams by a gentleman at my coat sleeve, and, turning, saw Mr. Gould. In one hand he held a bottle, while with the other he firmly grasped the back of the seat. It was with much difficulty he kept his feet, for we were moving at a frightful rate of speed, and the swaying of the cars caused him to stand rather unsteadily.

"Have a drink?" were his friendly words.

"I will," I answered firmly, and drank long and earnestly."

To make a long story short, I was invited to sit with the party. I accepted the invitation and drank thirteen times.

There was a sudden swaying, a shock, and then a sickening sensation as of falling miles into some awful chasm. The lights were extinguished, and horrors! the coach was on fire!

I heard the hoarse cries and curses of the men, mingled with the shrieks of women and children. With great difficulty I extricated myself from beneath the broken seats. Torn and bleeding, I made my way out of the car, now roaring in flames. Groping around, I found an ax and set to work. It was the first work I had done in years, and I was surprised to see how naturally I took to it. First I drew out Mr. Gould. Next I had the satisfaction of knowing I had saved from awful deaths Messrs. Sage and Vanderbilt. But were was Mr. Depew? "He must be here somewhere," I said, "for I saw him only a moment before the crash as he took an unusually long pull from the bottle."

Hearing a voice, that even in its agony was remarkably sweet, I hastened to the other side of the car. There I found him pinned fast and slowly roasting to death.

I saw his "silver tongue" protruding from between swollen lips, but alas! it was much tarnished and would not have brought thirteen shillings at the pawnshop.

"Save me! save me! Long!" were his words as I stooped down to grasp him. "Save me from the fire; I'm roasting!" Oh! it was terrible. I never shall forget his white face as it was lit up by the light of the burning car. "Save me, Long, and I will give you something when I get out!" he shrieked.

I did save him, and as I drew him out and laid him tenderly beside the other railroad magnates in that dark, smoky tunnel on that dreadful day, with a mighty effort he drew from his inside pocket this:

PASS BEARER FROM
NEW YORK TO SO. NORWALK.
No. 13.
VIA. N. Y., & H. R. R. LIMITED.
PRES.

With tears streaming down my cheeks I took it—this token—and sadly walked out of the tunnel to Forty-second street and mingled with the motley crowd.

FORCE THEM OUT—Scientists tell us now that the best and safest way to cure diseases of the blood and skin is to force out through the skin the microbes or germs which produce disease. In this matter Swift's Specific has been about sixty years in advance of medical science, as it has for that length of time been curing blood and skin diseases, by eliminating the germs and poison through the pores of the skin. S. S. S. does this effectually, safely and quickly. It is entirely a vegetable compound, and harmless to the most delicate child.

Mr. W. C. CURTIS, editor of The Mecklenburg News, at Boydton, Va., says that he has been entirely relieved from an abscess which formed in his throat, and caused intense pain, almost choking him. He could not swallow solid food, and was in a most painful condition. He says that he took only three bottles and that it effected a complete cure.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Force of Habit.

Habit, so said, is second nature, but not necessarily true. We all admit that certain habits are quite strong and very hard to overcome. So much so that sometimes it seems impossible to break them. But with a proper amount of determination and perseverence few, indeed, will fail. Habit sometimes becomes a disease. Then you need help. Lack of exercise, improper living, excessive indulgences, etc., often produce habitual constipation, and following this piles, fistula or some disease of the bowels which makes it necessary for you to have professional services. It is not only unnecessary for you to continuously take medicine, but it is decidedly injurious. Remove the effect and then treat the cause in a commonsense way and a cure will result. It takes time to do this, but if you persevere you will be fully repaid for the effort.

Many ladies suffering in this way become the victims of serious uterine diseases. This should not be, nor is it at all necessary, for if you will give me the opportunity I can cure you. My experience is large. In fact, I have given the best years of my life to the study of these troubles, etc. Does my experience entitle me to your consideration?

Respectfully, DR. JACKSON,
Hirsch Bulding, Atlanta, Ga.
sun, wed, fri

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Ch'ld, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

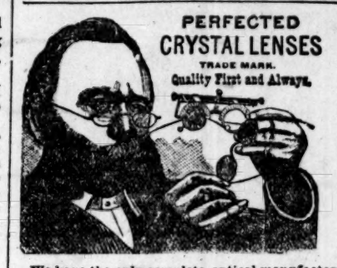
One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. oct25-d1y

Kid Gloves
A Feature.
Every pair fitted to the hand and warranted.
Douglass,
Thomas & Co.

BLOOD DISEASE cured radically, permanently in one to and months without the int four use of mercury. STRICTURE cured without cutting. All VENEREAL, GENITO-URINARY and SKIN DISEASES successfully treated. All communications promptly answered. DRS. MOORE & HAYES, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. Room 69. Take the Elevator. SKIN
septl3-d1y-sun tues fri

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Portland, Me., shows an increase in New Insurance Written of two-thirds of a million over the corresponding period of last year.

DIAMONDS!
We are now displaying one of the most superb stocks of Diamonds and Precious Stones ever shown by us, and we invite an inspection.
Freeman & Crankshaw
31 WHITEHALL.



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.
We have the only complete optical manufactory in the southern states. We grind the celebrated "Perfected Crystal" Spectacles and Eyeglasses; finest made.
KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
54 Old Capitol Building, Opposite Postoffice.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Every Month
many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try
Bradfield's
Female Regulator
a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.
Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE.

We desire to dispose of part of our real estate holdings and have decided to offer the following list of properties at less than prevailing values:

39x120—Vacant central business.
22x120—Vacant central business.
75x100—Vacant central business.
50x113—Vacant central business.
42x115—Vacant central business.
50x175—5-r h, central business.
50x150—Elegant 6-room, lovely, Queen Anne cottage.
69x175—Vacant, opposite Judge Hopkins, Boulevard.
Large close-in railroad front, cheap.
20 pretty level lots at $200 to $350 each, for cash and by installments, and inside city limits.
44 acres, 3 miles from Kimball house, dirt cheap.
17 acres inside city limits at $2,000 per acre.
14½ acres inside city limits at $1,200 per acre.
6 acres inside mile and a half circle at $1,300 per acre.

Stop and think. Where can you, inside the city limits, obtain land at such figures?

SCIPLE SONS,
Office 6 Loyd Street just below
oct25 d-1m Markham House

HAWTHORNE & NEGLEY
Real Estate and Investment Brokers,
ROOM 30, GOULD BUILDING
37 acres in West End; $3,600 buys half interest.
10½ acres fronting 800 feet on Boulevard, $21 per front foot; easy terms.
House and lot No. 76 Johnson avenue, $2,000.
House and lot on W. Harris street, just off Peachtree street, $3,000; easy terms.
Lot on Forest avenue (50x160 feet to alley), 200 feet from electric line, $2,980; good terms.
Lot with large building, 100x130 feet, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, very cheap; best of terms.
Lot on Peachtree street, near Collier's new hotel, 50x200 feet; a bargain if taken at once; easy terms.
8 beautiful lots on Estoria street, 50x150 feet, on dummy line, $1,050 each; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
Orange grove in Florida, very cheap.
5½ acres on Johnson road, 200 yards from 9-mile circle electric line, $400 per acre; easy terms.
We take pleasure in showing property.
List your property with us. oct30-d3m

THE DRESDEN
Our retail department now in full blast at J. M. High's new store.
China,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Bric-a-Brac.
Housefurnishing Goods,
Pictures, Lamps,
In endless variety. All goods marked in plain figures. Astonishingly low prices.
Mueller & Koemple.

Sewer Ordinance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT THE last meeting of the council, an ordinance was introduced to construct a sewer along and in South Boulevard from Decatur to Tennelle street, at an estimated cost of thirteen hundred dollars. Said sewer to be of eighteen and twenty-one inches in diameter, and built of vitrified pipe, with brick manholes, catch-basins, etc. Said ordinance will come up for final action at the next regular meeting of the council. A. P. WOODWARD,
oct24-d10t Clerk of Council.

WEAK MEN. NEW CERTAIN REMEDY. Lasting Cure, never returns. I will send sealed FREE to any sufferer a prescription to enlarge small weak parts and certain cure for lost vigor, emissions, varicocele, impotency. Address
J. D. HOUSE, Box 56, Albion, Mich.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

WARE & OWENS
Corner Broad and Alabama Streets.
$10,000—Very central lot, 100x200, fronts on Ga. R. R. and on a corner. Very desirable for factory or warehouse.
$4,000—Capitol avenue, vacant lot 50x160, inside the half mile circle; worth $100 per foot.
$6,500—Capitol avenue, inside half mile circle; splendid 7-room residence, with all modern improvements, 50x160.
$500 cash and $30 per month for bran new 3-room cottage, 2 verandas, wide hall, closets, etc., and corner lot on Houston street.
$2,000—Washington street lot, 50x200, between Georgia avenue and Jewish orphanage.
$1,500—295x210, East Point, corner West Point road and a 50 foot street; perfectly shaded and level; other lots around these 100x200 held at $1,000 each.
100 acres, 2 miles from Manchester, 2 miles from Hapeville, ½ mile from A. and F. road, $15 per acre.
$2,500—6-r h, close in and good neighborhood, 49x149.
$2,500—Jones street (Woodward avenue), 4-r h and lot, 50x200.
$1,250—Myrtle street, 50x178 to alley, eastern exposure. This lot will soon be worth $50 front foot.
$3,750—Pulliam street, 6-r h, modern, 50x190 to alley.
If you want to buy or sell, call on us. We are right in the speel. WARE & OWENS.

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. BREWSTER. M. C. STONE
W. A. Osborn & Co.
12 S. Pryor Street.
Always have some choice pieces of property to offer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

M. H. LUCAS & CO.,
6 S. PRYOR ST., JACKSON BUILDING.
When you come to look at the following property, if you are not a good judge of real estate yourself bring a friend who knows a bargain when he sees it.
Pryor street, close to Fair—8-r h, lot 50x150, to alley, $5,000, one-third cash, 1 and 2 years.
Whitehall street, just beyond junction of Forsyth—10-r house, rents at $40, lot 75x183, lot absolutely worth the money, we give you the house, $6,750, one-third, 1 and 2 years.
Ivy street—7-r house, lot 40x180, to alley; house rents at $25, lot worth the money, $3,500, one-third, 1 and 2 years.
East Ellis—Close in, nice 6-r house, lot 46x200, $2,650; come quick.
Jones avenue—On electric line, lot 50x125, 10-r house, $3,500, ¼, 6 and 12 months.
Houston street, between Hilliard and Jackson—6-r house and hall, lot 65x220, to Irwin st.; room to build 2 nice houses on Irwin, $6,200.
Good bargains in vacant lots; special bargains on Peachtree, West Peachtree, Ponce de Leon, North avenue, Forest avenue, Kimball street, Spring street and in South Atlanta; houses from $500 to $20,000. M. H. LUCAS & CO.,
6 S. Pryor Street.

D. O. STEWART. D. M. RYLE.
D. O. STEWART & CO.,
REAL ESTATE.
No. 36 N. Broad St.
This is a partial list of our bargains for this week:
$650 for a 3-r house, good lot, on Raspberry street; $250 cash, balance easy.
$4,000 for 2 4-r houses and 1 3-r house, on lot 104x180, to an alley, on Hilliard street, 1 block from electric line.
$100 front foot for 150 feet front on prominent street in heart of city, business property, one block from postoffice; the biggest bargain on the market.
$15,000 for elegant 10-room house, all furnished, ready for occupation; Peachtree.
$2,800 for a 5-room house, water and gas, bathrooms, etc.; house most new; two and a half blocks from Kimball house; this is a sure bargain.
$2,600 for a 5-room house on lot 50x150, close in, good neighborhood; 150 feet from electric line.
$37 front foot for Boulevard property.
$4,500 for 8-room house, Church st; large lot.
We have a fine list of business and resident property in all parts of the city and some special bargains for a few days.
D. O. STEWART & CO.,
No. 36 N. Broad street.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.
FOR SALE BY
J.C. HENDRIX & CO.
Elegant home on Powers street.
Also, one on Washington street.
Fine vacant lot on Washington street.
Also, one on Rawson street.
Large vacant lot on West Peachtree street.
Also, several on Peachtree street.
Nice lots at $30 per foot, Piedmont avenue.
Boulevard, Jackson street, Highland lots cheap.
Nice home on Jackson street.
200 acres of land near Hapeville.
Large house and lot on Wheat street, renting for $50 per month, for $5,500.
Nice little home on Wheat street, $2,100.
Two 3-room houses on Frazier street, $2,000.
90x125, Highland avenue, $1,800.
100x160, Windsor street, $1,500.
46x150, Fortress avenue, $750.
90x410, Boulevard.
90x210, Boulevard and Rice.
90x210, Jackson and Rice.
85x170, Jackson.
52x152, Jackson.
50x200, Irwin.
FOR RENT.
Large store and basement, Broad street.
Large store and basement, Whitehall street.
Large brick residence, W. Cain street.
Several small houses.
Also, 5-room house and five acres of land inside old city limits, $12.50 per month.
We have customers wishing to buy $100,000 worth of Atlanta rent-paying property. Also a number who wish homes, ranging from $2,500 to $10,000. Call at our office and list your property with us if you want to sell. The hot season is over—we are all down to business.
Fi st-class Livery Stable for sale cheap. Good stand. Satisfactory reason for selling.
J. C. Hendrix & Co.
31 S. BROAD STREET.

W. F. SHELLMAN,
REAL ESTATE,
NO 16 EAST WALL STREET,
KIMBALL HOUSE,
Choice lots for sale on the following streets:
West Peachtree.
Piedmont avenue.
Boulevard.
Gordon street, West End.
Will take pleasure in showing them.
oct 27 d30t

City Lots at Receiver's Sal
BY ORDER OF COURT I WILL SELL TO THE highest and best bidder, at the courthouse door in Atlanta, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 3d, 1891, three beautiful lots, each fronting 50 feet on west side of Fraser street, extending back same width 100 feet, directly south of Little street. Upon the corner lot is a good 2-room house. Title perfect. No incumbrances. Terms cash. Will be sold as property of defendant in case of J. H. Barker, et al., vs. Calvin D. Jones, No. 6, spring term, 1891, Fulton county superior court. Bostick & Johnston, real estate agents, 47 N. Broad st., will show the property and conduct the sale. W. T. MOYERS, Receiver.
oct18 25 nov 1 sun

D. W. APPLER. L. E. O'KEEFE
Appler & O'Keefe,
Real Estate,
No. 6 West Wall Street,
Have first-class improved and vacant property for sale. We invite parties desiring to buy or sell to come to see us. oct1-d1y

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK
Samuel W. Goode & Co.,
AGENTS.
N. R. Fowler, Auctioneer.
FOREST AVENUE LOT.
350 Feet West of Fort Street
At Auction
Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 4 p. m.
ON THE PREMISES.
This lot is 50x150 feet to a 10-foot alley, and is on the north side of Forest avenue, 350 feet west of Fort st. It lies well.
Forest avenue has had more improvements made on it in the past six months than any other street in the city, and it is today one of the choicest residence streets on the north side. Sidewalks, water, gas, sewer and belgian blocks have all been laid, thus giving this lot every advantage of all city improvements. Six new residences are now in the course of erection between this lot and Jackson street, which is a greater number than on any other street in the city in the same distance. The Butler street sewer has been completed; the neighborhood is first-class and the location within easy walking distance of the business center, and is very convenient to electric cars and the Calhoun street school. It is, in every way, a very desirable lot. Be on hand and buy it at your own figures.
Free ride on Peachtree or Courtland avenue cars at 3:30 p. m. on day of sale.
Samuel W. Goode & Co.

A. J. WEST. W. F. WEST.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate and Loans—Pryor Street, Kimball House.
Special bargain in two lots, one 40x180 feet, Peachtree street, near corner Cain; the other on Cain street, near Peachtree. We are offering these lots very cheap for a few days.
92x130 feet, Peachtree street, near the residence of Mr. W. P. Inman.
100x334 feet, Peachtree street, $10,000.
3 pretty shady lots, Carter street, only a few feet from Peachtree street; $4,500 for the three.
Peachtree street residence, $12,500.
Peachtree street residence, $15,000.
House and lot, Courtland avenue, $6,000.
House and lot, Cherry street, $1,900.
600x260 feet, Boulevard, $25 per front foot.
66x118 feet, Edgewood avenue, $3,500.
Central piece Rome, Ga., property, $4,000.
Cheap property on Virginia avenue; electric line.
105 acres, big front on Peachtree road, about nine miles from city; very low.
270 feet front on Boulevard, $2,000, and on monthly payments.
8 acres well located. West End; will subdivide splendidly, $5,500.
100x130 feet, Pine street, $2,500.
Money to loan on real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate.

No. 1 Engine House
J. C. HENDRIX, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION
Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1891, at 12 m.
No. 1 SOUTH BROAD ST.
THIS IS A ROYAL PIECE OF CENTRAL property, fronting on Broad street 39 feet and running back on railroad right of way 100 feet to a 10-foot alley, a good substantial two-story brick house on the lot. No speculation. The city sells to change location of the fire headquarters.
Terms ½ cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 7 per cent interest on deferred payments.
W. A. HEMPHILL,
oct14 till nov10 Mayor.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
5 S. PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Real estate is on the up-turn and now is the time to buy before the spring advance.
We offer the following which will amply repay investors: West End, two acres, corner of Holderness and Greenwich streets, one block from street railway and fine natural grove, $2,500.
10 acres north of Ponce de Leon and between Peachtree street and Boulevard, natural shade and in the finest residence portion of the city, $12,000.
202½ acre farm close to E. T., V. & G. railway, only fifteen miles from Atlanta, 7-room house, good outbuildings, water, etc., $2,750.
25 acres near Peachtree road and belt line, $500 per acre.
Plantation, 1,150 acres, in Columbia county, two miles from courthouse, 200 acres in Bermuda grass, large 8-room dwelling, ginhouse, barns, stables, etc. One of the finest places in the state, $10,000.
Plantation, 1,500 acres, near Salem, Ala., commodious dwelling of eight rooms, steam grist mill and ginery, includes stock and implements worth $2,500. $10,000.
Small farm, 152 acres, near railway station, twenty-five miles from Atlanta, all necessary buildings, $1,600.
We also have residences on Peachtree and other streets; vacant lots in all portions of the city, timber lands, coal, iron and gold mines.
ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
5 S. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga.
ROBERT MILLER, Manager.
L. M. WARD, Sec'y and Treas.

EDWARD PARSONS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Mineral, Timber, County and City Land for Sale.
I have entered on my books for sale upwards of $900,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit him.
No. 117.—Plantation of 1,200 acres, adjoining the city of Perry, Houston county, Ga.; ¾ mile from Perry depot, a branch of the C. R. R. of Georgia; the mansion is in the city, and contains 10 rooms with every convenience for the family, situated in a beautiful oak grove. The plantation can be divided into five farms, one 6-room house with several cottages, barns and other buildings suitable to the plantation. It is high table land of a superior quality for the growth of sugar cane, cotton, corn and stock. There is a never-failing stream of water running through the property. A beautiful fish pond can be made with but little expense; about 700 cleared, from 200 to 300 in pasture, the remaining in timber. The death of the proprietor is the cause of the property being offered for sale at such a sacrifice. It is situated in one of the most healthy parts of the state. This property has been in possession of the owner and is in a high state of cultivation, with every convenience; a number of good wells of water; there are good churches and schools in the city, and the society of Perry is very good; it is now offered for sale as a whole or to be divided into farms. Price, $25,000; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent.
No. 34—50 acres between Jonesboro road and city waterworks; the dummy line to run from the city via waterworks to Hapeville and Manchester will run through this property. Price, $500 per acre.
No. 141.—3-r h, on Humphries street, near the box factory, 50x200 feet; easy installments, price $1,400, $100 cash, $20 per month; this would make four lots.
EDWARD PARSONS,
2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOLDSMITH,
30 S. BROAD STREET.—8 NEW NO.
Beautiful lots on and near Boulevard. Ver cheap. Call.
Beautiful lots near electric line, on Pryor street. Very choice and cheap.
Beautiful lots out on near electric line, at West End. Nery desirable and cheap.
Acreage property, beautifully located, very cheap. Right in the swim in West End. Now is the time to buy this.
The very best chance for the prettiest property on Fulton county electric line. Right at Edgewood depot and across the street from Judge Palmer and Senator Colquitt. A great bargain.
The cheapest and prettiest lot in the center of the city for a residence. You can get this cheaper now than it has been offered. Now is the time.
Large house on beautiful and large ground, right in center of city. Very place to improve. Very place for investment. The cheapest place on the market. A rare opportunity for some fortunate purchaser.
Just think! In a few months all this property will reach a figure with a profit to the men who will buy now. Call and see our list.
GOLDSMITH,
30 South Broad Street—8 New Number.

G. W. ADAIR,
REAL ESTATE.
Go today and examine the property on Forsyth street near Garnett, which I sell before the courthouse door on
TUESDAY NOVEMBER 3D,
at 11 o'clock sharp.
This property is central, first-class and in every way very desirable.
Electric car line, pavement, water and gas all in front.
Call for plat.
G. W. ADAIR,
14 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.
oct 25 con- 8p

Valuable Farms and Timber Lands for sale by Respess & Co., real estate agents, No. 5 old, 37 new, Broad street.
All farms sold on very liberal terms and easy payments.
3,300 acres extra fine middle Georgia farm, with good residence; also other necessary improvements; ginnery, fine water power and mill. Offered very cheap, only $12,500.
We have in Greene county, either stock or farm lands:
483 acres 3 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
116 acres 4 miles from Greensboro, $8 per acre.
225 acres 5 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
200 acres 5 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
356 acres 6 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
658 and 1,045 acres 12 miles from Greensboro, $10 per acre.
2 Putnam county farms, well improved, 667 and 570 acres, only $10 per acre
160 and 200 acres near East Point, cheap.
36½ acres near Manchester.
408 acres on R. & D., near Atlanta.
6,370 acres, virgin growth, pine timber land, $150 per acre.
16,500 acres on East Tennessee, $2.50 per acre.
25,000 acres near Brunswick and Western, at $3 per acre.
Also small tracts all around the city, for subdivisions, at bargains.
Read our advertisement in The Journal for city improved and vacant property.
RESPESS & CO.,
No. 5 old number and 37 new, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

ANSLEY BROS.,
REAL ESTATE.
$2,500—Spring st., beautiful corner lot 50x160; one of the best bargains in the city.
$3,000—Hill st., nice 5-room cottage and good lot; cheap.
$3,200—Capitol ave., lot 50x200; one of the best on the street.
$4,500—Marietta st., store and lot 21x100; near in.
We have some spendid central business property and can offer some fine bargains.
$2,500—Piedmont ave., lot 50x98; beautiful shade.
$7,000—Nice 6-room residence; splendid neighborhood; within four blocks of Kimball house; north side.
$3,000—Inman Park, one of the prettiest corner lots in the park.
We have a spendid list of Inman Park lots and some nice bargains.
$15,000—Peachtree st., elegant home on prettiest part of street.
We have a splendid list of property on Peachtree street and can interest any one who will call and see us.
Angier ave., fine lot 55x250, running through to Rankin st.; we can give a bargain in this.
$6,000—Capitol ave., one of the prettiest homes on the street; near in and very desirable.
Keep your eye on Capitol ave. for it's going to surprise the natives before next spring, and now is the time to buy.
We can suit you either in residences or vacant lots.
$4,000—Crew st., splendid 6-room house and large lot; one of the best bargains in that part of the city.
$4,250—West Peachtree, fine vacant lot; pretty part of street.
We have a tremendous list of property of all kinds and descriptions and all over the city. If you have any idea of buying it will pay you to come and see us.
Office, 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.
SCOTT & LIEBMAN,
REAL ESTATE and RENTING,
20 PEACHTREE ST.
$3,550 buys 8-r house, lot 40x180, to alley, on Ivy st.
$4,500 buys 8-r brick house, all modern improvements, on Garnett st.
$3,500 buys 11-r house, lot 50x140, on Hilliard st., one-third cash, balance easy.
$1,850 buys nice 4-r house, lot 50x100, on W. Kimball st.; good neighborhood; $750 cash, balance $25 per month.
$1,600 buys 45x90, on Merritt's ave., half cash, balance easy; lot just in back of this, 45x90, fronting on Box, can be bought for $600; $2,500 expended on this lot will pay better than anything we know of.
We have some excellent Peachtree lots at from $100 to $130, near Eighth st.; also, Juniper st. fronts at $65. Excellent lots on Georgia ave. at small figures. Call on us.
SCOTT & LIEBMAN,
No. 20 Peachtree St.
Douglass,
Thomas & Co.
Claim supremacy in Cloaks and fine Dress Goods. If you doubt it, investigate.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 28 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART. Pages 17 to 22

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

M. RICH & BROS.

GRAND CLOAK AND DRESS GOODS SALE THIS WEEK.

In the last few days we have opened $5,000 worth of Cloaks and Wraps in addition to our large stock bought in the earlier part of the season. These goods are not only lovely in style, but are

The Grandest Goods for the Money

you have ever seen. Military Capes at $9, worth $13; $20 and $25 Capes we now sell at $15 and $18. On Jackets, fur-trimmed, beaded or plain, we guarantee to save you at least 25 per cent. Of Misses' and Children's Cloaks we have by far the largest stock in the city. It is money in your purse to look at these goods. In Dress Goods we are doing the largest business in Atlanta, because our stock is choice and our prices low.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

—IN—

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS

and Corduroys that you have ever seen.

BE SURE TO COME AND SEE US THIS WEEK!

We will save you money on what you want to buy in the dry goods line. Try our

REAL KID 4-BUTTON PIEDMONT GLOVE AT $1.

It is the grandest you ever bought at the price.

IN FINE FURNITURE

We mean to and do excel. Look carefully everywhere, compare prices and we will save you an average of 20 per cent. We have the most stylish and best finished hard-wood Grand Rapids Suites in America for $20, in Sixteenth Century or Antique. A rare display of handsome Parlor Suites in attractive coverings. A superb line of Dining Room Furniture in early English, colonial and other styles at very moderate prices. Sideboards $20 and upwards.

BUY OF THE LEADERS OF THE FURNITURE TRADE.

A great Lace Curtain, 3 1-2 yards long, at $1.50, claims special attention this week.

WE ARE THE LEADERS IN CARPETS,

and are selling more this season than ever. 5-frame Body Brussels, $1 per yard; Alexander Smith & Sons' Mouquettes, 95c; beautiful Velvets, $1 per yd.

THE BEST INGRAIN CARPET IN AMERICA AT 45C,

everybody asks 65c for these goods; beautiful Tapestry Brussels at 65c; worth 90c.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT OUR ELEGANT SHOW WINDOW,

containing samples of exquisitely dainty

FURNITURE, DRAPERY, BRIC-A-BRAC

and German Favors. We cannot picture it for you. You must see to learn what we offer to feast your eyes. Buy only of the leaders of the carpet and furniture trade.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 East Hunter Street.

ORIGINAL IDEAS.
NOVEL EFFECTS.
STANDARD
QUALITY!

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

SPECIALTIES IN HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE OF ELEGANT DESIGN AND APPROPRIATE FINISH.

RETAILERS OF

Parlor Suites,	Hall Stands,	Library Couches,	China Cabinets.	Floor Rockers.
" Old Chairs,	" Chests,	" Tables,	Piano Stools.	Coat Stands.
" Divans,	Settees,	" Chairs,	Picture Easels.	Umbrella Stands.
" Cabinets,	" Chairs,	" Sofas.	Parlor Screens.	Foot Rests.
" Tables,	" Novelties	Bedroom Suites.	Sideboards.	Book cases,

The Largest Lines in the Trade!

Strict Novelties in Design, Finish and Upholstering!!

SALESROOMS AND OFFICES:

66 AND 68 WHITEHALL, 1 TO 15 EAST HUNTER STREETS,

ATLANTA, GA.

Great Bargains in Carpets, Rugs and Draperies at J. M. High & Co's.

THE 1st of November Is Today.

THE time to buy your Suit is now.
THE opportunity is at hand.
THE Low-priced people are

CALDWELL BROS.,

THE Popular Clothiers and Furnishers,
9 WHITEHALL ST.
THE New Suits in wood brown have come.
THE Wise Man remembers our number.

Our entire third floor is devoted to the sale of Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Draperies. You will find the largest stock in Atlanta, at the lowest prices in the United States. Let us make you a bid. J. M. High & Co.

I. A. I. DAVIS,

Carriage & Wagon Works,
60 and 62 North Broad Street,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, DRAYS, ETC.
First-class Repairing and Painting done promptly; also
FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOEING.

It is now universally conceded that the choicest things to be had in the city, in Dress Goods and Wraps, come from

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 2d and 3d. | MATINEE Tuesday at 2:30.

Elaborate Production of
NEIL BURGESS'S
Play of Pastoral Purity,
THE COUNTY FAIR,
As presented with its Marvelous Running Horse Race Scene.

4 Years in New York.
6 Months in Chicago.

3 Thoroughbreds in a 3-4 Mile Dash 3

50 People on the Stage 50. 2 Carloads of Scenic and Mechanical Features 2.
No increase of prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
N. B.—Tuesday Matinee and Night election returns from all parts of the United States will be received by private wire and announced to the audience. oct30 tf

Wednesday and Thursday, November 4th and 5th. | Matinee Thursday at 2:30 o'clock.
THE POPULAR FAVORITE
J. C. STEWART,
Supported, by his splendid company of recognized
COMEDIANS, SINGERS AND DANCERS,
In the highly successful Comedy farce
THE FAT MEN'S CLUB.
Guaranteed to contain more original laugh provoking ideas, better singing and dancing, greater acrobatic feats, cleaner in sentiment and purpose, than any other company in the fun-makers' category.
GUARANTEED GREATER THAN EVER.
BEST OF ALL.
Prices as usual—25c, 50c, 75c and $1. td

Friday and Saturday, November 6th and 7th. | Matinee Saturday at 2:30 o'clock.
THE BRILLIANT ROMANTIC ACTOR
ALEXANDER
SALVINI
—Supported by—
MISS SELENA FETTER
And his own Company under the direction of
MR. W. M. WILKISON,
Friday Evening—The Three Guardsmen.
Saturday Matinee—A Child of Naples.
Saturday Evening—Don Cæsar de Bazan.
As produced during the six weeks' engagement at the Grand Opera House, Boston, and during the remarkable engagement at the AUDITORIUM THEATER, CHICAGO. nov 1,4,5,6,7

Equitable Building

ROOMS TO LET.

Diagrams showing location and size of rooms in the
EQUITABLE BUILDING
can now be seen at the office of the
EAST ATLANTA LAND CO.
The building will be completed the 1st of May, 1892. It will contain eight stories and a basement; will be
STRICTLY FIRE PROOF.
Will be supplied with four of the most approved passenger elevators, gas electric lights, water heat and janitor's service free of cost to tenants. It will be in every respect the most complete and attractive office building in the south.
Parties who are desirous of obtaining rooms in this building are requested to call at the office of the East Atlanta Land Company and make selections.

LITT BLOODWORTH, JR.,
SECRETARY.
oct19-d 2w-top col.

Special inducements to Carpet buyers this week. J. M. High & Co.

EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY. Matinee Tuesday, 2:30. | NOVEMBER 2D AND 3D.
The Distinguished Legitimate Actor,
JOHN PALMER!
In his dramatization of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Delightful Romance,
"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
Mr. Palmer as Arbaces, the Egyptian. None of the local scenery will be used, as the company brings with it all necessary scenery and mechanical effects.
Beautiful Music, Classic Songs and Choruses. Sports of ancient times. The Famous Gladiatorial Scene.
Price: $1, 50 and 25c. Seats now on sale at Beermann & Silverman's. oct31-d4t

EXTRA.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, November 6th and 7th.
THE GREAT ROMANTIC ACTOR, ALEXANDER



SALVINI!

SUPPORTED BY
MISS SELENA FETTER,
and His Own Company Under the Direction of
MR. W. M. WILKISON,
Friday evening, Dumas's masterpiece,
"The Three Guardsmen."
Saturday matinee, Horace Townsend's Italian Idyl,
"A Child of Naples."
Saturday evening, D'Ennery's Magnificent Romance,
"Don Cæsar de Bazan."
The plays as presented during the famous six weeks' engagement at
The Grand Opera House, Boston,
—AND AT—
The Auditorium Theater, Chicago
Mr. Salvini will play in Macon, November 2d and 3d; Augusta, 4th and 5th; Nashville, 9th, 10th and 11th; Birmingham, 13th and 14th.

Crichton's School,

49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

We give our entire time to teaching
Shorthand and Typewriting.

Every graduate finds immediate employment. The following seventeen pupils obtained positions last month: Mrs. McWaters, Mrs. Starke, Misses Neal, Allym, Messrs. Glover, Fulton, Cain, Smith, Holbrook, Darracott, Hunter, Able, T. Glover, Swain, Walker, Baker, Cason. Catalogue free.
CRICHTON'S SCHOOL.

Our Carpets, Rugs and Draperies are all new. We have no old stock. You will find our styles the very latest and best. Our prices lower than any one else in the business. J. M. High & Co.



We Unpacked During the Last Week

125 cases of new goods, consisting of new designs in after dinner cups and saucers, French and Carlsbad dinner, tea and game sets. Glassware of all descriptions. Cream pitchers, mustard and egg stands, cracker jars of the celebrated Waechtersbach pottery, Germany. Complete assortment of housefurnishing goods, wood and willow ware. Call and be convinced of our low prices. Bill always with goods.

a bid. J. M. High & Co.

promptly; also
FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOEING.

Thomas & Co.

THE OPENING SHOTS OF THE

FLOWER CERTAIN

Tuesday Will Give 60,000 Majority.

THE FAITH THAT'S IN HIM

Finds Endorsement in the Popular Enthusiasm.

THE CLANS ARE ALL READY

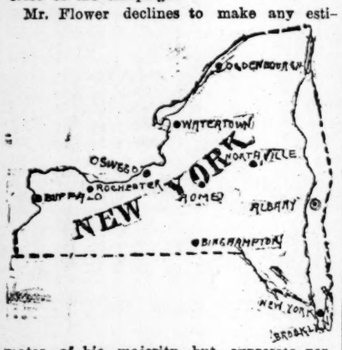
To March to the Polls, with Spirit and Pomp,

TO THE STRAINS OF MARTIAL MUSIC.

Tammany Has Done Its Duty Nobly, and Proposes to Meet Fassett at Harlem.

NEW YORK, October 31—[Special.]—Democratic victory at the polls next Tuesday is positively assured tonight, at the close of the campaign.

Mr. Flower declines to make any estimates of his majority, but expresses perfect confidence that he will be elected.



Chairman Edward Murphy, of the democratic state committee, left for his home in Troy this morning, the work of the campaign being practically over. Before going he received reports from every county in the state, and he said:

Flower's Majority Will be 60,000.

"We have them beat by at least 60,000 majority. It may be more, but I do not believe it will be less."

Chairman Griffin, of the campaign committee, did not place the majority quite so high, but was equally confident of victory. He says the republican majority above the Harlem river will be reduced, while in this city and Brooklyn it will be largely increased.

The Reports from Tammany.

The Tammany hall committee met this afternoon to receive reports from the leaders of the assembly and election districts. After the reports were read members of the committee estimated that Flower's majority in this city would be from 80,000 to 100,000.

The Betting in Favor of Flower.

Betting odds changed today from $10 to $7 to $5 to $1 on Flower. At the Hoffman house, the democratic headquarters, tonight thousands of dollars were being offered on Flower, at odds of 5 to 1 with no takers. The republians refuse all bets.

The Republican Claims.

The only republican leader who will name any figures tonight, is Thomas C. Platt. He says Fassett will be elected by 17,000 majority.

Chairman Brookfield and Husted of the republican state and campaign committees, say they believe Fassett will be elected, but will not make any estimates of his probable majority.

Fassett in Northern New York.

Fassett is closing his campaign in the upper part of the state today. He is reported as expressing confidence among the republicans in this city.

Tonight democratic meetings are being held in all parts of the city, and the campaign closes in a blaze of confidence and enthusiasm.

Many prominent republicans tonight concede that Flower will be elected.

In conversation with the leaders at republican headquarters I learn that they base their calculations on the assumption that three conditions will insure the election of Fassett, viz.: The disaffection of the county democracy in New York city, the disappointment of King's county (Brooklyn) democrats over the result of the convention, and the general antipathy of up-the-state democrats to Tammany hall. It is well to consider in weighing these claims that the republicans have not succeeded in electing a governor since the election of Cornell in 1879, and then only because of the democratic split, and the bolt of John Kelly. The latter received 77,566 votes. Robinson, the regular democrat, received 375,790. Cornell's vote was 418,567. The plurality for Cornell was 42,777. It will be observed that the republicans were in a minority of 34,789, counting the combined democratic vote.

At the democratic headquarters at No. 11 West Twenty-fourth street, where Charles DeFreest, the state secretary, is in charge of executive matters, assisted by Hon. Amos J. Cummings, I find everything encouraging. Now that the registration figures are at hand, the officials mentioned are more than ever confident.

Mr. John V. Berry, recognized as the most expert political statistician in New York, has made a very interesting review of the situation, and points out some interesting figures on which to base estimates for the result in this state. It is interesting to study the situation from the figures given by him, use of which is made below.

In the gubernatorial year the democrats always carry more counties, out of the fifty-five counties of the northern division, than they do in presidential years. In 1885 Hill carried thirteen counties north of the Harlem. Cleveland in 1888 carried only six. The universal mistake most men fall into who figure on republican majorities north of the Harlem river, is that they fail to subtract the majorities of the democratic counties from the majorities of the republican counties. That is probably the reason for all this wild newspaper talk in estimating the probable majority for Fassett north of the Harlem river, which has been stated at anywhere from 85,000 to 100,000. The truth is that no republican candidate for governor has ever received anywhere near the majority in that division received by Harrison. Davenport, in 1885, had only 59,271. Miller, in 1888, in a presidential year, when he received the greatest vote a republican candidate for governor ever received, had 66,188. On secretary of state, in 1885, Wood, the republican candidate, had 47,775. In 1889, Gilbert, the republican candidate for secretary of state, had 42,236 majority. The majority for republican candidates for lieutenant governor, north of the river, fluctuate. Carr had in 1885 the maximum majority since 1879, excepting



Hon. Roswell P. Flower,
Democratic candidate for governor of New York. A democrat with an iron backbone, and one, who don't see any good in compromising with the enemy. Hence the mugwumps don't love him but he'll get there all the same.

presidential years. It reached 56,655, when he was beaten by his opponent, the present lieutenant governor, by 3,156 in the state. In estimating the probable majorities of the two candidates for governor in the northern division of the state, this fact must be borne in mind, that the total republican majorities for governor in republican counties north of the Harlem river, always show a decrease from the presidential majority, and the total democratic majorities for governor increase.

Now, if this drop-off of republican majorities was followed by a proportionate drop-off in the democratic majorities in the democratic division of the state, there would be a chance that the republican hope of electing their candidate would be realized. But that condition has never been the fact since 1879. The democratic portion of the state has generally equaled or increased its majority given in presidential years, and this year, from present indications, promises not to be an exception to the rule.

If the democratic counties south of the Harlem river give a majority for Mr. Flower as large as Mr. Cleveland received in 1888; New



Hon. Thomas C. Platt,
The republican politician who runs "the machine" in New York. Having a possessory interest in Fassett he is pulling the strings for all they are worth, and is the real head of the republican fight.

York county, 57,171; Kings, 12,435; Richmond, 1,664; Queens, 1,666, and subtracting Suffolk, 567, which equals 71,031, and the falling off of the vote in republican counties north of the Harlem river and the increase of the democratic vote north of the Harlem river combined equals the majority received by Harrison, which was 14,373, you have tied the vote in the two divisions, a condition of things which has happened several times in the political history of the state. Now if Mr. Flower gets a majority in the state at this election he must not only wipe out the 14,373 received by Harrison in 1888, but also just as to the majority he will receive will be the increase of the reduction over 14,373, in the fifty-five counties north of the Harlem, supplemented by an increased majority that Cleveland received south of the Harlem river in 1888. In



J. Sloat Fassett,
The republican nominee for governor of New York—a nice young man who owes his candidacy to Boss Platt.

order to win, Mr. Flower must receive a majority in New York and Kings county, and other counties south of the Harlem river, equal to the majority received by Mr. Cleveland in 1888, which was 71,031. Hill's majority over Miller was 69,102 in New York; Kings, 14,185; Queens, 1,710; Richmond, 1,282; Suffolk, republican, 930. Hill's majority south of the river, 85,349. Harrison's majority, as a curious fact, in the same election, north of the river was 85,404. Harrison would have led Hill in the state only fifty-five votes if they had been opposing candidates.

On the night of election, if you are particularly interested in New York, look out for Montgomery county. It is the unfailing index to success. As goes Montgomery so goes the state. In every election since 1870, and almost without fail for years before that date, it has been on the winning side. It is the home of many of the leading statesmen of New York, such as John H. Starin, ex-Senator James Arkell, Hon. James Shenahan, Edward Wemple, state comptroller; Judge Z. S. Westbrook, deputy state comptroller, and a host of lesser lights. There seems to be some doubt of the election of Sheehan, even should Flower win, unless the latter should go in by over fifteen thousand. I have talked to the best informed people on the subject and find it to be the unanimous opinion. There is no denying the fact that some of the leading democrats are much concerned, but this is owing to natural anxiety for the result. The indication and figures both point to the election of the whole democratic state ticket by safe majorities.

E. F. H.

THE CONTEST IN IOWA

The Splendid and Aggressive Campaign of Governor Boies.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE RACE.

The Democratic Leaders Feel Confident of Victory—The People Are Fully Aroused,

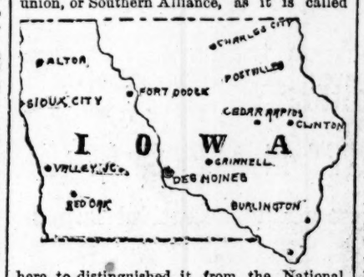
DES MOINES, Ia., October 31.—[Special.]—The most bitterly contested campaign ever fought in Iowa is nearing the close. Day after tomorrow will see the end. It has been characterized by extraordinary energy on both sides, and by the most thorough organization ever known in the history of either party. Interesting features have been plenty, and the newspapers have freely taken advantage of them.

It must be remembered that for the past thirty-five years Iowa was so strongly republican that elections went by default, consequently, when the democrats woke up two years ago, the morning after election, and found they had elected a governor, it took them a week to recover from their surprise. The impetus of that victory led to the election of six of the eleven congressmen the following year, with a narrow defeat in two other districts.

A victory in 1889 on the state issue of prohibition and another in 1890 on the national issue of tariff reform inspired the democrats with a confidence which is everywhere met with in this campaign. Democrats who had not voted for years came out of their holes after these elections and shouted as loudly as those who, without yielding to discouragement, had worked to perfect the organization which finally brought victory.

Four Tickets in the Field.

This year four ticket were in the field. June 2d, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, or Southern Alliance, as it is called



here, to distinguished it from the National Farmers' Alliance, held a convention and nominated a full state ticket, head by A. J. Westfall, a practical farmer, and endorsed the Ocala platform. A week later the prohibitionists nominated a ticket with Rev. R. G. Little for governor. June 29th, the democrats held their convention in Ottumwa, and nominated the following ticket: For governor, Horace Boies; lieutenant governor, S. L. Bestow; supreme judge, L. G. Kinne; superintendent of public instruction, O. P. Knoepfler; railroad commissioner, Peter A. Day. The platform declared for a number of reform measures, notably the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the Australian ballot, an anti-trust law, and railroad and corporation control. The greatest interest, of course, centered in the liquor plank, and that upon which Horace Boies made his remarkable campaign two years ago was reproduced. It provided for a carefully guarded license law, with local option by towns, townships and municipal corporations.

The Gauntlet Thrown Down.

The democrats having thrown down the gauntlet the public awaited the action of the republican convention at Cedar Rapids, July 2d. Two years ago Hiram C. Wheeler, who runs a six-thousand-acre farm at Odebolt, was a candidate for the nomination. He was defeated in the convention by J. G. Hutchinson, a lawyer of Ottumwa, with a bad corporation record in the state senate.

Hutchinson was defeated by Boies, and the anti-monopoly feeling among Iowa farmers helped out the anti-prohibitionists. Strangely enough the railroads also feared Hutchinson, and threw their influence in favor of Boies, who is known as a fair man. The defeat of Hutchinson led to the belief that none but a farmer should lead the republican ticket this year, and Wheeler went into the convention with 700 votes out of a total of less than a thousand. He was nominated with a hurrah on the first ballot, and, the convention having completed the ticket, proceeded to fix up a platform. They ignored alike the question of the Australian ballot and corporation control, and despite the protests of a small but vigorous minority, for the prohibitionists had been active at the primaries, declared for the retention of the prohibitory law and its better enforcement. They also approved the McKinley bill in unqualified terms.

The Battle Began.

And then the battle began. Wheeler was no talker, but he was a farmer. He didn't write a letter of acceptance, and has not made a speech. But he has a splendid organization, and money to spend. He immediately began a still hunt, going from town to town and holding receptions. These receptions have caused him lots of grief. The first trouble came from a confidential letter sent out to trusted republicans, telling them he would be in Des Moines at the horse department during the state fair, and asking them to bring their acquaintances around. This gave him the title of "horse barn" candidate, which has stuck closer than a brother. Other confidential letters to workers followed, asking for the names of five doubtful voters in each precinct. This gave rise to the fear that Dudley's "blocks-of-five" methods were to be introduced into Iowa, and the indignation aroused strengthened the democrats.

Disaster followed disaster to the republican candidate. It was found that he used telephones between stations on his farm, not a discreditable matter, for it showed enterprise, but it caused him be ridiculed as the "telephone farmer," and ridicule is very effective.

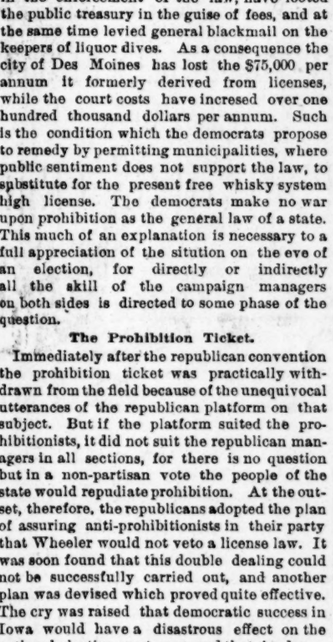
Governor Boies on the Stump.

The republicans assaulted Governor Boies for claiming that under our present laws farming is not profitable, but it was shown that Wheeler's farm, which twenty years ago cost $20,000 is now mortgaged for $60,000. All attempts to get Wheeler to write a letter, to make a speech or submit to an interview, failed. The idea gained currency that he was afraid to expose his ignorance or express any opinions. A silent man does not appear well when contrasted with Governor Boies, who is a great campaigner, a polished orator and who went upon the stump six weeks ago, and has averaged eight speeches a week since, many of them in the open air. His tour has been a continued ovation, and his audiences the largest ever seen in Iowa.

Governor Boies in his speeches has only discussed two subjects, except to answer opposition argument on other lines. These are prohibition and his speech before the Tariff Reform Club in New York, which has been assailed as a slander upon Iowa, because he proclaimed to the world that, according to the reports of the farmers themselves to the labor commissioner, the raising of corn in Iowa was unprofitable from the period from 1880 to 1890, if all the elements of production, including wages to the farmer, were considered. In considering prohibition, he has steadily dealt with the condition which exists in Iowa, and not with the theory.

Liquor Is Free.

With the exception of Des Moines, the large cities of the state are on the Mississippi on the east and the Missouri on the west, and the river counties, as they are termed, are largely settled with foreigners, especially Germans. In these cities, as well as the cities of the interior, the law is, and



Governor Horace Boies,
Democratic governor of Iowa. Sounds funny, doesn't it? He is a candidate for re-election, and it looks as if he will show a bigger majority than ever.

has been, always ignored, and liquor is free. Any man can run a saloon, if he can buy a twenty-cent faucet and get credit for a quart of whisky and a keg of beer. The condition is deplorable. In the river counties the sentiment is so overwhelmingly against the enforcement of the law that no attempt is made to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors. The condition is even worse in the interior towns, like Des Moines. Here the public sentiment will not sustain the law, but the prohibition element is strong enough to support an attempt at enforcement, and this has been taken advantage of by a set of irresponsible and dishonest "searchers," who, without any interest in the enforcement of the law, have looted the public treasury in the guise of fees, and at the same time levied general blackmail on the keepers of liquor dives. As a consequence the city of Des Moines has lost the $75,000 per annum it formerly derived from licenses, while the court costs have incresed over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Such is the condition which the democrats propose to remedy by permitting municipalities, where public sentiment does not support the law, to substitute for the present free whisky system high license. The democrats make no war upon prohibition as the general law of a state. This much of an explanation is necessary to a full appreciation of the situtions on the eve of an election, for directly or indirectly all the skill of the campaign managers on both sides is directed to some phase of the question.

The Prohibition Ticket.

Immediately after the republican convention the prohibition ticket was practically withdrawn from the field because of the unequivocal utterances of the republican platform on that subject. But if the platform suited the prohibitionists, it did not suit the republican managers in all sections, for there is no question but in a non-partisan vote the people of the state would repudiate prohibition. At the outset, therefore, the republicans adopted the plan of assuring anti-prohibitionists in their party that Wheeler would not veto a license law. It was soon found that this double dealing could not be successfully carried out, and another plan was devised which proved quite effective. The cry was raised that democratic success in Iowa would have a disastrous effect on the national election next year, and that the democrats, should they control the legislature, would adopt the Michigan plan of electing presidential electors by congressional districts. The latter argument was silenced by Governor Boies and the democratic newspapers by the statement that inasmuch as the votes of liberal republicans were asked to aid in the removal of an obnoxious statute, no such unfair advantage would be taken should the democrats come into power.

The argument that democratic success would be a bad precedent on the eve of a presidential election is not so easily answered, and without doubt it is keeping many republicans in line, who are not only in sympathy with democracy upon the prohibition question, but on other state issues. From this cause Governor Boies has lost votes in the cities. In the country where prohibition is less the issue he has steadily gained. On the other hand his administration stands out in bold relief as able, fearless and honest. His position on public questions is known to all.

The Lines Are Drawn.

The lines are drawn, and the vote next Tuesday is already determined if not counted. The republicans have made no gains from two years ago. They admit as much, but they hope to elect their ticket by getting out a full vote. This is the way they figure: In 1888 they cast 211,598 votes, and the democrats 179,877; in 1889 when Boies was elected they cast 173,538 votes, and the democrats 180,111. Forty thousand republicans, they say, stayed at home in 1889, while the full democratic vote was cast. They reason well, but the reports received at democratic headquarters indicate a thoroughness of the democratic organization that will poll the full democratic vote.

The vest-pocket vote will be large, and it will be democratic, so that it is safe to predict the election of Horace Boies for governor by 12,000 votes, and the balance of the ticket by a safe majority, with the possible exception of the candidate for railroad commissioner, against whom the friendship of the railroads for his candidacy will tell heavily. The opposition to the republican party, made up of anti-prohibition republicans, democrats and alliancemen (for in several districts the alliancemen have been endorsed by the democrats), will control the legislature. These are the indications.

The People's Party Vote.

The people's party vote is not considered in forecasting the result, for the reason that, large or small, it will draw about equally from each of the older parties.

Whether the democrats win or lose, they have fought their last campaign with prohibition the leading issue. Too late in this campaign they realize that what will be a victory might have been a landslide had more attention been paid to the various reform features of the platform. Democratic sentiment is growing in Iowa, and it is easier to make converts to democracy than it is to hold a republican to his party whose only sympathy with the opposition is his antagonism to prohibition.

RUSSELL'S THE TRUMP

With Which the Game in Massachusetts Will Be Won.

INCREASE OF THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE

Will Fully Offset the Supposed Republican Vote Which Is Expected to Come Out.

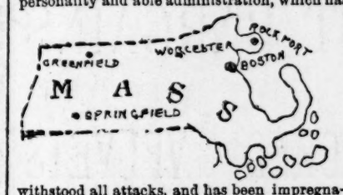
BOSTON, October 31.—[Special.]—Everything here points to democratic victory in this state.

Tonight, however, on all sides, it is the talk that Russell will be elected, and the betting is even, where only yesterday the odds of $500 to $300 on all sides were freely given with few takers. Thousands, yes, a million, is staked on the result, and never before was so much money at issue in a campaign in the Bay State. Republican leaders claim, and some of them believe, that Governor Russell will be defeated, and they base their claim upon a hope of getting out 40,000 voters who cast their ballots for Harrison in 1888, and either stayed at home last year or voted for Russell. Thus they concede the great democratic gains of 30,000 must be overcome, which can only be done by the reserve vote. But the democrats have a reserve vote that can be counted on, and that vote numbers 20,000, and is sure, positively and emphatically, of being heard from.

The Vote of Last Year.

The vote for Brackett in 1890 was 52,000 less than that cast for Harrison, and from 8,000 to 10,000 votes for Russell in 1890 were cast by republicans. The republicans have no hope of driving those votes from Russell this year, and have, therefore, bent their energies towards arousing those of their party who stayed away from the polls last year, but the misrepresentations, false issues and the uncalled-for, vicious attacks of their press have hurt their case more than the weakness of candidate's personality and known opposition to labor interests.

Governor Russell, on the other hand, had a solid, enthusiastic party back of him, and his personality and able administration, which has



withstood all attacks, and has been impregnable to criticism, which will increase the 10,000 republican votes received last year to 20,000 next Tuesday. Never did he receive such ovations, never were people so impressed by his remarks, never did democrats so enthuse and her leaders work so hard as this year.

Allen's Waterloo.

Essex and the cape counties are Allen's Waterloo, strong republican districts though they have always been, and all on account of Allen's voting against the laborer, the setting aside of the venerable Crapo, discord in the republican ranks due to Henry Cabot Lodge trying to run the machine to gain the senatorship and to promote the force bill.

The colored men of this state are angry



Colonel Charles H. Allen,
The republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts—another nice young man who will have his feathers plucked Tuesday.

because of the refusal of the republican party to do anything for them, and it is not too much to say that not less than two thousand of them will desert the republicans and cast their votes this year for the prohibition candidates, one of whom, the auditor, is a well-known representative of their own race.

The Allen men at headquarters tonight are claiming nothing, and simply declare that they are hopeful and rely on the full party vote. Joseph Burdett, the chairman of the republican state committee, said that he expected a heavier vote than on any presidential year, yet he could not prophesy Allen's election in figures, though he thought the plurality would be close.

Josiah Quincy Enthusiastic.

Josiah Quincy, of the democratic committee, was enthusiastic. Until today he has refrained from expressing an opinion, but now he comes out and declares that a cyclone will sweep over Massachusetts Tuesday. In Quincy's mind the Australian ballot, allowing a man to vote as he sees fit, will cause it, together with the reasons ascribed above.

Colonel Allen declined this afternoon to be interviewed, remarking, "I guess we'll pull through."

Governor Russell Talks.

On the other hand, Governor Russell cordially received THE CONSTITUTION correspondent, and in reply to a question as to whether he could give a dispassionate opinion as to the outcome, said:

"Can I? I'll never allow enthusiasm to turn me off the track. I'll tell you honestly, I have no longer any doubt of my election, and I think the whole democratic state ticket will also be elected."

"What about the republican reserve vote?"

"Well, what about our reserve vote?" retorted the governor.

"We have 20,000 democrats in this state who voted for Cleveland, who did not vote last year, and we have a largely increased registration over last year. I rather guess that our reserved vote will be heard from next Tuesday, as well as the reserved vote of the republicans.

"I never have seen such demonstrations as I this year had in the cities I have spoken in. Why, ten to fifteen thousand people have welcomed me even in the least places. Every labor man is with me, every farmer who has studied the tariff question, every friend of free public schools, and between you and me, Allen has not had the courage to answer my criticising of his record and it has hurt him very materially.

"What figures can I give? Well, figures tell, and if my plurality is not greater than last year's 9,500 I will be mistaken. I look for 50 per cent gain over that."

Democratic Estimates.

Prominent democrats base the estimates of from ten to twenty thousand, but the most conservative say 12,500.

Boston is their stronghold, and there is 7,000 democratic gain in the registration here, and with 13,000 plurality she gave Russell last year.

Grover Cleveland's appearance tonight has inspired the democracy and disheartened the republicans, for the great chieftain of reform has made himself very popular since summering in the Old Bay State, and his influence is looked upon as the savior of the state when it was half and half, with a wavering feeling. Massachusetts has within two years become a doubtful state, but this year she will be wheeled into the democratic column, and the effect will be telling in the presidential campaign.

Cleveland's Speech.

Ex-President Cleveland spoke at the meeting at Tremont Temple tonight. Mr. Cleve-



Governor William Eustis Russell,
Who, like Bob Pattison in Pennsylvania, cleaned the Augean stables of republican Massachusetts, and who is now the democratic candidate for re-election as governor. Luck to him.

land, after paying a high tribute to Massachusetts for the influence she and her representative men have exercised in government affairs, and after recalling the fact that she gave to the senate a man who is remembered by all his countrymen as the best modern embodiment of American greatness; that Webster, though he loved freedom and hated slavery, never consented to an infringement of constitutional rights, even for the sake of freedom, and Sumner, the great senator, who unhesitatingly braved the executive displeasure and party ostracism, in loyalty to his sense of right, said:

We have fallen upon a time when especial interest is aroused among our people on subjects which seem to be vital to the welfare of the country. Our consumers, those of moderate means, and the poor of the land, are too much neglected in our national policy; their life is made too hard for them, and too much favor is shown to pampered manufacturers and rich monopolies. A condition of restlessness and irritation has grown up throughout the country, born of the prevailing inequality and unfairness which threatens an attack upon sound currency, and which awakens fear and the anxious solicitude of thoughtful and patriotic men.

"Economy in public expenditure has almost become a by-word and jest, and partisanship in power executes its will by methods unprecedented and ruthless. I have believed that the democratic party was right in its position on all these subjects; and I am willing to confess that my belief is confirmed by the verdict of the people of Massachusetts. When I see the old commonwealth break away from party trammels in aid of right and honesty; when I see a majority of her last elected representative in congress, chosen to enforce principles we profess and when I see her put at the head of her state government one of her young sons who stands for these principles in the truest, cleanest and most vigorous way, I am prepared to see, following the lead of Massachusetts, such a revival of moral sentiment in politics as will insure a general acceptance by our countrymen of the truths we preach.

NEW YORK AND OHIO.

$50 FOR TWO GUESSERS.

AN ESTIMATE AS TO MAJORITIES.

A Contest Free for All.

THE CONSTITUTION will give $50 cash, in two prizes of $25 each, for two persons, living anywhere, who will make the closest estimates of the majorities of the successful candidate for governor of New York and Ohio, over their competitors next in the order of strength, as shown by the vote of November 3d.

$25 for New York. $25 for Ohio.

All guesses must be sent to THE CONSTITUTION office, and must be made out on the blank below, which can be clipped, filled and mailed. No letter bearing postmark of date later than November 3d will be received in this contest.

Any number of ballots may be enclosed in a single envelope, but no two must be voted by the same person.

Every voter entitled to only one ballot, but can vote on each state.

Write plainly and write nothing but what the blanks call for.

All other guesses than those written on the official ballot below will be thrown out.

They Are All Voting.

There are only two more days in which the public can take advantage of THE CONSTITUTION'S offers for the best guesses as to the result in New York and Ohio.

Ballots have been coming in so rapidly during the past few days that it has required almost the whole time of one man to take charge of them.

Everybody has a chance, and we want everybody to take advantage of it. There is no cost, and the only thing required is for you to write your estimate on the following blank and send it to THE CONSTITUTION office, either by mail or by hand. If you live outside the city, put it in an envelope and send it on; or, if you live in Atlanta, and don't care to take the trouble to send it to the office, mail it to us.

Remember—The best guess on the result in Ohio gets $25 in cash; and the best guess on the result in New York gets $25 in cash.

You may win one—you may win both.

OFFICIAL BALLOT

CUT OUT AND FILL.

NEW YORK.	OHIO.
Estimate of Majority of Flower over Fassett:	Estimate of majority of Campbell over McKinley:
.....	.....
Of Fassett over Flower:	Of McKinley over Campbell:
.....	.....

YOUR NAME:

.....

ADDRESS:

.....street,

.....Place.

PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT OF '92

COURTS MISS OHIO

One Offers the Lady Gold for Her Love,

THE OTHER HIS LOYALTY.

Disclosure About Gordon's Campaign in Georgia

IS HINTED AT IN PUBLIC PRINTS

In Which the Name of Stanhope Sams Is Freely Used.

CAMPBELL'S FORCES IN GOOD TRIM

To Meet the Allied Hordes of Corruption and Protection on Tuesday. Political Gossip.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—[Special.]—The news nearest to Georgia should be told first: The Ohio campaign is giving us highly interesting reading, outside of the usual channels, some of it particularly interesting to the people of Georgia.

I wired you last night about the disposition of the republicans, as condensed by



the committee, and poking up that old Livingston forgery.

John Livingston Again.

Today there comes a second installment. Balked in their efforts to make any impression upon the democratic soldiers by that letter, and realizing that the use of it hurt the republicans rather than the democrats, especially since John Livingston announces that he now believes the letter to be a forgery, The Commercial Gazette proceeds to show up Mr. John Livingston, of the New York alliance, as a boodler.

The paper succeeds in showing that gentleman to be a decidedly coy and foxy citizen, if no more, and in doing so produced several documents which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will read with some avidity.

John's Disclosures.

The republican committee of Ohio carried on certain negotiations with John Livingston, looking to that gentlemen coming to Ohio to work for McKinley. These falling through, for some reason, the republican papers print the letter received from him. In these I find frequent references to affairs in Georgia.

John Livingston speaks of a letter from "Governor John B. Gordon, who, with my efforts, was elected senator, up on an anti-subtreasury platform."

A letter, particularly refering to the Georgia campaign, is to Mr. Matthews, acting for the Ohio republican committee, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir—Should your $10 reach me to pay fare, etc., to New York city, I will send Colonel Livingston's letter to you from there tomorrow. It was left with many other papers in my New York rooms, and was not delivered to me.

Stanhope Sams, the agent of General John B. Gordon, who sent him here October 17, 1890, and paid me $100 upon a contract, whereof a copy is enclosed herein merely for your inspection, and not for publication. The name of The Atlanta Journal was used for obvious reasons. But General Gordon's agent paid me the balance of $500 through Colonel Thomas Norwood, of 111 Bay street, Savannah, Ga., on June 6, 1891. The original of the subjoined copy was delivered to Stanhope Sams, of Atlanta, Ga., here on October 19th last, and I have no doubt that he would deliver that letter to you upon request. There is no mistaking L. F. Livingston's handwriting, as you will perceive by the same upon enclosed several envelopes of some of his letters, delivered to General Gordon, Gordon's agent on October 17th, here on the 18th, in New York city. The peril of the nation is at hand and must be turned aside by the wisdom of the men that once saved it. Yours,

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
President New York Farmers' Alliance.

An Alleged Contract.

Enclosed with this letter is the following, marked as a copy of the contract with Gordon's agent:

Received of The Atlanta Journal, through Stanhope Sams, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100), for which I am to promote the election of General John B. Gordon to the United States senate next November, 1890. I hereby agreeing to return to the said Journal the said sum of $100 in the contingency that General Gordon is not elected, it being further agreed that upon the election of General Gordon the said Atlanta Journal will pay to me the additional sum of four hundred dollars ($400). I agree also to hand to Stanhope Sams, in New York, Saturday, October 18th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Continental hotel, corner Broadway and Twentieth streets, all further documents pertaining to the above matter.

Dated October 17, 1890. John Livingston, Samville, Tioga county, N. Y.

The Concurrence.

I concur in and agree to the foregoing, October 17, 1890. STANHOPE SAMS,
For Atlanta Journal.

The above seems to me to throw some light on an episode in Georgia politics, and, as I suggested, may make interesting reading.

The Situation Sized Up.

"I have promised your committee that I will be back here Thursday night and help you celebrate," said Governor Campbell, as he



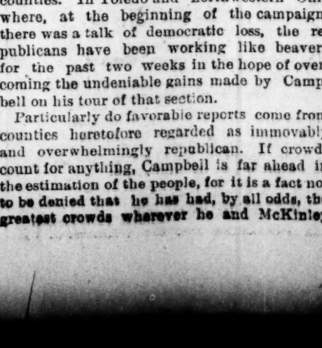
Governor Jim Campbell.

This is Jim Campbell—God bless him. He is the Hercules who is storming the fort of republican corruption in Ohio. No man ever fought for better principles, and no man ever had a harder fight. His fight is that of the masses against the classes.

wound up his speech at Middletown this afternoon, "and I'll be here."

That shows how Governor Campbell views the situation. He is confident of success, and, as an election prophet, he has had no equal since the sage of Grammercy Park. He has shown a wonderful ability in sizing up the situation on the eve of the election, never missing the mark. Is he right this time? If there is any reliance whatever to be placed in the present indications, he is right. I have no desire to pose as a prophet.

Too often, after a wise ante-election announcement of what might be expected the next day, I have waked the next morning to find myself not the prophet I thought, and have been made to realize that I was instead only common clay after all. But tonight I feel more certain of Campbell's election than I have at any time since I came to Ohio.



Major William McKinley,

King of the protectionists and republican nominee for governor of Ohio against "our Jim," would now be in congress if it had not been for his little bill.

This feeling grows stronger and stronger as I review the situation throughout the state.

When I first talked with the boys here in Cincinnati, who were wont in those early days when I thought I knew something about Ohio politics to run the machine down here in Hamilton county, I felt blue and said so. I have endeavored to show matters have improved here, and I believe all that I have said on that line is warranted by the facts. For three days I have been putting in time through the central and northern parts of the state and the further I got away from Cincinnati the better looked the prospects. The claims made by Chairman Jim Neal, as I telegraphed last night, are in every way borne out by reports from everywhere.

In the republican stronghold of northeastern Ohio, where it was almost impossible a few years ago to find a democrat, the democrats make decided gains, carrying some republican counties. In Toledo and northwestern Ohio where, at the beginning of the campaign, there was a talk of democratic loss, the republicans have been working like beavers for the past two weeks in the hope of overcoming the undeniable gains made by Campbell on his tour of that section.

Particularly do favorable reports come from counties heretofore regarded as immovably and overwhelmingly republican. If crowds count for anything, Campbell is far ahead in the estimation of the people, for it is a fact not to be denied that he has had, by all odds, the greatest crowds wherever he and McKinley have spoken at the same town, as they have in almost every county in the state. Whether the farmers, who have in the past voted with the republican party, have been convinced of the fallacies of the McKinley theory of protection, nothing but a count of the ballots can tell. They have, however, shown the greatest interest in the governor's discussion of what has been the booming issue of the campaign, and those of them that are thinking men must have had their eyes opened to the great burdens put upon them in the name of protection.

To understand the exact status it must be remembered that Ohio is a republican state by from ten thousand up. Two years ago Campbell overcome this, and carried the state by 11,000, more than seven thousand of which came from Cincinnati and Hamilton county. The year later Dan Ryan, an exceeding popular republican and as good a fellow as ever strayed off from the democratic party, was elected by 10,000. He, in turn, carried this county. Something of a mix-up, you say. Yes, but in the estimates made on both sides, Ryan's election ignored all comparison made with the race years ago.

The Two Candidates Talk.

Governor Campbell's reception at Springfield last night was acknowledged on all sides as being not only the greatest of this campaign, but the greatest that has been held there since Harrison's election.

That county, Clark, is one of the banner counties of the state. Springfield is a great manufacturing center. Therefore the republican owners and bosses have controlled elections; but this year many of the workingmen they have controlled marched in the Campbell procession. It was grand. The governor spent the night there, and this morning we rode together to Middletown. He talked freely about the outlook.

"I am confident of my election," he said, "and I feel that I have every reason to be so. If reports from reliable sources, if personal contact with men in all of the counties of the state, count for anything; in short, if any reliance can be put in the usual indications, I will go to Hamilton county with from ten to twenty-five thousand plurality, and I fell certain that the situation there is by no means as bad as my enemies try to make it appear. If I do not carry Hamilton county I will come so near it that somebody will be very greatly surprised. The democrats who talk against me are a few little politicians who go about town with a brass band parading their grievances. You hear no boasting from the quiet business republicans who are going to cast their votes for me, and I believe there are a great many of them in Hamilton county, as well as in other parts of the state. Yes, you may quote me in THE CONSTITUTION as saying that I feel confident of democratic victory next Tuesday."

Tonight, just as he was boarding an Erie train for his home in Canton, I had a talk with Major McKinley. The major asked about the tariff in the south, evincing great interest in the situation there, and asking particularly whether any growth in protection sentiment followed his speech at the chautauqua two years ago. Of the Ohio situation, from a republican standpoint, Major McKinley said:

"We are confident of success. My own plurality will be 25,000, and we will surely control the legislature, electing the United States senator. Ohio is a republican state in the first place, and particularly a protection state. I am certain the people appreciate our efforts to protect American labor by our tariff legislation, and will show it by their votes next Tuesday. Yes, you may count on Ohio remaining staunchly republican."

There you have the situation as it is sized up in brief by the two men most interested. Both are undoubtedly honest in what they say. One of them is going be badly fooled. It looks as if that one is the Napoleonic representative of the system which every day and every hour is robbing the poor to make the rich richer.

Now, Hamilton County.

The democrats of Hamilton county have begun to feel really elated over the situation here. Two of the practical workers in the democratic ranks, two men whose strength in the party has been demonstrated again and again, gave me an interesting insight into the affairs here today. These men were Dan Dalton and Tom Cogan, and everybody who knows anything about Ohio politics will tell you that they ought to know what they are talking about. They probably do. Both tell me today that there is every reason to believe Campbell will fully hold his own in Hamilton county. I can tell you that is mighty cheering news. We'll all hope and pray that it may prove true.

Campaigning With Campbell.

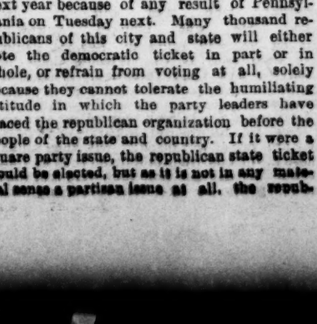
Last night and today I was an interested spectator at two wonderful demonstrations. The one at Springfield, that great republican stronghold, I have told of. From there we went to Middletown, and there it was in the language of a farce comedy comedian "out of sight." In Middletown Campbell was born. There his mother lives today, and there every man woman and child called him Jimmie at home. As you can easily imagine his reception and the demonstration in his honor were simply immense. The governor spoke from a platform erected at the side of the house where he was born. That county gave him thirty-five hundred majority two years ago. The democrats there tell me they'll make it four thousand this year. From Middletown the governor went to Dayton, another democratic stronghold, where he was given a magnificent reception tonight. There was no great outlay of money in drawing clubs from all parts of the surrounding country, but private advices from newspaper boys there indicate that his reception was fully as great as that given McKinley in the great city of Cincinnati tonight.

The Republican Wind-Up.

With a flare of trumpets and a mighty blaze of red light, the republicans wound up their campaign in Hamilton county tonight. McKinley is here, and with Millionaire Alger and Dirty-Mouth Joe Cannon, formed the attraction that filled Music hall. I suppose the republican papers will paint it up in glowing colors, but down in the bottom of their hearts the managers must have been very greatly disappointed. They have staked all their hopes on outdoing the great Campbell outpouring of two years ago, but all of their efforts have been in vain. In the first place the procession was made up for the most part of bands. The committee had sent for all the republican clubs not only in southern Ohio, southern Indiana, and Kentucky, but as far off as Nashville and Chattanooga. With all of this lengthy letters in issuing orders. Appeals are being transmitted to the wavering and warnings to the captains of tens and twenties against the last cards of the enemy. There will be no cessation of labor at headquarters until the battle is lost and won.

The Great Confusion.

In no contest for many years past has there been such political confusion in both city and state as is now visible. While it is an off-year election, the local questions relating to the administration of our financial affairs are likely to call out an unusually large vote on the



Senator Matthew Stanley Quay,

Somewhat off in the matter of pure politics, but a shrewd manager and a hard man to down. He has charge of the republican campaign in Pennsylvania.

democratic side, and it is probable that the same consideration may restrain a considerable number of republicans from voting, because of their general disgust with their party leaders and officials, who have involved the republican organization in disgrace.

The aggregate vote is likely to be larger than that cast for state treasurer in 1889, and will probably reach seven hundred and fifty thousand, leaving 25 per cent of the entire vote as absentees from the polls.

The Disgusted Republicans.

The controlling factors in this contest are purely local. With all the efforts of the republican leaders to make this a preliminary skirmish for the presidential battle of next year, all intelligent citizens know that the republican vote will neither be more nor less next year because of any result of Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. Many thousand republicans of this city and state will either vote the democratic ticket in part or in whole, or refrain from voting at all, solely because they cannot tolerate the humiliating attitude in which the party leaders have placed the republican organization before the people of the state and country. If it were a square party issue, the republican state ticket would be elected, but as it is not in any material sense a partisan issue at all, the republicans are likely to be overthrowing a corrupt and odious party leadership.

The Ticket to Be Voted For.

The state ticket to be voted for on the republican side is:

For auditor general—General David McMurtie Gregg.

State treasurer—Captain John W. Morrison.

The republican city ticket is:

For city treasurer—George D. McCreary.

For registrar of wills—William G. Shields.

The democratic candidate for auditor general is Robert E. Wright.

For state treasurer—A. L. Tilden.

The city ticket is made up of William Redwood Wright, the present city treasurer, for



Governor Robert Pattison,

The young democratic giant who wrested Pennsylvania from republican rule, and who is now leading the democratic hosts in their onslaught on Quay and corruption.

city treasurer, and Theodore F. Jenkins for registrar of wills.

All the candidates are well-known men of integrity, and the ticket on both sides is as strong as it could possibly be made. The candidates of both parties have made a thorough canvass of the state, speaking at all the principal cities and towns.

The Orators Reporting.

Today brought to the republican headquarters several of the orators who have been on the stump for the last two weeks. Their reports agree with those received from the local committees, and all unite in predicting a decisive victory for the republican ticket. The situation in the extreme northwestern part of the state has been of more or less concern. As it is there the Farmers' Alliance has its strongest organization, and there also most of the attempts to lead republican farmers into voting for Tilden, the democratic candidate for state treasurer, have been made. The republicans claim that the republican counties in that part of the state which gave Pattison majorities last year, including Crawford, Mercer, Erie, Warren and Venango, will keep in the republican ranks next Tuesday, and with such majorities as will materially contribute to the success of the ticket.

On the other hand, the democrats claim that those who voted for Pattison last year will do so this time, and that there will be no falling off in the vote of the last election. Secretary of State Harrity was in the city today and expressed himself as entirely confident that tonight Tilden would win. The democratic state chairman, Kerr, says the battle is won, and it is now only a question of majority.

Estimates of Majorities.

The democratic estimates of the state contemplate a democratic majority ranging from twenty thousand to forty thousand. Harrity talks of forty thousand to fifty thousand, based chiefly upon a large democratic and a light republican vote. The lowest democratic estimate of the majority for Wright for city treasurer is 10,000 and the highest 20,000.

The mails received by Republican State Chairman Watres today were of such a character as to strengthen his opinion that General Gregg would have 40,000 majority, and that Morrison would not fall seriously behind that. A well-informed republican, who has traveled over the state within the past two weeks, gave it as his opinion last night that Gregg and Morrison would both have handsome majorities. The republican leaders look upon the fight in this city as already won, but are conscious of the fact that they will have to get out the full vote if they wish to prove successful.

An Independent View.

From an independent standpoint, it is believed that both the democratic state candidates will be elected on Tuesday. Of Mr. Tilden's election for state treasurer there is not any reasonable doubt, and his majority is likely to be very large, but the machine leaders are making a desperate struggle to elect General Gregg, who is a most worthy candidate, hoping thereby to save themselves from annihilation. They have enlisted some of the leaders of the grangers in the state to support General Gregg while supporting Mr. Tilden for state treasurer.

The Unknown Quantity.

The unknown quantity in the contest for auditor general is the extent to which a granger division may throw Mr. Wright behind Mr. Tilden. In any ordinary off-year contest the election of General Gregg and Mr. Tilden would be likely, but the supreme necessity for a thoroughly able, courageous and independent auditor general to probe our financial sores to the bottom will certainly influence thousands of intelligent business republicans to vote for Mr. Wright, or to refrain from voting at all for the office of auditor general.

Unless all signs are at fault, Pennsylvania will elect Robert E. Wright auditor general, and A. L. Tilden state treasurer, on Tuesday next, and both by decided majorities. In Allegheny the republicans will gain considerable on the vote for Allamater of last year, probably as large as 5,000. In Lancaster the factional contest for judge is likely to bring out a large republican vote that will ensure an unusual republican majority in that county for an off year. Outside of these two counties there will be a republican loss generally throughout the state.

Situation in Philadelphia.

In this city, where, by the most gigantic frauds, from 21,000 to 32,000 majority was returned to the republican state ticket last year, the loss will be very large. In a square, honest vote in this city it is doubtful which of the state tickets would carry the majority, but with Martin and Porter's fraud machinery, supported by the police and the whole power of the city government, it is possible that one-half the majority of last year may be returned for Gregg and Morrison, for which the usual number of ballot thieves will find their way to Moyamensing prison or Cherry Hill penitentiary.

The Constitutional Convention.

Never before in the history of our state has the proposition to convene a convention for the revision of the constitution enlisted so little interest as in the present campaign, and it is now evident that the people do not desire a convention, and that it will be overwhelmingly defeated if those who attend the election on Tuesday next shall vote generally on the

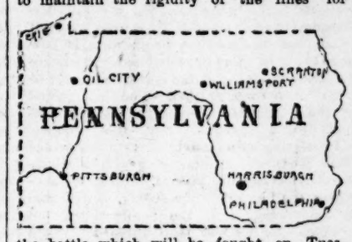
QUAY'S DISASTER

Is What Next Tuesday's Election Will Prove to Be.

THE DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

The Republicans of Pennsylvania Thoroughly Disgusted with Their Party Leaders.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—[Special.]—The political campaign in Pennsylvania practically closed tonight, although there will be desultory fighting on Monday to maintain the rigidity of the lines for



the battle which will be fought on Tuesday.

At the political headquarters here of both parties there is increased bustle. Terse telegraphic dispatches are substituted for



WHICH WILL SHE TAKE?

Beware, Miss Ohio! The Heart of the People Should Not Be Purchasable!

THEY WANT AN ORGAN.

The Republicans of Texas in Regular Convention.

DALLAS, Tex., October 31.—[Special.]—The republicans of Texas met in conference in the Dallas city hall to revive the loose organization of the party in Texas, and get things in readiness for next year's campaign.

The question of an organ was discussed at great length. The claims of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat were presented and considered, and while that paper is a favorite, it is considered too far from the field of action to compass the ends sought by the state organization. Therefore the necessity of a state republican organ was obvious, and a resolution was adopted looking to the establishment of such a paper. At the same time The Globe-Democrat was petitioned to secure a republican correspondent at Dallas and Galveston.

When the convention had finished the part of its business relating to newspapers a number of addresses were made, in which Blaine was eulogized in fulsome terms. Whenever his name was mentioned it was the signal for tumultuous applause.

question. It is evident that the republican leaders of the state are hostile to a convention, and that four-fifths of the republican vote cast on Tuesday next will be cast against a revision of the the fundamental law. A much larger proportion of the democratic leaders, as well as democratic followers, will favor a convention, but it is safe to assume that fully one-half of the democratic vote will also be given against a convention. Indeed, the only active element now supporting a convention is made up of the candidates of both parties, who have been nominated and expect to be elected. They naturally desire that they shall not have their contests for empty honors, and they are striving to secure as large a vote as possible in favor of a convention. Beyond this there is really no general sentiment in favor of a convention, and I look for its defeat by an overwhelming majority.

The Workingmen Want It.

The one earnest element in favor of a constitutional convention was made up chiefly of organized workingmen of the state, who were inspired by the single idea of obtaining an absolutely secret ballot. That element has been greatly weakened in its demand for a convention by two considerations: First, by the passage of a new election law, to take effect next year, by which the number on the ballot can be entirely concealed by the voter himself; and, second, by the open betrayal of the cause of organized labor by Master Workman Powderly's acceptance of a nomination from party leaders who are alike opposed to a convention and to honest ballot reform. This has not only chilled the ardor of the workingmen themselves for a convention, but has chilled the sympathy that was felt by many considerate voters in both parties for the claim made by the labor voters of the state.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Southern Associated Press Elect Officers and Adjourn.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The newpaper editors and proprietors who met yesterday in the Astor house to organize a Southern Associated Press convened there again today and elected the following officers:

President, Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga.; secretary and manager, Adolph S. Ochs, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; directors, W. W. Screws, of Montgomery, Ala.; J. H. Estill, of Savannah, Ga.; George Nicholson, of New Orleans, La.: J. C. Hemphill, of Charleston, S. C.; Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, Ga.; T. T. Stockton, of Jacksonville, Fla.; W. P. Pinckard, of Birmingham, Ala.; Adolph S. Ochs, of Chattancoga, Tenn.; C. O. B. Cowardin, of Richmond, Va.

There were received many telegrams from visitors and proprietors of southern newspapers expressing approval of the movement and promising it their support. After arranging details for the transaction of business the meeting adjourned.

MONTT MAKES A DENIAL

That There Is Ill Feeling Among Chileans and American Residents There.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Senor Don Pedro Montt, Chilean minister to Washington, while loth to inject his views into the newspapers, desires to state, upon information in his possession, that the reports published recently of ill feeling between the Chilean people and Americans domiciled amongst them are sensational and absolutely without foundation in fact. He says Americans in Chile are generally old residents, extremely popular among the Chileans and are always courteously treated and respected. He holds that the Baltimore incident has been unduly magnified and sees no reason to doubt that a settlement of the questions at issue between the governments of Chile and the United States will be reached in a manner honorable to both sides. No news in official circles here today.

No New Developments.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, October 31.—Though there are no new developments today in the state of the diplomatic strain existing between the United States and Chile, the political atmosphere shows no signs of clearing. Members of the American colony are expecting any moment to hear that the United States government has sent an ultimatum to the junta.

The only slight change in the situation lies in the fact that the junta, through its organs, and by its reresentatives, is now claiming that the police of Valparaiso were in no way at fault in arresting the sailors of the Baltimore or in their subsequent treatment of them.

The probability of serious trouble with the United States has led the Chileans into what may turn out to be a dangerously delusive belief. They seem to be of the opinion that should Chile become involved in hostilities with the United States, an alliance with Great Britain could be formed, and are already gravely discussing the possibilities and probabilities of such an alliance.

The United States legation is again being closely watched by the police in the manner adopted some weeks ago, when the legation's right of asylum was questioned. No reason, so far as can be learned, has been assigned for this new surveillance. It is not unlikely the government takes this means of keeping fully advised of all who enter or leave the legation. Possibly, also, it is intended, by keeping the legation under constant observation, to make the right of asylum as difficult and trying as possible.

Closely Watched by the Police.

This espionage is annoying to the members of the United States legation, as well as to the colony at large.

That the police on duty near the American legation are under instructions to make arrests of persons leaving that place in certain contingencies is manifest from the fact that two ladies who had been calling at Minister Egan's were placed under arrest last night as they came out into the street.

The ladies were questioned by the officer in charge, who appears to have satisfied himself that this was not a case where his instructions justified holding them prisoners, so they were allowed to proceed on their way without further molestation.

Last night also a carriage was driving past the legation when the police made an attempt to stop it, on what pretext is not known. The driver, however, whipped up his horses and drove away before the police could capture him or see who was in the carriage. These incidents, though almost nothing in themselves under ordinary circumstances, are magnified by the condition of public feeling here and by the status of negotiations between the United States and Chile. So it is not to be wondered that Americans feel uneasy and are apprehensive that something serious may happen.

HAYES IS COMING.

Rutherford B. Will Visit Atlanta in the Interest of Education.

RICHMOND, Va., October 31.—Hon. J. L. M. Curry will leave this city Monday for a visit south of several weeks in the interest of the Peabody and Slater school fund. At Asheville, N. C., will be joined by ex-President Hayes, who is an active member of the Peabody board, and president of the Slater fund. They will visit Columbus, Augusta, Atlanta, Talladega, Montgomery, Memphis, Florence and Nashville.

The Alabama Crop Report.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 31.—[Special.]—Commissioner of Agriculture H. J. Lane issued today the November report of the crops of Alabama, deducted from the reports coming from seventy-two correspondents from all the counties in the state. The reports give general and detailed answers as to the condition, yield, etc., of the various crops planted in their respective counties. From it the total yield, compared to an average crop of cotton, averages 84½; corn averages 101⅔. The report of cane, rice, potatoes, turnips, peas, varies but little with same date last year. There is a slight increase in the number of cattle, sheep and milch cows, and especially hogs.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The parents of little Ivan Hunt, at Woodlawn, Ala., went across the street last night to see a neighbor, leaving the child alone. When they returned he was in flames, and burned so badly that he died.

J. S. Markle, a section foreman on the Louisville and Nashville, was run over yesterday morning and his head severed from his body.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter are in Richmond, Va.

Destructive prairie fires are sweeping the country between Monon, Ill., and Chicago.

The porte is enforcing the recent decree prohibiting Jewish families from entering Turkey.

Thomas A. Williamson, a murderer, was hanged yesterday at Sedalia, Mo.

THE DAY AFTER

The Release of the Convicts at Briceville.

THE LESSEES ARE VERY MAD,

But the Miners Are in Their Mountain Fastnesses in Blissful Security.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 31.—[Special.]—Governor Buchanan and the state board of prison inspectors have been holding an informal conference all day, considering the Briceville outbreak, but have to date arrived at no decision as to what to do.

The Problem Is Knotty.

The problem is a knotty one. As Adjutant General Norman said today:

"The convicts have been released and are scattered to the four winds, and the mob has dispersed to their homes. Of course, we want to vindicate the law, but the question is how to go about it. The improbability of securing a conviction of any of the leaders will not be taken into consideration. The law passed by the general assembly, at its recent extra session, on the subject of interfering with convicts, is in substance this: That persons interfering with or releasing convicts in jails, prisons, mines or elsewhere, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, the principals for not less than three nor more than seven years, and the accessories for not less than three nor more than five years. About all that can be done is to prosecute the leaders of the mob under this statute, but even this would have no result, as nobody could be found to testify against them, and there is sympathy all over the state with the miners in their determination to resist an odious law."

Governor Buchanan telegraphed Attorney General Pickel, at Knoxville, today, to come come here at once, but Mr. Picket replied that he could not because the supreme court is in session. The outbreak forebodes the early doom of the convict lease system.

A Convict Wants Information.

Among Governor Buchanan's telegrams today, was the following from a negro convict:

"Me and 160 of us who was working at Briceville was turned loose last night by miners. They burned up everything. We are loose at Clinton together. What shall I do? RICHARD HUNT, Colored."

Superintendent Wade, who was in the city today, expressed himself as not being surprised at last night's action, in fact he had predicted it for two months.

A Lessee Talks.

Mr. J. E. Goodwin, one of the sub-lessees who worked their convicts at Briceville, is very indignant over what he considers inactivity on the part of Governor Buchanan. He said today:

"We have been expecting something like this all the time. The governor was asked some time ago to watch the miners, and we warned him of danger, but he would do nothing for us. I asked him this morning if he had heard the news, and he said he had, but would not say whether he intended doing anything. The loss to the Tennessee Coal and Mining Company is about twenty-five thousand dollars, and we will hold the state of Tennessee responsible to us for the loss."

Mr. Goodwin was asked what he intended to do, and replied:

"We can't do anything but saw wood and go to law about it. Half these convicts will never be recaptured. The miners came from all over East Tennessee. I expect there were miners from Kentucky there also."

Mr. Goodwin further said that it was announced at the miners' meeting a few nights ago that no further violence would be done, and thus the guards were, of course, taken completely by surprise.

The Situation at Briceville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., October 31.—[Special.]—A reporter has just returned from Briceville and Coal creek.

He found everything quiet, but groups of men could be seen everywhere, discussing the event of Friday night.

The Briceville stockade, with the exception of the north wall and the rifle pit, were burned. Ten eight-room houses and a large dining hall inside of the enclosure went in the general conflagration. At the lower end of the Coal Creek stockade, the office building was burned, and the guard "shacks" demolished.

The interior of the convicts' dining hall, sleeping room, hospital ward and kitchen were filled with broken furniture, shattered glass and queensware. The store of the warden Jack Chumley, at this point, was rifled and about fifteen hundred dollars' worth of goods taken and destroyed.

The citizens in Briceville began to hear squads of men passing through the place on their way to the stockades between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday night. This was kept up for nearly an hour. It was about 9:30 o'clock when 200 men descended Walden's ridge, approaching the stockade from the east. They called upon Warden Cross to deliver them the keys of the prison.

While this was going on, the magazine was blown up, and the stockade surrounded by 2,500 men. Cross gave up the keys, and when the 141 convicts were released they assisted in burning and destroying the property.

Moved on to the Chumley Mine.

The attacking party then moved on the Chumley or Coal Creek stockade, and a halt was made near there. Twenty-five men were sent forward to demand the surrender of the convicts. The men kept up continuous volleys from their Winchesters. Only one guard was on duty, and he lost no time in obeying. The convicts were told to go, and many of them, as at Briceville, were given citizen's clothes. When the convicts were liberated they plundered Chumley's store and destroyed the stockade furniture.

The office building was set on fire by the overturning of a stove.

The mob then descended to the valley, where they set off several dynamite bombs, and fired a small cannon they had with them. The racket occasioned by these discharges, together with the explosion of the ammunition stored at the Briceville stockade, which the fire touched off, created the impression among non-participants that a small war was in progress. This, however, was not the case, as there was not a single shot fired at any man or any personal violence.

The Convicts in Gangs.

The woods and fields and railroad tracks around the two stockades were generously strewn with the striped suits of the released convicts. Convicts in gangs of tens and twenties were yesterday wandering all over the surrounding country. One convict arrived at a small settlement near Coal Creek yesterday, who was still in his stripes. He was quickly, however, sent on his way rejoicing. Several gangs have been seen at various points along the Knoxville and Ohio yesterday. Whenever they asked for help it was freely given them by the natives.

A citizen of Coal Creek pointed out a group of men to the reporter, remarking: "Those men are not of this place;" but when asked where they came from the citizen shut up like a clam. At another time they were told that one of a group he had been conversing with was an escaped convict, but further and more definite information was refused.

Giving Themselves Up.

Warden Cross and a number of the guards have left Briceville. Sheriff Rutherford and deputies, of Anderson county, have been busy all day recapturing convicts, and the sheriff wired Governor Buchanan tonight that his jail was about full. William Tarwater, white, and Thomas Helm and Oscar Burton, negroes, came to Knoxville from the Coal Creek stockade this morning, and gave themselves up to the police, and were put in jail. Helm and Tarwater were taken to Nashville this afternoon. Burton was given a suit of clothes after he left Coal Creek.

The president of the Tennessee Coal and Mining Company, whose stockade was the first attacked, was asked today what he proposed to do. He says matters were in such shape at present he could give no definite information, but he thought he would hold the state to its contract. The excitement here has considerably abated.

HE JOINED THE GRAND ARMY,

And It Cost Him His Seat in the Conference.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., October 31.—Rev. G. P. Riley, who was refused fellowship in the Wesleyan Methodist general conference because he had joined the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret society, stirred up a lively scene at the closing session of the conference. He petitioned for permission to made an explanatory statement and was sat down upon by President Wardner, who ruled that Riley was not a member of the conference in good standing and, therefore, did not enjoy even the right to petition.

Riley was present and took the floor without permission, and demanded a hearing. Some of the brethren wanted to hear what he had to say, but the majority did not, and an uproar followed with a dozen on the floor at the same time trying to talk.

The president deputized the sergeant at arms to remove Brother Riley forcibly if necessary, from the church. Riley then succumbed and the assemby united in singing the doxology.

Resolutions were adopted before the Riley episode memorializing congress to close the world's fair on Sunday, and also the manufacture of liquors for any purpose.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE

Sustained by the Earthquake in the South of Japan.

LONDON, October 31.—A private dispatch received here from Japan says the loss of life by the recent earthquake, which shook the island of Hondo, and other places, is estimated to be very great. Over two thousand persons were killed and about nineteen thousand houses destroyed in the province of Nagoya, on the island of Hondo, the capital of which is Nagoya, a city of 130,000 inhabitants.

In addition to the foregoing, 5,000 houses were destroyed and 5,000 persons killed by the earthquake at Gifu. The towns of Kano and Kagamatsu are also reported to have been destroyed, together with fifty miles of railroad.

It is presumed that the fire which started among the wrecked buildings at Nagoya, as already cabled, may have had a great deal to do with the great loss of life, which is announced by the private message mentioned.

Away Up in the Thousands.

As the the loss of life at Kano and Kagamatsn is not mentioned, and as these towns are said to have been destroyed, it is estimated here that the total loss of life may eventually be shown to be over ten thousand.

Additional advices confirm the news that there have been many wrecks about the island of Hondo, as one of the consequences of the terrible disturbance.

The severance of telegraphic communication with the death-visited districts continues to prevent accurate details being gathered as to the extent of the calamity.

ALL QUIET AT CORK,

Although Police Attend the Meetings of Both Factions.

CORK, October 31.—Dillon and O'Brien have left the city. The McCarthyite canvass is being conducted in a less active manner than formerly. The priests have influenced many of the electors who are adherents of the opposing faction by telling them that they are not bound in conscience to keep pledges they made to the Parnellites.

Redmond is determined to continue to canvass until polling day. In a speech delivered at a meeting held here today, he denied absolutely that the Parnellites had any intention whatever of retiring from the contest. Members of that party, he declared, would contest every vacant seat in parliament whenever there appeared to be a chance of success.

The military were again called out this evening to preserve order and prevent any clashing between those present at meetings of the two rival factions.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The Sun's report says: Futures opened at one point advance, closing easy and unchanged or near, and four to six points decline on late months from yesterday's closing prices. The steadiness of Liverpool disappointed the bears, hence some buying to cover contracts, and rather better prices. But the enormous visible supply, now 97,000 bales of American cotton in excess of last year, with only about 105,000 bales less of growth, hangs like a pall over the market and holds the bulls in check. Any pressure to sell in liquidation might seriously depress values. The loss of a wide range between the early and later months was a subject of general discussion.

Mobile's Proposition.

MOBILE, Ala., October 31.—In view of the inauguration of the grain export movement from the gulf ports, the Commercial Club, of Mobile, has just made a proposition to the shipping interests of the Missouri valley, that Mobile would establish terminal and elevator facilities adequate to the entire traffic. This involves the construction of gulf anchorage, terminal railroads and many elevators, as well as the establishment of whaleback and common steamship lines.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

BRENHAM, Tex., October 30.—Lee Hughes, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of his wife, Charlotte Hughes, on January 30, 1891. Hughes was convicted on purely circumstantial evidence. He had not lived amicably with his wife, the chief trouble being about a child of his wife's before marriage, who lived with its grandparents. The condemned man professed religion and was baptized a few days ago. He maintained his innocence to the last.

Have Sailed for Liberia.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The bark Liberia sailed this morning with sixty-six negro colonists for Liberia. Only thirty-three of them are adults. They go under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, which defrays expenses of passage and of maintenance for several months after they reach their destination.

The Mayor's Wife Shot Dead.

MOBILE, Ala., October 31.—[Special.]—The wife of the mayor of Hattiesburg, Miss., was shot dead last night by a burglar in her bedroom. He escaped.



Looking Forward.

From Puck.

Farmer Washington Mundy (to his next-door neighbor)—Say, Jonas, if you don't keep that rain on your own side of the fence I'll sue you for damages. Don't you see my clothes are hung out to dry?

HARD TIMES GONE.

This Is the Opinion of Atlanta's Leading Business Men.

THE OUTLOOK IS VERY PROMISING.

The Bright Views of Men Who Traffic—A Prosperous October—What the Clearing House Did Last Week.

The month just closed was as successful in a business sense as any October Atlanta has known in many years.

All branches of trade have prospered, and the volume of traffic in certain lines has been immense.

The Atlanta clearing house is succeeding beyond the expectation of its projectors, and has already accomplished much for the city.

The total clearings for the week just closed amount to $3,189,591.16.

This is the second largest week, and the showing is regarded as remarkably good. It brings Atlanta in the forefront of the cities of the south Atlantic states, and shows that it compares favorably with many cities of greater population.

The merchants, bankers, manufacturers and other tradespeople of Atlanta are satisfied with the business situation, and are hopeful of the future.

"Hard times" are in the past tense, and monetary stringency is very little talked about.

THE CONSTITUTION yesterday sent out a number of its reporters to feel the business pulse, and below are their reports:

Alderman Shropshire, a member of the firm of Shropshire & Dodd, talks hopefully about the business prospects:

"I think we are getting along well. The people have learned a valuable lesson. Our business is now more satisfactory than it has ever been. Our collections are surer. In fact, we have not had a loss. There has been no failure among our customers. The volume of trade may not be quite so large as it has been, but it is more satisfactory. The merchants have learned to buy only enough to meet the demands of their customers. They carry no surplus stock. I think business is much better now than it was a year ago. All branches are in better shape. The low price of cotton hurts, of course, but there is a compensation in the enormous exports of wheat. This grain has been sold abroad and millions of money brought back to this country. This is in circulation and is felt everywhere. I believe good times are in store for us. I know of no reason why we should fear any panic or financial calamity. The worst times have passed."

Mr. Jacob Haas: "The financial outlook is good. Money is easier. Merchants and farmers are paying maturing obligations promptly, very few, if any, renewals being asked for. The clearings of Atlanta compare favorably with that of other cities. Contrary to general expectations, the farmers of the south are not borrowing money on long-time mortgages as in past years. While it is true that the price of cotton is low, it may be said, on the other hand, that the present crop cost the producers less to raise than any crop since the war. There is no great demand for money either here or in the commercial centers of the United States. The local stock market has improved considerably; there is quite a demand for local stocks and Atlanta real estate. As for our retail merchants, they are doing a thriving business and those engaged in the wholesale trade report good collections and trade active."

Mr. P. H. Snook: "I think that the country is in a good financial shape. Business here in Atlanta has improved nicely amoung the various classes of merchants so far, and I look for still further improvement. The stringency in the money market is becoming less so every day and I regard prospects for an active coming season's trade as decidedly encouraging. I would like to say a word in opposition to a number of complaints that are being heard daily. A good many merchants are complaining that the exposition is not helping them at all, whereas they expected material aid from the strangers coming here. My experience and observation show the contrary. The show does help, and while its assistance may not be felt so much at present there will be a good, steady trade resulting from it long after the affair is over."

Mr. Jerry Lynch: "I have more business than I can really attend to. I am well satisfied as you may see, with present circumstances and future prospects. The merchants, I believe, are all doing well and see nothing but a bight season before them."

Mr. D. H. Dougherty: "Our September trade was excellent and when the exposition is over, I look for a continuance. It's good now, but if the show were not here, I believe it would be still better. In my opinion, the money market is growing more favorable all the time, and while it may be twelve months before it is altogether in fine shape, still it's improving gradually. I can see no reason why any of us merchants should make a complaint. We look for a big trade the next two months."

Mr. T. M. Clarke: "Trade is just as we expected. For quite a while it was merely the usual run, but when we looked for an appreciable improvement it came. For several days we have been rushed. Now, it's pretty much the same way with all of the Atlanta firms, and a nice season in the various lines may be looked for."

Mr. J. M. High: "We have no reason to complain about what we are doing. The business is brisk, and our last month's sales were 10 per cent larger than the same month last year. Times will improve, I think. Collections are good. I believe the whole financial condition of the country is good."

Mr. Paul Romare, president of the Atlanta National bank, said: "We have no complaints to make about business. We are doing as well as ever. I look hopefully to the future."

Mr. Stephen A. Ryan said: "We find business is far better than it has ever been. We are doing a tremendous trade at present. Why, to give you some idea of the size of our business, I will mention that we now employ over two hundred more clerks than ever before. I don't see why any one should complain of dull times. We are doing as much as we can possibly attend to."

Mr. L. T. Ashford: "The business of Moore, Marsh & Co. has been equally as good this season as last, if not better. Collections have been unusually good so far. One very favorable feature that has characterized the business this season has been careful buying. The indications all pointed to low cotton prices, and in view of this the country merchants used more than ordinary discretion in buying their fall stocks. The result of this has been very beneficial to both the merchants and the jobbers, for they have sold out to good advantage, and they have the money to pay their bills.

"I would be safe in saying our business this season has been notably larger than any previous one since we have been in business."

Mr. Woodson, of Langston & Woodson: "Our business is better this season up to date than any previous year. Our business is entirely satisfactory, and increases steadily as we extend our territory and facilities."

W. W. Draper, of Draper, Moore & Co.: "Our business is better up to this time this season than any year since we have been in business. Our sales during the month of September have more than doubled those of any previous September since we have been in business. That is not simply an estimate but is what our books show. While the business has been much larger since the opening season than any previous season, the September figures will not hold good all the way through, but I just cite this one month as one of the most remarkable in the history of our firm. The collections have been better during October than I have ever seen them in that month before. The retail merchants over the country have exercised great discretion and practical judgement in the selection and purchase of their stocks. I look for better business next year than this, for, notwithstanding the low price of cotton, the grain crops have been good, and the farmers have all their necessaries at home, and will not have to send the money out of the country to buy them. This is a good indication, and I consider the prospects for next year's business very bright. This season's opening has been highly satisfactory to our firm."

Mr. J. P. Stevens: "We think business is in a good, healthy condition, and the prospects for fall trade are good. Business in our line is brisk, and we expect a good, healthy fall trade."

Captain J. W. English: "It is my judgment that trade will be very good this fall. It is a drawback that the farmers continue to hold back their cotton, and, I am told, they are spending but little just now; but, on the whole, there seems to be an era of prosperity, and I look for fall trade to be fully up to the average."

Mr. J. F. Alexander: "The business of our firm is perfectly satisfactory. It has been really better so far this season than last and collections are good, and we have nothing to complain of."

Dr. Jacobs: "Business with us has opened splendidly. While our business is conducted largely with outside trade, and, from its nature, must be pretty constant at all seasons, yet it is easy to recognize that the business of Atlanta is splendid. I regard the fall prospects as unprecedently fine. There is grounds for universal confidence, in my judgment."

Mr. Henry S. Johnson: "I see no reason for complaint in business this season. Trade has been brisk for several weeks and the outlook for the fall season is good. It is fully up to the average, to say the least of it, and I have no doubt that the coming months will reveal a good ratio of business done."

Mr. W. C. Sanders: "I think fall trade is good. But for the price of cotton just now it would be very good. I see nothing to fear from the present outlook. In the event of a moderate advance in cotton, this being our staple product, we may hope for a very prosperous season indeed. But rise, or no rise, trade is already brisk."

NEW ORLEANS CAVING IN.

The Mississippi River Returning to Its Old Bed.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—This morning ninety feet of land at the head of Leonidas street caved into the river. A still more serious caving between Ursuline and Dumaine streets, directly in front of the old French market, began yesterday, and has kept up today. The tracks of the Southern Pacific and Louisville and Nashville railroads pass here, and it is the busiest and most important commercial locality in New Orleans.

The river there makes a curve. The current, striking against this point, has gradually worn away the soil, and yesterday the levee and street began sinking. This was kept up all night, and this morning there was a horse-shoe-shaped hole six feet deep and 1,000 feet in length, extending to within ten feet of the French market. The ground throughout the entire distance is cracked to depths varying from two to six feet.

At St. Philipi street there is an abrupt decline of seven feet. The railroads tried to raise their track, but as fast as they raised them the ground seemed to give way before them. The tracks here are most important, for they are the main lines of these roads, and if interrupted would cut them off from their depots. The companies succeeded in getting enough tracks in good enough condition to pass several trains over them, the Southern Pacific having two out of four tracks left and the Louisville and Nashville one out of three.

The president of the New Orleans levee board today applied to Mayor Shakespeare to suspend traffic over the railroads until the extent of the damage could be understood and to avoid further damage, as the weight of the trains tends to increase the depression.

The fruit landing and several wharves are in danger. One of the vessels at the wharf there changed its moorings today, considering the situation dangerous, and the police have ordered the luggers and fruit vessels to remove. The engineers will investigate at once to see the cause of the sinking and if it cannot be remedied.

The caving grows steadily worse, and tonight the ground sunk three feet or more, and the hole extended to the pavement around the French market. It is asserted that this is the old bed of the river; that the Mississippi is only returning to it, and that the caving is likely to extend further.

A third caving took place this evening at the foot of Sixth street, about three miles distance from either of the others, taking a portion of the levee and some fifty bales of cotton into the river.

Fire in Dawson.

DAWSON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—A small blaze was discovered in the roof of Mrs. Janes's residence, and the fire department turned out in full force, but a few buckets of water and the ladder brigade had extinguished the flames. The damage was small.



Self-Congratulatory.

From Judge.

Little Hendrick has fixed grandma's mirror with a lithographic poster.

Grandma (consciously)—'Tain't often I look in th' glass, but 'pears to me I'm holdin' my seventy-nine, goin' on eighty, mighty well.

An S. A. E. Meeting.—There will be an important meeting of the Atlanta members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at the law office of Alexander & Lambdin, on Alabama street, next Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The alumni will prepare then for the national convention of the order, which meets here in December. It is desirable that the full membership attend this gathering.

New Second Baptist Church.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new building of the Second Baptist church. As the walls rise higher the beautiful pink stone with which they are built, and the gray limestone trimmings present a combination, the effect of which is beautiful. The design is exceedingly attractive in its architectural effect, while the finish and especially the carved stone trimmings, will be very handsome. The building, being so near the state capitol and on a prominent corner, attracts universal attention.

During the erection of the new building the pastor, Rev. Dr. McDonald, continues to preach to large congregations at the tabernacle on Mitchell street near Loyd street.

HENRY W. GRADY.

Knights of ye olden times,
Gleaming in steel and silver bright,
Did battle for their faith and for
The gift of love's smiles bright.
Years and days grew on,
And home and fireside place,
The pride of country and of flag,
Supplanted faith and face.

Love, once nursed for self alone,
With the dawn of greater thought and aim,
Held first sacred the name of country
And fed fuel to her living fame;
Until no foe, within or from without
Might stain her flag with dust—
Love beyond all else but her,
Guarding as one guards a sacred trust.

There came a day when many
Of those who now live, and those
Who died in battle's fury
Saw a great conflict close—
But saw not the rancor and distrust
Of one-time brothers rest,
Beneath the same grand southern skies
That covers war's dark breast

From out a southern stronghold came,
In the glory of strength and youth,
A son of chivalry's true mould,
In armour of peace and truth.
His heart as pure as virgin gold,
Scorned all reward—all gain—
And upon his tomb in Georgia's soil,
A nation's wreaths are lain.

—Illinois Free Trader.

JUDGE HAMMOND.

An Old Atlanta Citizen Dies in Florida Home.

AN ABLE JURIST AND NOBLE MA

Sketch of His Life—His Services for Atlanta—Expressions of Esteem and Regret.

Judge Dennis F. Hammond died night before last at his home in Orlando, Fla.

Yesterday morning his son, Judge W. Hammond, received a telegraphic message bearing the sad news.

The report quickly reached the courthouse where the lawyers were holding a bar meeting, and it was the theme of conversation with them the rest of the day. To most of them Judge Hammond was known personally. Only words of the highest praise and the heartest regret were spoken.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke said: "He was the most genial and lovable man I ever knew."

Mr. Paul Romare, one of his oldest and closest friends, remarked: "Few such men as he are left. He was a courtly gentleman, a ripe scholar, a delightful companion, an able jurist, and a perfect citizen."

Others paid him like tributes.



JUDGE D. F. HAMMOND.

Judge Hammond was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1819, and was seventy-two years old at the time of his death.

In his early manhood he moved to Newnan, in this state, where his marked ability soon placed him in the front rank of the lawyers of that section. He had not resided in Newnan long before he was made judge of the superior court of the Coweta circuit. He held this position two terms—from 1855 to 1862—when he resigned and moved to Atlanta.

After the, war when the disorganized elements of Atlanta society came together and attempted to restore the reign of law and order, Judge Hammond was one of the strongest factors in the work of reform. He was elected mayor in 1871, and his administration has frequently been referred to as a model. He knew when to be severe and also when to be merciful.

He found time during his active practice to serve his Master as a local preacher, and the members of Trinity will long remember him as an earnest and zealous worker in their ranks. The students in his Bible class, especially will recollect his untiring diligence and thoughtful consideration.

Judge Hammond was a man of the very highest order of ability. He was thoroughly versed in the law, and the younger men at the bar always found him helpful and full of instructive suggestions. If his ambition had directed, he would have risen to the very highest positions in the gift of the people.

The judge gave up much of his time to his chosen work as a local preacher, in which sphere he made himself very useful and very popular. His clear head and convictions of right and duty made him always welcome in every circle, and the results of his work remain with us today.

His children, in a great measure, illustrate his ability and worth. In Atlanta Judge William R. Hammond and his sister, Mrs. A. D. Adair, are among our most brilliant and estimable people.

In Florida the Hon. E. M. Hammond has already made a name for himself, and is among the rising men of that state.

In Missouri, as president of Central college at Fayette, the Rev. John D. Hammond, D.D., has made a national reputation.

In the death of Judge Hammond, Atlanta sustains a loss that cannot soon be repaired. At a time when we needed the best and highest order of ability in control of our affairs, we were fortunate enough to have this able lawyer, eminent jurist and Christian gentleman at the head of our municipal administration. He will be missed and sincerely mourned through a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Judge Hammond's Funeral.

At 7:30 o'clock tonight the remains of the late Judge Dennis F. Hammond will arrive on the East Tennessee passenger train at the union depot. The following gentlemen are requested to be present at that time and place to act as pallbearers and escort:

Judge John Collier, Judge J. L. Hopkins, Colonel P. L. Mynatt, Hon. N. J. Hammond, Hon. B. F. Abbott, Judge Howard VanEpps, Colonel E. N. Broyles, Judge R. T. Dorsey, Judge George Hillyer, Henry Jackson, Hoke Smith, T. W. Latham, John T. Glenn, Judge W. L. Calhoun, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, Judge T. P. Westmoreland, Mr. G. T. Dodd, Mr. W. P. Patillo, Mr. F. M. Coker, Mr. E. E. Rawson, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, Mr. H. S. Johnson.

The remains will be conveyed to the residence of Mr. A. D. Adair, 94 Washington street, where the friends of Judge Hammond and of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Adair and Judge and Mrs. W. R. Hammond are invited to call after 8 o'clock. They will be conveyed to Newnan Monday morning at 7 o'clock, where the funeral services will be conducted in the Methodist church by Dr. I. S. Hopkins, of this city, assisted by Dr. Henry McDonald, of the Second Baptist church and other ministers. Friends who desire to go down can return at 2:13 o'clock p. m. He will be interred in the family lot in the cemetery at Newnan.

Short Notes from Augusta.

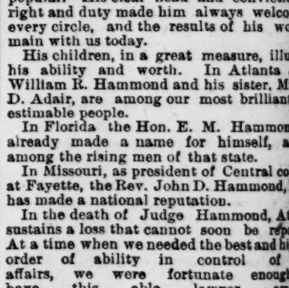
AUGUSTA, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Nine divorce suits were tried at the superior court today, and verdicts were granted in each case.

Thirty bales of cotton, shipped by Nixon & Adams, of Edgefield, S. C., to Sibley, Nixon & Co., of Augusta, were consumed by fire at Langley, S. C., last night while being hauled to Augusta over the South Carolina road.

John H. McKenzie was given the contract this afternoon for the building of The Chronicle building. His bid was $18,000.

The First Trip.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 30.—[Special.]—The first through trip over the new South Bound railroad, which runs from Columbia, S. C., to Savannah, was made this morning.



From Puck.

"Ring Around a Rosy."

RAILROAD

The East Tennessee's H... the Union

INMAN AND THE TERM...

He Says He Would Vot... Report Untrue That a New Head to t...

The East Tennessee pe... mood yesterday over gett... depot. They were not abl... of the privilege until mid... glad all over at the attain... had been long deferred.

Congratulatory telegra... road's headquarters he... came from far and wide. ... Agent Wrenn, who repor... instrumental in bringing ... ments, was particularly ... some little confusion amo... to where they should take ... did not amount to much ... house ticket office ther... inquiries, and many c... the union depot for Ea...

At a conference betwee... Tyler and Mr. Werner, o... of the depot, and Super... the details for the arrival ... East Tennessee trains w... outside track on the sout... set apart for the use of t...

The East Tennessee is ... and Atlantic $1,500 a yea... share of the operating ex...

Colonel Albert Howell ... the ticket sales.

At 11:50 o'clock last ni... see ran its first train out ... coaches were filled, a... exultant hurrah as the t... ber of the East Tennes... the station to see this ... Tennessee's first train in... 5:50 o'clock this morning.

Here is the road's regu... from the north—5:50 ... o'clock a. m., 3 p. m., 6 ...

Arrival from the sou... 7:35 p. m.

Departures, north bo... 11:59 p. m.

South bound—6:30 a. ...

Thousands Co...

Enormous crowds w... Chattanooga and inte... East Tennessee put ... twenty-five-cent round-t... mission to the exposition ... announced on Thursday ... state railway commissio... rates from competing p... three days before going ...

This rate is good as fa... it became apparent on ... would be heavy today.

So to meet this cut ... lantic put on a rate of $... but this does not incl... grounds. Both roads ... The Western and Atla... nooga sold over five h... last night, and he expe... hundred more this mor...

There was a report o... terday afternoon that ... passengers down free ... mistake. It will be ... travel.

EXSTEIN NO...

The Louisville and ... dent May Succ...

It was reported on ... that Mr. John Inman ... presidency of the Rich... cember. THE CONS... representative called o... afternoon and asked h... he intends to give ... President Inman de... his intention, but ... details of the situation ... pression is general th... Mr. Inman. It is a f... long desired to surren... as many remember, he ... bestowed elsewhere wh... three years ago. Mr. ... great ability, and ... excellent selection ... the office. General ... his aid to Mr. Inman, ... wish re-election, Mr. ...

A railroad man, wh... days ago, stated that ... side in New York re... the presidency might ... Richmond Terminal's ... unlimited quantities i... following telegram giv... seen in New York:

The New York ...

NEW YORK, Octo... morning paper today ... Norton, ex-president ... Nashville railroad, w... Inman as president o... company. Mr. Inma... but nearly all the aff... with additional det... credited on Wall stree... Smithers, a London ... most of the money to ... of the Richmond Ter... doing so he made it ... was to retire in favor ... the man who, seven ... money to reorganize ... ville, and made Nort... The East Tennessee ... from association with ... by the terms of the ...

Inman Will ...

NEW YORK, October ... The current reports o... mond Terminal board ... a statement given ou... that an arrangement ... W. Smithers, a Lond... control of the proper... representatives of th... plan provided for flo... John H. Inman wou... stein Norton as presi... President Inman t... statement in regard ... "There is no tr... Smithers or any one ... resignation or displ... evidently inspired by ... the property, but the ... Terminal property is ... with too many interes... to allow any man or ... way of its advance ... may rest assured tha... protected and the en... will be disappointed.

It is officially stat... of the system has be... & Co, loan the Geor... per cent, and 2½ per ... year. The Mutua... renews its loan of $... and Danville debt ... President Inman sa... that he is willing to ... president of the Ten... becomes president ... this directory.

Smithers, the H... south, presumably ... the property.

The Terminal's e... fest the deepest con... They have been sha... that they would lik... the old order of thi... reorganization did ... ployes a bit.

No Truth ...

NASHVILLE, Ten... President M. H. S... Nashville railroad, ... Smithers who repr... holders of the Lou... Smithers was show...

HAMMOND.

...ta Citizen Dies in ... Florida Home.

...RIST AND NOBLE MA...

...Life—His Services for A... ...pressions of Esteem ...and Regret.

...F. Hammond died night be... ...ome in Orlando, Fla. ...rning his son, Judge W. H. ...ived a telegraphic messag... ...news. ...ckly reached the courthouse... ...rs were holding a bar meeting... ...theme of conversation with... ...the day. To most of them ...d was known personally. Only ...thest praise and the kindest ...en.

...l J. Clarke said: "He was ...l and lovable man I ever ...

...are, one of his oldest and ...emarked: "Few such men ...He was a courtly gentleman, a ...lightful companion, an able ...fect citizen."

...n like tributes.



D. F. HAMMOND.

...nd was born in Edgefield ...Carolina, in 1819, and was ...s old at the time of his death. ...nhood he moved to Newnan, ...re his marked ability soon ...front rank of the lawyers of ...had not resided in Newnan ...s made judge of the superior ...eta circuit. He held this po... ...-from 1855 to 1862—when he ...ed to Atlanta.

...when the disorganized elements ...society came together and ...store the reign of law and ...ammond was one of the ...n the work of reform. He ...in 1871, and his administra... ...y been referred to as a model ...be severe and also when ...

...during his active practice he ...s a local preacher, and the ...y will long remember him as ...lous worker in their ranks. ...his Bible class, especially, ...s untiring diligence and ...ration.

...d was a man of the very ...bility. He was thoroughly ...and the younger men at the ...im helpful and full of hope. ...If his ambition had not ...d have risen to the very ...the gift of the people. ...up much of his time to his ...local preacher, in which ...mself very useful and very ...r head and convictions of ...le him always welcome in ...he results of his work re...

...a great measure, illustrate... ...worth. In Atlanta Judge ...ond and his sister, Mrs. A. ...ng our most brilliant and ...

...Hon. E. M. Hammond has ...ame for himself, and is ...en of that state. ...resident of Central college, ...r. John D. Hammond, D.D., ...l reputation. ...Judge Hammond, Atlanta ...cannot soon be repaired. ...needed the best and highest ...in control of our ...fortunate enough to ...ble lawyer, eminent ...n gentleman at the head of ...ministration. He will be ...y mourned through a large ...d acquaintances.

...ammond's Funeral.

...onight the remains of the ...F. Hammond will arrive ...see passenger train at the ...following gentlemen are ...sent at that time and place ...s and escort: ...ier, Judge J. L. Hopkins, ...att, Hon. N. J. Hammond, ..., Judge Howard VanEpps, ...les, Judge R. T. Dorsey, ...ver, Henry Jackson, Hoke ...am, John T. Glenn, Judge ...dge Marshall J. Clarke, ...moreland, Mr. G. T. Dodd, ...Mr. F. M. Coker, Mr. E. ...P. Chamberlin, Mr. H. S. ...

...be conveyed to the re... ...D. Adair, 94 Washington ...iends of Judge Hammond ...A. D. Adair and Judge and ...mond are invited to call ...hey will be conveyed to ...orning at 7 o'clock, where ...will be conducted in the ...y Dr. I. S. Hopkins, of his ...Henry McDonald, of the ...urch and other ministers. ...to go down can return at ...He will be interred in the ...metery at Newnan.

...s from Augusta.

...ctober 31.—[Special.]—Nine ...ried at the superior court ...ere granted in each case. ...tton, shipped by Nixon & ...S. C., to Sibley, Nixon & ...consumed by fire at Lang... ...bile being hauled to An... ...Carolina road. ...was given the contract this ...uilding of The Chronicle ...s $18,000.

...First Trip.

...October 30.—[Special.]—The ...the new South Bound rail... ...Columbia, S. C., to Savan... ...orning.



...und a Rosy."

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The East Tennessee's First Train Out of the Union Depot.

INMAN AND THE TERMINAL PRESIDENCY.

He Says He Would Vote for Norton—The Report Untrue That Smithers Wants a New Head to the Terminal.

The East Tennessee people were in a happy mood yesterday over getting into the union depot. They were not able to avail themselves of the privilege until midnight, but they were glad all over at the attainment of hopes which had been long deferred.

Congratulatory telegrams poured into the road's headquarters here. The telegrams came from far and wide. General Passenger Agent Wrenn, who report says was largely instrumental in bringing about the arrangements, was particularly pleased. There was some little confusion among the passengers as to where they should take the trains, but that did not amount to much. At the Kimball house ticket office there were hundreds of inquiries, and many calls were made at the union depot for East Tennessee tickets.

At a conference between Mr. Harman, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Werner, of the board of control of the depot, and Superintendent Beauprie, the details for the arrival and departure of the East Tennessee trains were perfected. The outside track on the south side of the shed was set apart for the use of the East Tennessee.

The East Tennessee is to pay the Western and Atlantic $1,500 a year ground rent and its share of the operating expenses of the depot.

Colonel Albert Howell will have charge of the ticket sales.

At 11:59 o'clock last night the East Tennessee ran its first train out of the depot. The coaches were filled, and there was a loud, exultant hurrah as the train moved. A number of the East Tennessee's men had gone to the station to see this train off. The East Tennessee's first train into the depot arrives at 5:50 o'clock this morning.

Here is the road's regular schedule: Arrival from the north—5:50 o'clock a. m., 10:30 o'clock a. m., 3 p. m., 6:50 p. m.

Arrival from the south—10:30, 11:55 a. m., 7:35 p. m.

Departures, north bound—7:30 a. m., 12:15, 11:59 p. m.

South bound—6:30 a. m., 5, 7:20 p. m.

Thousands Coming Today.

Enormous crowds will come today from Chattanooga and intermediate points. The East Tennesseee put on a one-dollar-and-twenty-five-cent round-trip rate, including admission to the exposition grounds. That was announced on Thursday. Under the interstate railway commission law a reduction in rates from competing points must be named three days before going into effect.

This rate is good as far down as Rome, and it became apparent on Friday that the travel would be heavy today.

So to meet this cut the Western and Atlantic put on a rate of $1 for the round trip; but this does not include admission to the grounds. Both roads will run extra trains. The Western and Atlantic agent at Chattanooga sold over five hundred tickets up to last night, and he expected to sell at least five hundred more this morning.

There was a report on the streets here yesterday afternoon that both roads would bring passengers down free today, but that was a mistake. It will be a day of tremendous travel.

EXSTEIN NORTON NAMED.

The Louisville and Nashville's Ex-President May Succeed Mr. Inman.

It was reported on Wall street yesterday that Mr. John Inman will retire from the presidency of the Richmond Terminal in December. THE CONSTITUTION'S New York representative called on Mr. Inman yesterday afternoon and asked him the direct question if he intends to give way to Exstein Norton. President Inman declared that such is not his intention, but he would not discuss details of the situation on Wall street. The impression is general that Norton will succeed Mr. Inman. It is a fact that Mr. Inman has long desired to surrender the office. In fact, as many remember, he wished the presidency bestowed elsewhere when it was given to him three years ago. Mr. Norton is a man of great ability, and is considered an excellent selection if he will take the office. General Thomas has proffered his aid to Mr. Inman, but if the latter does not wish re-election, Mr. Norton may get it.

A railroad man, who was in Atlanta a few days ago, stated that he learned from the inside in New York recently that a fight over the presidency might be looked for, as the Richmond Terminal's stock can be bought in unlimited quantities in the open market. The following telegram gives the situation as it is seen in New York:

The New York End of the Story.

NEW YORK, October 31.—[Special.]—A morning paper today announced that Exstein Norton, ex-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was to succeed John H. Inman as president of the Richmond Terminal company. Mr. Inman today denied the story, but nearly all the afternoon papers repeat it with additional details, and it seems to be credited on Wall street. It is said that H. W. Smithers, a London banker, has furnished most of the money to fund the floating debts of the Richmond Terminal, and that before doing so he made it a condition that Inman was to retire in favor of Norton. Smithers is the man who, several years ago, advanced money to reorganize the Louisville and Nashville, and made Norton president of that road. The East Tennessee system is to withdraw from association with the Richmond Terminal by the terms of the new deal.

Inman Will Vote for Norton.

NEW YORK, October 31.—[Associated Press.] The current reports of dissensions in the Richmond Terminal board were added to today by a statement given out by one of the directors that an arrangement has been made with H. W. Smithers, a London banker, by which the control of the property would be assumed by representatives of that party as a part of the plan provided for floating the debt, and that John H. Inman would be succeeded by Exstein Norton as president of the company.

President Inman today made the following statement in regard to the reports:

"There is no truth in the statement that Smithers or any one else has requested my resignation or displacement. The reports are evidently inspired by those who would injure the property, but they will not succeed. The Terminal property is too large and valuable, with too many interested stock and bondholders to allow any man or set of men to stand in the way of its advancement. The stockholders may rest assured that their interests will be protected and the enemies of their properties will be disappointed."

It is officially stated that the floating debt of the system has been arranged for. Speyer & Co, loan the Georgia Central $3,500,000 at 6 per cent, and 2½ per cent commission for one year. The Mutual Life Insurance Company renews its loan of $700,000, and the Richmond and Danville debt is extended at 6 per cent. President Inman says he has told Mr. Norton that he is willing to vote his stock for him as president of the Terminal, but that if Norton becomes president Inman will still remain in the directory.

Smithers, the English banker, has gone south, presumably to make an inspection of the property.

The Terminal's employes in Atlanta manifest the deepest concern in all these reports. They have been shaken up so much of late that they would like to have a long rest unless the old order of things can be restored. The reorganization did not please the minor employes a bit.

No Truth in the Report.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 31.—[Special.]—President M. H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was here today with Parker Smithers who represents the foreign security holders of the Louisville and Nashville. Mr. Smithers was shown the press telegram giving the Sun's statement that he had agreed to provide for the floating debt of the Richmond and West Point Terminal on the condition that Mr. Inman should retire and Mr. Norton assume the position of president of the company. In response thereto he said: "There is not a particle of truth in the report. I am not advised of any dissatisfaction with Mr. Inman's management. I am quite sure that Mr. Norton, who retired from the presidency of the Louisville and Nashville railroad because it required too much labor of him, would be unwise to assume the arduous duties and responsibilities of managing the affairs of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company. I do not see how such a rumor could have gotten out unless it was because Mr. Norton and I had a meeting, more of a social nature than otherwise, with Mr. Inman a few days ago in New York. You may say for me positively that there is no truth whatever in the report."

THE ATLANTA AND FLORIDA.

Suit was filed and garnishment notices were seved by the East Tennessee yesterday on all railroads owing anything to the Atlanta and Florida. The East Tennessee claims that the Atlanta and Florida is in arrears $12,500 for the rental of its track from Clark university into the city and for the rental of passenger and freight depots. The garnishment papers were served through Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell. Notice was also given by the East Tennessee that the Atlanta and Florida must make other arrangements within ninety days for its entrance into the city, and this even though the claim mentioned above is satisfied.

The garnishment did not worry the Atlanta and Florida's management at all. Mr. McAllen Marsh stated that the suit does not amount to anything. The claim, he added, is in arbitration.

The Brunswick Times states that it is believed in Brunswick that the South Brunswick Terminal railroad and the Atlanta and Florida have made a deal with the Louisville and Nashville. It is claimed that the Louisville and Nashville has secured the control of the Atlanta and Florida railroad and made arrangements for the completion of that road to Cordele, and that the South Brunswick will be built to that point for the purpose of connection, thus completing a line to be controlled by the Louisville and Nashville from Atlanta to the port of Brunswick.

"This cannot be stated," says The Times, "as an absolute certainty, though there is strong assurance of it, and more confidence is to be placed in it than in ordinary rumors. If it is true, as is indicated, that these arrangements for the building of the Louisville and Nashville to the port of Brunswick—for practically that is what it will amount to—it will make a large and rapid development in the commerce of this port. The Louisville and Nashville by its own and by its controlled and connecting lines, traverses an immense and productive country. For years there has been an effort to reach the south Atlantic coast by that road. The fact that it has no south Atlantic port has put it at a serious disadvantage in its competitions with other great lines which are more fortunate. In securing an outlet through Brunswick, connections will be had with the very best port on the south Atlantic, and in securing the Louisville and Nashville the port of Brunswick will have the help of one of the greatest railroad lines in the country to give substantial and constant increase to its prosperity.

"The terminus of this road will be at South Brunswick, and the completion of the links of connection will give a great boom to that point."

A representative of the Atlanta and Florida stated to a CONSTITUTION reporter last night that the road's financial affairs promise to be in an excellent condition at an early date.

BY MISTAKE.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

It was half-past 11 o'clock, and the side street was deserted. A few chilled stars shivered through the pale scud that swept across the frosty sky. The shabby houses were silent, and their black windows dark, save where some occasional dull red gleam showed a feeble grate fire dying neglected inside. I had been overworked myself for three or four weeks, and was not only irritable and nervous, but a little timid, too. Everything was so horribly still and gloomily forsaken. I started a shame-faced whistle to cheer my sinking spirits, but the dead stupor of the dismal silence overwhelmed it on my lips.

Pulling up my collar and turning down the brim of my hat, to give my get-up a dangerously dubious and shady look, I hurried on. As I neared a narrow cross street I thought I heard a footfall. I hesitated and listened a moment, while my supersensitive ear discerned a light, rapid tread approaching. But what had I to fear from this wanderer of the night more than he from me? I pooh-poohed at my nervousness. It was simply absurd in a man of my age and stamina! But nevertheless, in spite of my philosophical reasoning, my hands involuntarily clinched themselves as I pulled them from my pockets, and forced my hesitating feet ahead at a self-assured and confident pace that they were far from being in harmony with.

The house on the corner was a moldy-smelling old shack of a frame, with blank windows and wheezy cracks that moaned sadly in the night wind. Just as I reached the corner a white, wild face flashed out like a ghost, two distended eyes glared an instant into my own, as the disheveled figure turned abruptly facing me. I saw something gleam in the extended hand. With all the fierce strength of a nervous, muscular and ready man, I smashed out with my right a stunning blow that took the fellow on the left temple with a sickening crunch, and sent him headlong into the gutter. The glistening thing in his right hand rolled far out into the street, and lay there shimmering in the pale light.

I drew myself back, ready to follow blow with blow, but the shapeless mass never stirred. For fully ten minutes I watched the inanimate heap like a hawk, and then, seeing no movement and hearing no sound, advanced cautiously and was about to touch the body with my foot, when the extended hands clinched themselves with a slight tremor, a stertorious gurgle choked the throat, and the heap relaxed. I hastily bent and caught the wrist. There was no pulse. Thrusting my hand into the mass of filthy rags that did duty as a coat, I shook, to find the heart still. The man was dead. I shuddered, in spite of feeling relieved from the possibility of any further deadly attack, and turning, picked up—not a revolver or a knife, as I supposed—but only an empty brandy flask.

A cold sweat of horror broke out all over me as I realized that I had made a fatal mistake! I knelt again and made a frenzied search for signs of life. He was dead beyond cavil. As I brushed back the hair from the left temple where I had struck him, something gave way gratingly inside. I had fractured his skull. Scrambling to my feet with a shudder, I looked around, gasping for breath. There was no one in sight, but down the street I heard voices approaching. I turned on the first impulse and ran down the side street and into the first alley.

All night I sat and smoked fiercely beside a blazing fire, with my lamp at its highest flame, trying to forget for a moment or two at a time what had happened. All next day I worked feverishly at my desk. There was not the slightest possibility of my being connected with the affair in any way, yet, still—

And my hand trembled when I hastily scanned the evening papers. There was but a brief note of the finding of the dead body of Martin Moxley on Sixth street, where, while going to the saloon for drink during an attack of delirium tremens, he had fallied and fractured his left temple upon the sharp curbstone. He was single, worthless and friendless, and was buried in potters' field without further question.

But no man in the world save myself knew how Martin Moxley could fall upon the right side of his head and fracture his left temple.

JACK BENNETT.

At Home Again.—Dr. W. A. Crow has returned from an extended tour to New York and other eastern cities. For the past few months he has been carefully examining and studying the new things to be found in the finest medical colleges in the east, and returns to Atlanta with a wealth of information that will be of much benefit to him in the future.

MILLERS' FURNITURE

We are now receiving large quantities of fine Grand Rapids furniture, embracing the newest designs and finishes in all woods. It will be to your interest to examine our goods and get our prices.

CARPETS MANTELS

We carry the largest line of Carpets in the south, embracing new patterns in body brussels, axminster, Mouquettes and ingrain Carpets. New lace and silk Curtains just received. Every department full of bargains. Call early and get the choice.

Our Mantel department is one of the finest. If you are building a new house it will pay you to see our goods. Our Tiles and Grates are the best in the market. If you need Tile floors we can furnish them at the lowest prices. Call and examine these goods.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON,

60 AND 62 PEACHTREE STREET.

SENATOR COLQUITT

Talks About His Trip to California, Its Soil and Its Fruits,

BUT DECLARES GEORGIA IS THE BEST.

The Senator Is Much Improved in Health by His Trip—Mr. S. M. Inman and Party Remain in That State.

Senator Colquitt returned yesterday from a tour to the Pacific slope.

He went out about four weeks ago with his daughters, Misses Hattie and Laura. Mr. S. M. Inman, Miss Hattie Inman and Miss Nellie Inman were also in the party.

Mr. Inman and the ladies are still in California, and will return via one of the northern routes.

Senator Colquitt went out by the southern route and returned the same way. He traveled all through the state of California, and returns much improved in health. He describes his trip as a delightful one, but returns more impressed with Georgia as the greatest of all states to live in.

"I have seen the west and Pacific slope," said he, "and am now more impressed with Georgia's advantages than ever before. Georgia, from its mountains to the sea, is the most blessed country the sun shines upon. In it there is hardly a cereal or fruit necessary to man that cannot be grown.

"But California is a wonderful state. It is amazing to see what the handiwork of man has brought out of the vast areas of sterile lands. Man's ingenuity has converted millions of acres of dry, parched plains into, perhaps, the most fertile country on the globe. Irrigation has performed wonders for that country, and has made into a vast bed of flowers and fruits what was once almost a desert. The people are hospitable and courteous. They declare their country the greatest on the face of the earth, but I know they are not so well satisfied as the people of the grand old state of Georgia. The largest and prettiest fruits are raised in California. Our fruits will not compare with theirs for spectacular exhibits, but theirs do not equal ours in richness and flavor. There is not a peach grown in the entire state of California the flavor of which will compare with the Elberta peach grown down here in Houston and other south Georgia counties; and while their grapes are prettier and larger than ours, I do not think they equal ours in flavor. But you could not convince the people out there that any other place in the world will produce anything they produce that will equal theirs. They are an enthusiastic people, but in my travels over the entire state I did not find one place that inspired me with the thought that this is the place I should like to settle at and spend the balance of my days. I felt a longing for a few scattered red oaks, and post oaks, and for an old rail fence, but they were not there. I saw no good old domestic country home with a woman standing at the door in a sunbonnet, looking happily at a crowd of rosy-cheeked children playing about the yard. I saw no scene of this kind from one end of the country to the other—not one place where I thought, well, here I can stay and rest. I met an old Georgian who had been there many years and had married there. He told me, while he was happy and contented, after all he thought that a man should remain where he was raised and knew the folks about him.

"While California is considered a northern state, I found the people cordial and hospitable, with the opinions of the state liberal and as favorable to the conviction and policy of the south as though they had no diversity of political opinion.

"Yes, California is a great state in its way, but give me the old red hills of Georgia with their crystal springs gushing from the base; give me the undulated regions of north Georgia, with its healthy climate and productive soil; give me the wiregrass and the seacoast with their staples and semi-tropical climate and I shall be content to abide with them the remainder of my days. As a practical man, pursuing the ordinary vocations of life, I do not see how any Georgian can benefit himself by making the change to even as good a state as California. As a matter of sentiment the graveyards, the birthplace of our children, their playgrounds, the friendships of mature life—these are not to be supplied by a change to a new country."

Senator Colquitt will remain in Atlanta until Tuesday, when he goes to Washington for a week. He will, however, return before congress meets and spend a week in Atlanta.

HIS HAT BLEW OFF

And John Williams, the Owner, Jumped Out for It.

John Williams, a North Carolinian, came near meeting with a fatal accident yesterday while returning from the exposition.

When the Richmond and Danville train reached the terminus of Houston street, Williams's hat blew off. In an instant he made a flying leap for it. The train was moving at a lively rate and he landed full on his face.

A telephone message was sent for a patrol wagon, but when it arrived at the scene of the accident, Williams had been picked up and brought in on the train. His face was fearfully bruised, one eye being almost knocked out, while his left thigh was broken.

When he arrived in the city he was quickly given the necessary medical attention. He was pronounced seriously, though not dangerously injured.

MAY BE TRUE THIS TIME.

The Louisville and Nashville Is Said to Have Control of the South Carolina.

On the heels of the report about the Louisville and Nashville buying the Atlanta and Florida, comes another report from Augusta that the Louisville and Nashville has secured control of the South Carolina road. This line extends from Augusta to Charleston, and control of it would give the Louisville and Nashville an outlet to the sea. The Louisville and Nashville has a half interest in the lease of the Georgia road, and it owns a controlling interest in the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, which has the lease on the Western and Atlantic. These connections would give the Louisville and Nashville an outlet at Charleston through Atlanta and Augusta. This report about the South Carolina road is not a new one, for it has been heard before.

EHE DEATH ROLL.

HAMPTON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The town and community are mourning over the death of Mr. William W. Turnipseed, which occurred this morning at 3 o'clock. Mr. Turnipseed's health has been poor for several months and his death was no surprise to his friends. However, he has been better of late, and he had been confined only a short time. He was sixty-two years old, and has been a citizen of Hampton about twenty-five years. He leaves a large estate, combining land, town property and three extensive wagon and plow factories, one at McDonough, one at Fayetteville, and the largest of the three is here. He was the maker and sole proprietor of the well-known Turnipseed plowstock. He was not only a thorough and successful business man, but an earnest Christian, and was Sabbath school superintendent for years and held the position at the time of his death. He was also a Mason. A good and useful man has gone.

LINCOLNTON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Mr. W. B. Spires, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of this county, died at his home here today. He had been in ill health some time, and his death was not unexpected. He was about seventy years old.

Lost Money in the Flames.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—An old negro here, by the name of Prince Albert, who had been living alone in a cabin near the river for a number of years, woke up last night to find his cabin burning down on him. He is old and deaf, and knew nothing of the fire until he had barely time to escape from the flames, after being badly burned himself. His cabin being in a very lonely locality, no one knew of it until the whole thing was consumed. He had made his living for years chopping wood in the city, and he claims to have lost $300 in the flames.

The Institute Cadets.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—In this morning's issue of THE CONSTITUTION you speak of the Gordon Cadets' drill at the exposition yesterday. It was the Gordon institute cadets, of Barnesville, Ga., who drilled so well.

ALLIANCE WEEK.

Polk, Macune, Livingston, Oates, Tillman and Mrs. Felton,

WHAT THE FARMERS WILL HAVE.

The Subtreasury and Home Matters to Be Discussed—Cotton Picking Machinery Will Be in Operation.

The best is always saved for the last, and this the Piedmont exposition will do, by giving next week a programme which will attract the largest crowds of any week yet.

The farmers have all heard of King Solomon, and will be here next week to see the marvelous spectacular.

In addition to this they are all anxious to see the finest agricultural exhibits ever made.

Next week will be the last week of the exposition. The three first days are alliance days, and the attendance on these days will be enormously large.

Wednesday will abound with attractions that interest not alone the alliance people, but the public at large. On this day Congressman W. C. Oates will attack the alliance, and will be backed up in his position by Hon. George D. Tillman, of South Carolina. Both of these gentlemen have made famous records in the national house of representatives, and their positions on any question before the people is of great interest.

But this is not all. The half has not been told. On the day in question "the sage of Bartow" and his brilliant and gifted wife will deliver addresses. Dr. Felton has lost none of the fire that has distinguished him in debate and his eloquence is just as cutting and as withering as ever. As to his brilliant wife too much cannot be said. To those who have heard her speak, and felt the magnetism of her presence, nothing need be said of her gifts as a speaker.

She has, by her gentle, refined, womanly presence, and logical and persuasive speech, destroyed much of the prejudice against the appearance of women in mixed assemblies. She will make the grandest speech of her life on Wednesday.

On Tuesday Dr. Macune, Colonel L. L. Polk, Colonel L. F. Livingston, and other redoubtable alliance leaders will defend the subtreasury plan with all their ability and eloquence.

On Thursday Colonel Livingston will address the alliance on home matters. He has issued a call to all the alliancemen in the state to be present on one or all of the alliance days.

Friday will be exhibitors' day. On that day all the premiums will be awarded and delivered to the winners.

Found Dead in a Saloon.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 31.—[Special.]—Ed Tillison, white, aged twenty-five, was found dead in Lewis's saloon tonight. He had been on a spree last night, and slept in the saloon. This morning he was still under the influence of liquor and went into a rear room of the saloon to sleep. At dark he was found in the room with a bottle of morphine lying by him, nearly one-fourth of which was gone.

Bonds for Waterworks.

ELBERTON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—An election on the question of issuing bonds to supply Elberton with waterworks and electric lights, will likely be ordered in a short time. The bill authorizing such an election became a law at the last session of the legislature.

They Will Be Filled.

The Atlanta Paper Company has donated 300 large sacks to the Kings' Daughters. The ladies will send them to the good people of Atlanta with the hope that a generous response will be made. They will be filled.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

THEY CAME TO BLOWS

Over the Receivership of the Great Northern Railway.

DALLAS, Tex., October 31.—[Special.]—The receivership of the International and Great Northern railway, of Texas, is a nice plum and many distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Texas have been fishing for it a long time. Those who have been most fortunate in holding on to this piece of pie were a number of gentlemen at Tyler. The bitter rivalry engendered by the competitors came to a head one day last week, when Judge F. J. McCord and Colonel W. S. Herndon, two brilliant men, of wide reputation, had a personal encounter on the street. Bricks, sticks and bare knuckles were the weapons of warfare, until the two men clutched and fell. At this juncture some of the children of both the principals of the row arrived on the scene and a general family fight was indulged in until friends interfered. The affair is ripe for a big fight. All parties are game and further trouble is apprehended.

THE GOVERNOR IS PRESENT

To Open the Augusta Exposition on Monday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Governor W. J. Northen arrived tonight from Atlanta, accompanied by Mrs. Northen. They are the guests of Major J. C. C. Black. The governor has come to make the opening address at the exposition on Monday. He was met at the depot by a special committee and the Oglethorpe Infantry. Bearden's band played "Dixie" as the train rolled into the depot. The exposition will open Monday under favorable auspices.

A Splendid Meeting.—The Odontological Society, of the Southern Medical college, held an interesting meeting last evening. Two papers were read that were very entertaining and instructive. One of these was by Dr. R. P. Jackson, on "The Filling of Teeth with Cement;" the other by Dr. William Trent, on "Six-Year Molars." The discussion on the former subject was opened by Dr. Mason, and on the latter by Dr. Jones, and both proved full of interest.

While suggestions are in order for aldermen in the coming municipal election, we would like to place the name of Mr. H. M. Beutell, from the north side, before the people. The fifth ward has not been represented in the aldermanic body in fourteen years, and now we ask for the people's support in presenting the above name.

MANY VOTERS FROM THE FIFTH.

Salvini in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Alexander Salvini closed tonight one of the most remarkable engagements ever played here, appearing in the "Three Guardsmen," "Child of Naples" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan," to standing room only at every performance. There has not been a finer audience in the theater this season than that which greeted Salvini and his company.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, decrease	$ 52,625
Loans, increase	2,371,800
Specie, increase	1,334,800
Legal tenders, decrease	948,300
Deposits, increase	1,768,800
Circulation, increase	19,200

Banks now hold $13,338,525 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Dr. Scott's Lecture.

Tuesday night, at the First Methodist church, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Scott will deliver his second lecture. "Under Eighteen Admistrations," and treat of the Mexican war period. The first lecture was so attractive that a large audience of our most cultured citizens will certainly be drawn out to the second.

A Louisville Assignment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 30.—P. B. Cotter Company, P. B. Cotter president, A. H. Robinson vice president, wholesale lumber, made an assignment to John S. Lang. Liabilities $200,000, assets nominally $400,000.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

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holders of the Louisville and Nashville. Mr. Smithers was shown the press telegram giving

wealth of information that will be of much benefit to him in the future.

gia, with its healthy climate and productive

dets, of Barnesville, Ga., who drilled so well.

THE SHERIFF'S SHOT.

The Sheriff of Baldwin County Follows a Fugitive to Macon,

WHERE HE SUCCEEDS IN LOCATING HIM.

The Flight of the Prisoner, and the Unerring Bullet of the Sheriff Brings About a Casualty.

MACON, Ga., October 31.—[Special]—There was a killing in Macon last night and Sheriff Ennis, of Baldwin county, fired the fatal shot.

The coroner's jury this morning, after a careful investigation of the facts, pronounced the deed justifiable homicide.

The particulars of the shooting are as follows:

Some time ago a negro named Crawford Vassar was tried in Baldwin superior court and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for burglary. Before he was sent off he succeeded in breaking jail and escaping. Since then the authorities have been on the watch for Vassar. Yesterday Sheriff Ennis heard that Vassar was in Macon. He came on the first train to see if he could catch the man.

Last night Sheriff Ennis was going with a friend to East Macon. While passing along Fifth street he spied a negro whom he took to be his man. To be certain that he was not mistaken, Sheriff Ennis asked his companion if that was not Vassar. They went nearer to the negro, and having looked at him carefully were satisfied that there was no mistake. The negro saw them and put his hand in his pocket to draw a pistol. Sheriff Ennis told him to remove his hand and submit to arrest, or he would be shot. No sooner was this said than Vassar began running. Several times he was ordered to halt, but he paid no attention to it. Down Fifth street, around the East Tennessee passenger depot, down the railroad to Seventh street, the negro ran, the officer after him. When they were passing the East Tennessee depot Sheriff Ennis fired his pistol. The negro cried out that he was shot, but kept on running. On Seventh street, by where the street cars go into Central City park Vassar fell down dead. It was found that Vassar had a pistol in the pocket where he put his hand when Sheriff Ennis approached him. The body was carried to the house of a negro near by, where it remained until this morning, when the coroner held his inquest.

Sheriff Ennis gave himself up to Sheriff Wescott, of Bibb, to await the result of the inquest. When the verdict was announced Ennis was allowed to go free.

MACON'S GREAT FAIR.

The Exposition Gates Will Be Open on Sunday for Admission of the Public.

MACON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The first annual exhibition of the Macon Fair and Exposition Company was formally closed this evening at sundown. The gates of the park will be open tomorrow, however, and the displays will be left intact, so that those who have been so unfortunate as not to be able to see the big show during the week, can see it then. There will be no exercises, the park will simply be open. There will be no admission fee charged.

This was known as colored people's day. There were many thousands of them present.

The main features were the military drill and firemen's tournament. Companies from different parts of the state participated in the two contests.

The management has paid all expenses of fair week and cleared a nice sum of money. Everybody in greatly encouraged to have a grand fair next year.

OBEYING THE SUMMONS.

Lottery Men Leave New Orleans for St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Postoffice Inspector Irving W. Fisher stated to an Associated Press reporter today that Herwig and Arnault, clerks of the Louisiana Lottery Company, left for St. Louis yesterday, to answer the summons of the United States grand jury. He added that there was no force used, as the gentlemen expressed their willingness to comply. Warrants have also been received at the office of the United States marshal for the arrest of J. A. Morris, Paul Conrad, J. P. Horner, J.C. Hyams, A. T. Howard, J. L. Herwig, P. F. Herwig, L. D. Arnault, J. E. Bretlateour, P. A. Fazend, A. J. Bachemine, W. Valton, P. Voorhees and Roche, all of whom were charged by affidavits made in South Dakota, with sending lottery matter through the mails.

Deputy Marshal Boerler said to a reporter today that the warrants will not be executed for the present. There is a legal hitch in the way, which will have to be smoothed over before the process can be carried out according to law. It is believed the gentlemen named will be ready for trial when the proper time comes.

New Officers for the Southern Mutual.

ATHENS, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Yesterday, at a meeting of the directors of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, Mr. George Dudley Thomas was elected to fill the place on the board made vacant by the death of Colonel Stevens Thomas. Captain W. W. Thomas was elected general agent, the position held by his father during his lifetime. Mr. A. E. Griffith was elected adjuster and special agent, and Mr. T. L. Mitchell, bookkeeper. Judge Young L. G. Harris is still president of this great company.

To Remove to Atlanta.

ATHENS, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The construction department of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road will at an early date remove its offices to Atlanta.

This will carry away from Athens General Hoke, Major Temple and other leading officers of the road.

The reason for the removal is that the road is finished this far and the attention of the officers is more needed there than here, since the road will be completed to Atlanta in a few months.

The Flames in Gordon.

CALHOUN, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Judge John W. Stanton, one of Gordon county's most substantial and honorable citizens, who resides near Fairmount, had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire Thursday night last. The barn, with 100 bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of old corn, five head of horses and other valuables, was utterly destroyed. Loss $2,000 with only small insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be incendiarism, although Mr. Stanton has no enemies so malignant as to burn his property.

The Office Moved to Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The office of train dispatcher on the Macon and Northern road has been removed temporarily to Athens, on account of the fire in Macon. Mr. Hodges, who is in that position, formerly lived in Athens and he is welcomed back most heartily.

The Dam Broke Away.

SMITHVILLE, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The dam of the Wells mill, one mile north of this place, which is the largest and most prominent gristmill and gin in this section, gave way last night, carrying with it the waste-way, which was an immense structure, and about one hundred feet of the dam. As this mill furnished all the meal for this section, besides many neighboring towns, the inconvenience will be greatly felt, as it will take considerable time to repair the damages, while the loss upon the owner is quite heavy.

Sickness in Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, October 31.—An epidemic resembling la grippe has attacked many persons in this capital. Rumors from Nicaragua are to the effect that before long a number of persons will be exiled, in addition to those already driven from the country. Times are improving in Honduras. The epidemic of smallpox which recently prevailed there is over.

The Cotton Crop Short.

ELBERTON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The cotton crop of Elbert county will turn out unexpectedly short. Not much over half a crop will be made, so experienced farmers say, and the bulk of that has already been marketed.

Cotton Gin on Fire.

GREENVILLE, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Y. F. Freeman's ginnery was burned today. It caught while ginning. Insurance, $1,000.

TODD'S BRANCH

Was Excluded from the Reservoir by Order of the Water Board.

The Todd's branch is more than ever a bone of contention between the water board and the board of health.

However the board of health seems to have the best of the deal so far.

A meeting of the water commissioners was held yesterday in response to a call issued by the president of that body.

The result of the meeting was that after exhausting all the resources of science and powers of discussion, the million and a half gallons of uncertain fluid that flows so freely from Todd's branch into the reservoir was cut entirely off to await a further investigation of the matter.

When the meeting was called to order, President Erwin, of the water commission, explained that the board had been requested to meet at the instance of the board of health to investigate the quality of Todd's branch water, which had recently been turned into the reservoir. A communication was read from the board of health, submitting an analysis of the water which had been prepared by Mr. John McCandless. The analyses of the water from the stream made by Mr. McCandless in 1888, 1889 and 1891 were also read, which showed that the water had been steadily increasing in poisonous properties since the the first analysis.

Dr. Baird, secretary of the board of health, briefly stated the result of the board's investigation of the matter, and recited the action that had been taken by that body in its meeting Friday night.

President Erwin exhibited four specimens of water which he had taken from Todd's branch, Hardin's branch and Pool's branch, and of the filtered water as it is distributed from the reservoir. The Todd's branch water looked clearer and nicer than any one of the samples. Mr. Erwin said that when he secured these samples he had received no authentic information that an analysis had been obtained, and he had, therefore, requested State Chemist Payne to furnish him with an analysis.

Dr. Baird said that it was impossible to tell anything about the quality of water from the looks. "For that matter," said the doctor, "I could prepare here a solution of strychnine that would be as clear as a crystal, still its poisonous substances would absolutely eat up human life. The only way to determine the characteristics or quality of water is by chemical analysis. The analyses here furnished by Mr. McCandless show that the water is worse now than it ever was. These analyses were made from the water while it is now in its lowest stage, after ninety days without rain, and it cannot be claimed that it is from storm water. No water that contains one-half the decomposition of organic matter that this does, is tolerated for either drinking or culinary purposes. Typhoid fever is a disease that is easily propagated by the use of water. History shows that epidemics have broken out and literally swept over cities and territories from the use of contaminated water.

"It has just come to this, gentlemen," continued Dr. Baird "We are just drinking a certain amount of deadly poison; just how much I am unable to tell, but there is no doubt we are drinking some quantity. That water, according to the analysis, is dangerously impregnated. It is filled with dangerous elements, and it is unsafe to use it."

Captain Richards said: "At present about one-half of the entire water supply of the city is obtained from this stream, and without it I don't know how we would get along. If that stream had not been turned in, Atlanta would not have had a gallon of filtered water today. We would have been using pond water straight, and believing from the best information I could obtain that the water was about as good as that in the other streams, I ordered the valve opened and the water turned into the reservoir."

Judge Hillyer said that the storm dam had been constructed by the city for the sole purpose of using the water from Todd's branch in case of dry weather and a scarcity of water.

The superintendent of the water board was instructed to construct a valve so that the water could be cut off or turned on as the demand necessitated. This being done while he was mayor of the city and being familiar with the history of the case, he, of course, made no objections when he heard what had been done. The judge thought between the dangers of a water famine and those of using this water it was hard to choose. He said he had a great respect for science, but that chemists often differed in their opinions and analyses, and he thought it advisable to defer the whole matter until Monday and make further investigations.

"Of course, I think," he said, "we ought to respect the advice of the board of health, but I am inclined to the opinion that there will be no great harm done before Monday, and then all things can be looked into."

Dr. Baird said the people were dissatisfied and alarmed, and that they thought they ought to have been advised that the water had been turned in on them.

Mr. Haas moved to cut off the Todd branch at once.

Mayor Hemphill seconded the motion.

Mr. Haas said that it ought to be cut off, and the pipes laid out Pool's creek turned into the reservoir in three days instead of ten. Work day and night, he said.

Mayor Hemphill concurred in this opinion.

Mr. Richards thought the quality of the water might be improved.

It was suggested that the water might be boiled and purified.

Dr. Baird said that the committee from the board of health was instructed that if the water was not cut off to advise the people to either discontinue its use or boil it.

There was a comparison of the two analyses made and the vast difference in the two scientific opinions was freely commented on.

After much explanation, planning, etc., Mayor Hemphill renewed the motion to cut off the stream, and it was carried.

The two chemists who submitted the analyses were requested to verify their figures, and furnish the board with the verified analyses at 4 o'clock Monday.

The superintendent of the water board was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the surrounding territory along the stream, and submit a report to the board Monday.

The board then adjourned to meet again Monday evening at 4 o'clock to take final action on the matter.

CROOKS CAPTURED.

Atlanta detectives made a good haul yesterday. They captured three flashy individuals who are said to be credited with records as crooks way up in the profession.

They gave their names as Charley Diamond, of Chicago, Harry Armstrong, saloon keeper, of Green street, Louisville, Ky., and "Doc," alias Tom Bacon, who says he has no home and don't want any. The three men struck the town soon after the opening of the exposition, and had not been in town but a few hours until they were spotted by the detectives. They have been shadowed ever since, and the detectives have only been waiting for time and developments to mature their plans to land the fly visitors behind the bars.

Yesterday about 2 o'clock p. m., the time arrived.

The three fellows were lounging around the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, and flashing their diamonds and fine clothes in the October sun, when Detective Barrett, Patrolman Baldridge and Call Officer Tom Ivy collared them and invited them to the station house. They protested, claiming to be gentlemen, but the three officers insisted that they furnish more satisfactory evidence of this claim. At the station house they soured up and refused to talk, saying that this was no time to use their voice.

They were carried to a photographer to be photographed, and here the trouble came. They kicked, and it was almost impossible to do anything with them.

When they were placed in position to photograph, they would make all kinds of faces, and get in all manner of unnatural positions. Finally Captain Couch told them that their conduct wouldn't go, and they knew that the game wouldn't work, and they agreed to behave themselves. There is a detective in the city who knows one of the fellows well, and says that he worked Washington extensively during the inauguration of President Harrison. The detectives have circulars and letters which lead them to believe that there is big money in one or more of the men. They said they had not done any crooked work in Atlanta and did not intend to, and all they wanted was a chance to skip. They wear stylish clothes, fine gold watches, and one of them wears some beautiful diamonds. They each have about one hundred dollars in money. They will be held until the city detective authorities find out who they are and where they are wanted.

HIS WIFE SLAIN

While He Was in The Constitution Office Talking Pleasantly.

A BURGLAR SHOOTS MRS. WILLIAMSON.

A Dastardly Deed in the Dark—While Protecting Her Babe She Is Shot Dead. The Details Given.

A special dispatch from Meridian, Miss., gives an account of the murder of Mrs. J. M. Williamson at a station on the railroad, midway between Meridian and New Orleans.

The murder took place between 12 and 1 o'clock night before last, at the very time that Mr. Williamson, the husband of the murdered lady, was sitting in the room of the city editor of THE CONSTITUTION talking pleasantly with the reporters.

Mr. Williamson is the editor of The Hattersburg Democrat, and he was one of the delegates to the southern road congress in Atlanta.

He returned to Mississippi early yesterday morning, and did not know of the tragedy till he reached home.

The particulars of the killing, as told in the telegram, are as follows:

"During Mr. Williamson's absence from home Mrs. McLeod stayed with Mrs. Williamson. Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the ladies heard some one creeping about the room. With the mother's instinct, Mrs. Williamson jumped out of bed and rushed to the crib in which her baby was sleeping. A burglar had entered the room and had rifled the bureau drawers. He saw her movements, and while she was between him and the window he fired his pistol. The ball entered her neck and severed the jugular vein. The lady fell heavily to the floor. The burglar and murderer stepped over her prostrate form and made good his escape through the open window. In ten minutes Mrs. Williamson was dead. It being dark in the room the other lady could not see the face of the murderer, and there is no clue that might lead to his capture."

The dispatch adds:

"Parties are out scouring the country in quest of the fugitive murderer. Should he be caught he would receive no mercy. He would be swung to the nearest tree."

Mrs. Williamson went from Florida to Mississippi two years ago. Before marriage she was Miss Dollie Pitts. She was known in Atlanta.

EVOLUTION OF THE DUDE.

In the "Age Paleozoic," many thousand years ago,
When the youthful Chattahoochee had but just
begun to flow,
On its level sun-kiss'd margin, where the gleam of
golden sand
Traced the line of demarcation 'twixt the water
and the land,
From a "protoplastic ovum" (as the scientists
would say),
Was evolved a baby tadpole in the scientific
way.

Without mother, without father, he was ushered
on this earth,
By the law of evolution, made an orphan at his
birth;
With no brothers, sisters, playmates, to beguile
his weary way,
Or to tell him fairy stories of that prehistoric
day;
Without pedagogic master to ply the rod corrective,
On his "virgin epidermis," with science quite objective,
He did pass his lonesome childhood in the state of
polliwog,
And when science took a notion was evolved into
a frog.

With sudden change of figure and erectness of
position,
There came the conscious feeling of a change in
his condition;
And thus instinctively he knew his future ambulation
In style of movement must conform to nature's
dispensation;
For, since "per saltum" he had come from low to
higher being,
'Twas plain that by successive "leaps" (with
science still agreeing),
His future progress in the world should always be
attended,—
And so he leaped and hopped and jumped, till
leapfrog days were ended.

Next came the Mesozoic Age, and now did evolution
Again put forth its magic wand to work a revolution,
And touched the unsuspecting frog with gentle
salutation;
Ithuriel's spear could scarce produce such potent
transformation
As now took place; where scaly hide once bound
his cranial tissues
A Parrot's beak and ruffled crest so proudly,
grandly issues;
And where the awkward, curving spine did lie in
dust recumbent,
A handsome, feathered, fan-like tail doth shine
with colors lambent.

So, too, the legs by nature formed for quadrupedal
motion,
Obey the subtle God-like pow'r with slavish-blind
devotion;
While two remain on which to rest from loftiest
careering,
In place of two behold a pair of shining wings appearing.
And, now, no longer doomed to court the earthworm's habitation,
On polished pinions proudly poised, with glowing
exultation,
He rises high o'er mother earth borne up by mighty
power,
And then in waving tree-top tall doth rest in
leafy bower.

Now comes the Cenozoic Age—the Period Post-Glacial,—
And earth is rent by changes deep and changes
superficial;
O'er hills and valleys, mountains high, the Deluge
wild is raging,
Nor cries of man, nor howls of beast, its vengeful
wrath assuaging.
It rolls above the lofty peaks of Atlas and of
Taurus,
O'erwhelming vast Iguanodon and huge Megalosaurus.
Then perish all that walk on earth, or fly through
air of heaven,
Save those the ark of safety bears,—the ark in
mercy given—
Secure within its friendly hold the Parrot now
reposes,
Evolved once more—its changed form a Monkey's
shape discloses.

No further evolution seems by science contemplated,
So near the monkey and the dude appear to be related;
In qualities essential each doth illustrate the
other,
And mark a common parentage, and claim a
worthy brother.

* * * * *

So now the "missing link" is found to be an ape
in breeches,
Who imitates the latest style in manners, clothes
and speeches.
His clothes may hide the baboon's form and color
and hirsuteness,
But still his speech and manner prove the baboon's
low acuteness;
And just so high as Pegasus was placed above the
donkey,
Has Intellect raised up the Man above the Dude
and Monkey.

—CHARLES A. READ.

Atlanta, Ga.

Another Journalist for Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—It is understood that Editor W. H. Craig, formerly of The Jackson Herald, will move to Athens and embark in daily journalism. Editor Craig is a forcible writer and will make his paper hum.

PATHETIC STORY OF THE FRONTIER.

How a Brave Woman Performed the Last Offices for Her Husband.

From The Salt Lake Tribune.

The story of Mrs. U. J. Wenner's life on Fremont island is about the most pathetic story ever told on the frontier. She was born and bred in luxury; she came to this city eleven years ago. When, five years ago, her husband decided to move to Fremont island she cheerfully gave up her luxurious home in this city and went with him. Of course she had no neighbors. With no one but her husband and her little family around her, with a hired man and girl to assist, she lived there five years. At one time she was there two years and a half without leaving the island. When, two years ago, her husband became too weak to ride on horseback she looked after the stock herself, she attended to her house, she taught her children, she nursed her husband, and in these occupations she was busy every moment of her time. She says she was happy, and we donot doubt it. Her husband was failing all the time, but he had been a long time ill, and she would not permit the thought of the possibility of his dying to enter her mind. So it went on until two weeks ago last Wednesday, when her husband had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. It was stopped, and he said he felt more relieved than he had for months before. Of course great prostration always follows a hemorrhage of the lungs, and so he lay very weak but cheerful; Thursday he wanted the man who had been their faithful employe so long to take the boat, go over to Hooper and get the mail, as he said he wanted his papers and magazines. The man, however, did not go until Friday morning. Through the day Friday Judge Wenner was comparatively easy. He asked his wife to read to him from their favorite books, and also to repeat to him whole poems which she knew by heart, and so the day and night passed away. Saturday morning he told her what to cook for his breakfast, saying he wanted a good breakfast, but while this was in preparation she heard the signal which she had prepared for him to make in case he needed her. When she got to his side the fatal hemorrhage was on his lips, and when she hastened to give him the medicine that was always given him at such a time he motioned it away. She put her arm around his neck, drew his head on her bosom, asked him if he loved her; he answered, "Yes," and asked her if she loved him; at her "yes" he smiled, and in an instant, without a spasm, that smile was transfixed and his soul had fled.

She was there all alone; with her own hands she washed and dressed her husband's body, went outside and got the board herself, and stretched it upon the chairs beside the bed; the girl had such a horror of death that she could not be induced to come into the room to help her lay her husband on the plank. She did it all alone, and when all was composed she went to her children, told them that their father was dead, explained to them as well as she could what death meant, took them in and showed them their father's face; they all kissed him, and knelt and prayed beside him. The day wore along, and a great storm came upon the lake, so that it was impossible for the man to return. It had always been understood that two signal fires meant that she needed help, so as the night came down she went and lighted those fires and then took up her watch beside her dead. At intervals through the night she would go and replenish the fires, and so the watch went on till daylight. All that day passed away. At night she renewed the fires; and finally, at great peril, the man reached the island at 10 o'clock at night. There was no possibility to return to get a casket, so the poor woman told the man that he must from the boards on the place make the best box he could. The man helplessly said he could not, but she encouraged him and told him she would help him. So the box was made. From the best material she had in the house she with her own hands lined the box and fixed a pillow for the sleeper's head.

That completed the man dug a grave. The only service for the dead was by the wife and little children kneeling around the coffin before it was moved from the house and praying. But then what other service was needed?

As best they could they got the box to the grave, the man drove stakes on one side of the grave and tied ropes to them, and that woman and that man lowered the body into the grave. Then she went back to take care of her children. The storm was so furious on the lake that it was a week before she could take her children and leave the island.

What she endured through that Saturday, that Saturday night, that Sunday, and that Sunday night no one knows, and no one can imagine. She did not shed a tear. She has not shed a tear since. She says calmly that she never anticipated life without her husband, but that now her children need what strength she has got.

And she speaks of what she did as nothing at all. She says it was a pleasure to her to do the last office; it is very much sweeter for her to think of than it would be to think that it was performed by some one who might have been less tender in his touch than she.

And that was by a little woman who never knew what work was or what isolation meant, who knew nothing at all about the rougher side of life until she had given her heart up to her husband and thenceforth lived only for him.

Festival for SS. Peter and Paul.

There will be a festival given at the residence of Captain Tom Mehan, 408 West Simpson street, on Wednesday night, to which the public is invited. The festival is given by the ladies of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and the object of it is charitable. The festival will consist of music, dancing and other amusements.

PRESTON'S HED-AKE
cures headache—nothing else.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, pape hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter st

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room mouldings and furniture; 40 Marietta street; telephone 77.

I HAVE a handsome assortment of etchings, engravings and water colors, and the finest stock of picture frames in the state. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street. oct 22-1y

MISS GREEN'S studio, room 54 Gould building. Open daily for the reception of visitors and pupils. Tapestry and pastel paintings on exhibition.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

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2 Houses on Forsyth St.

near Garnett, large lot, at auction, at courthouse, Tuesday, November 3d, at 11 o'clock. Call for plat.
sun mon
G. W. ADAIR.

THE BIG SHOW.

Forepaugh's Circus Will Show in Atlanta Tomorrow.

THE BIGGEST IN THE COUNTRY.

A Glittering Street Pageant Tomorrow Morning—One of the Greatest Shows on the Road.

Forepaugh's circus will pitch its tents in Atlanta tomorrow.

For days past the flaming posters on backyard fences have attracted the attention of the small boy and the colored citizen, and they have been hoarding their wealth for the event.

Forepaugh's circus is one of the greatest in the country—but it is too well known in Atlanta to need any introduction. The show will be held at the corner of Wheat and Jackson, and a magnificent street parade will be made Monday morning.

Mr. James E. Cooper, sole owner and proprietor of the Adam Forepaugh shows, is very desirous to have the great, brilliant and glittering processional display of the shows witnessed by everybody, with pleasure and profit to all, on the morning of exhibition. He does not want the great event marred by any unpleasant feature or the slightest accident, and to that end requests the newspapers to call attention to the fact that the parade has, in addition to several bands of music and drum corps interspersed through it, long herds of elephants, camels and other animals, led through the streets, and as it is well known that horses not familiar with music and herds of animals are liable to get scared if not properly guarded, he desires the authorities, and all others, to assist his force (he has several in advance) along the route of procession, to see that no horses are left alone, and to call attention of owners, etc., to exercise a little care with their animals, particularly if they are liable, as many are, to frighten at unusual objects. It is a very rare thing for any such accidents to occur, but "an ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure," and a hint to the wise generally suffices.

The show comprises a number of attractions that are shown in no other circus in the world.

Twelve hundred employes, 200 performers and 400 horses are required in the production of the show, and some idea of its magnitude can be gathered from this.

Forepaugh's circus stands at the head of shows of that character, and everywhere it has gone it has received the most favorable press notices.

The glittering street pageant will be given at 9 o'clock in the morning and the circus at night.

Visitors to the city can go to the exposition, see King Solomon, and then go to the circus.

HE RETURNED HOME,

But the Old Woman Gave Him No Satisfaction and He Floored Her.

A negro couple had a rather rough-and-tumble meeting after a long separation, last evening.

Four years ago Sandy Scott left his wife, Julia, after a patent inability for the two to agree. The negro left for Louisville, where he has lived ever since.

A few days ago Sandy began to long for his home and last night he arrived in Atlanta and repaired to the place on Spring street. He began to plead for a reconciliation, but it didn't work. The woman wouldn't listen to her ex-spouse's eloquent arguments. The negro became enraged, and to soothe his injured feeling floored the woman with a chair.

A call was sent to the station house for an officer, stating that the woman had been killed. Call Officer John Abbott responded, and found the woman suffering from a bad wound on the head, but nothing more.

The negro in the meanwhile left for parts unknown and he is now being searched for.

Mme. Demorest Portfolio of Fashions
And What to Wear for Fall and Winter of 1891-92 Third lot just received. Price 25 cents; by mail 30 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Marietta street, Opera House Block.

Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga.

S. S. S.

THE MALICIOUS ATTEMPT to interfere with our selling the S. S. S. purchased in Macon from the insurance agents was denied by both the superior and supreme courts. It is patent to every one that this effort to prevent the sale was made solely on account of the proprietors of the medicine being fearful of the fact that we would cut the price of the goods. This we can afford to do.

The amount purchased was something over four thousand dollars worth at factory prices. We have only eight hundred dollars' worth of it to close out.

Now in regard to its reliability and strength: If S. S. S. has any merit at all the goods we offer have merit; if not, then our goods have none. Reported chemical analyses made by Professor John McCandless and State Chemist Payne show that the S. S. S. taken out of the worst looking boxes of this stock were as good (the analyses will be published) or better than the S. S. S. purchased in the open market from four different drug stores in this city and from their own factory, all the bottles being handled by the following well-known gentlemen: Dr. T. H. Huzza, Dr. Amos Fox, Dr. Asa Candler, Mr. Albert Beck, Mr. Joseph Hunnicutt, Mr. Joseph N. Moody.

Price: Small, 59c a Bottle; Large, 99c.

JACOBS' MALT WHISKY.

This is an absolutely pure article, and made expressly for medicinal purposes. It is used in hospitals, Infirmaries and private families, with the best results on patients suffering with consumption, Hemorrhages, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Indigestion, and all wasting Diseases. It is a pure stimulent for convalescents, aged and weak people and debilitated and nervous women.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS

Of persons whose only apparent disease is debility or weabness, and they constantly wonder why they do not get stronger. Those who have incessant business cares are often in this condition others whose habits are sedentary and whose exexercise almost exclusively mental, require at times the Tonic effect of a pure and wholesome stimulant. $1 bottle; $10 dozen.

	CENTS.
Compound quinine, Dover's and camphor capsules, an old and efficient remedy for colds of all kinds	25
Quinine in sugar or gelatine-coated pills or in capsules, 1 gr. 5c, 2 gr. 7c, 3 gr. 10c, 5 gr	15 dozen
Cheney's Expectorant	15 and 35
Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung cure	17 and 75
King's New Discovery	34 and 75
Bull's Cough Syrup	17, 37 and 75
Fischer's Cough Bitters	15 and 75
Acker's English Remedy	18, 28 and 75
Boschee's German Syrup	50
Brewer's Lung Restorer	65
Phillip's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	68
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	66
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	68
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil	30
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	99
Stone's Cod Liver Oil	77
Ely's Cream Balm	35
Warner's Rose Cream	34
Pond's Extract	34 and 75
Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, etc. Money refunded if not satisfactory	15
Robuinarre's Bottled Electricity. A safe and positive cure for Cold in the Head, Influenza, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever and Neuralgia	50
Dr. Fred Palmer's Tolu Cough Mixture, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, etc	25
Smith Bros.' Cough Drops	05
Eucalyptus Lozenges, a remedy for the throat prescribed by the leading throat specialists in this country after a formula of Sir Morell McKenzie.	25
Hall's Balsam for the Lungs	18, 36 and 75
Double-size sticks of extracts of Licorice	5

BROWN'S COUGH DROPS.

All persons troubled with colds, hoarseness, sore throat will find immediate relief by using these drops. They contain no opiate or other injurious substance and can be used freely, one of them put in the mouth before going to bed loosens the phlegm and gives a comfortable night's sleep. Put up in neat boxes suitable to carry. 5 cents each; 50 cents a dozen.

Jacobs' Pharmacy,
Sole Agents, United Statse.

JACOBS' JELLY OF GLYCERINE WHITE ROSES.

It cures chapped hands, roughened skin and pimples.

It protects the skin from all injuries caused by rough work, exposure to weather, action of chemicals. Being free from grease, this preparation will not soil the hands or dress. It may be used frequently and applying it with gentle friction. It is delightfully perfumed with attar of white roses. Price, 25c a bottle.

	CENTS.
BAGS—Rubber, for hot water and ice, all sizes and styles. Cut prices.	
BALM—Botanic Blood or B. B. B.	87
Botanic Blood Pills	15
Botanic Blood Salve	40
Ely's Cream	37
Hagan's Magnolia	10
[To soften and whiten the skin, at the same time not to harm it, we advise JACOBS' GLYCERINE LOTION	25
Harter's Lung	19
BALSAM—Allen's Lung	18 and 40
Brown's Acacean	75
Hall's Lung	18, 36 and 75
Hamlin's Cough	39
[JACOBS' SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, warranted to cure any ordinary cough or cold, or your money refunded.]	
Jackson's Magic	15
Jane's Carmenitive	30
Turlington's	10
BATTERIES—Galvanic; a full line of the best makes—American, French and German.	
Bandoline, imported and domestic	10, 15 and 25
Bay Rum, Saint Thomas	25 and 50
BEEF, IRON AND WINE—JACOBS'	24 and 48
Wyeth's	75
BEEF TONIC—Colden's	83
Lcibig's	82
Mensman's	64
Benzine, deodorized	10
Bird Food, McAllister's	33
Bird Sand	10
Birt Seed, mixed and plain, with cuttle bone in each package, extra select	25

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 28 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FOURTH PART. Pages 23 to 28

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE FAIR WEATHER FRIGHT SALE.

THE FAIR WEATHER-FRIGHT SALE. CUT PRICES.

THE FAIR WILL YOU MOVE OUR HEAVY GOODS AWAY?

THE FAIR IT'S TOO WARM. HEAVY GOODS MUST GO.

THE FAIR IT MAY GET COLD. HEAVY GOODS MUST GO.

THE FAIR WEATHER FRIGHT SALE.

WEATHER-:-FRIGHT-:-SALE!

FROM 9 TO 1 O'CLOCK TOMORROW

We Shall Cut Prices on Fine Dress Goods Outrageously!

It's a case of Weather Fright. We won't wait any longer for the cold wave. We are tired. Our Heavy Goods Must Go. We have a mountain heap of fine Woolen Dress Goods, and we have cut the prices to make it a Real Profit for you to buy now. Don't wait. Come to the Great Weather-fright Sale. Some stores wait until January to give you bargains. We shall give you the left-over-season Bargains now. We are quick about it, too.

THINK OF A JANUARY BARGAIN SALE IN NOVEMBER

Just as you are needing the goods. You won't need the goods in January; will you? We are most serious about this Weather-fright Sale. Test it.

150 patterns of high-grade French Novelty Suits, some worth as high as $45, cut down to $15 per Suit, and less.

At 39c—Every yard of choice 50 and 75c Storm Serges and Homespuns in our store. Going at 39c from 9 to 1 o'clock. Think of it. Other stores ask 75c and we ask 39c yard for same goods.

An array of $25 Plush Jackets. Your choice for $10.

An array of fine Cloaks worth $10. Your choice for $5.

Ladies' Knit Underwear cut down from 75c to 50c.

Canton Flannel, 5c.

Red Flannel, 15c.

White and Gray Blankets, cut down from $3 to $1.98 per pair.

The regular $2 White and Gray Blanket at $1; you never saw such a Blanket for $1. Be quick.

Regular $12 Lamb's-wool Blankets at $8.63.

A regular $10 Fur Cape at $6.74.

Attend the great weather-fright sale.

Gentlemen's Red Flannel Underwear at $1 per suit; worth $2 per suit.

Every yard of our Dress Goods marked down for this sale.

New, fresh, Fashionable Fabrics, for Evening or Street Dresses, cut down in price—just when you need the Dresses.

Come tomorrow.

Cuticura Soap, 10c.

THE FAIR--THE FAIR--THE FAIR--74, 76 AND 78 WHITEHALL.

Slaughter of Prices

THIS WEEK AT

Gramling & Nisbet's

79, 81 AND 83 WHITEHALL STREET.

20 pieces Bedford Cords, at 75c, was $1.
30 pieces Storm Serges, at 75c, was $1.
20 pieces 40-inch Henrietta, at 50c, was 75c.
19 pieces 46-inch silk-finish Henrietta, at 75c, was $1.
23 pieces 46-inch Henrietta, at 95c, was $1.35.
25 pieces 38-stripe Serges, at 25c, was 40c.
20 pieces colored Silks, for 65c, was 85c.
15 pieces Faille Silks, for 87½c, was $1.25.
10 pieces Faille Silks, for $1, was $1.40.
40 pieces black Silks at a discount of 20 per cent.
25 pieces all wool Cheviots, at 50c, was 75c.
200 dozen ladies' seamless Hose, at 10c, was 20c.
110 dozen ladies' black Hose, at 25c, was 40c.
100 dozen ladies' black Hose, at 15c, was 25c.
300 dozen children's 5 to 8 black seamless Hose, at 10c.
1 lot 125 dozen ladies' Vest and Pants, all on center counter, to be sold at 50c, were 65c, 75c and $1; all one price, 50c.
50 dozen ladies' Vest, gray mixed, at 25c, was 50c.
50 pair California 11-4 all-wool Blankets, at $6, was $9.
30 pair all-wool Blankets, at $5, was $7.50.
61 pair wool Blankets, at $4, was $6.
92 pair wool Blankets, at $2.50, was $3.50.
78 pair wool Blankets, at $1, was $1.75.
We have opened new

CORSETS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, RUCHING, BRAID, DRESS TRIMMING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, MEN'S COLLARS AND CUFFS, BUTTONS,

And many other lines of goods. All will be included in this cut-rate sale. Be sure and see them, as it will be money in your pocket.

NEW CLOAKS AND BLAZERS TO OPEN THIS WEEK.

Remember our special prices on Shoes will continue for this week.

Gramling & Nisbet.

79, 81 and 83 Whitehall St., 66 S. Broad St.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

$100 in one year and $12 per week sick benefit is the amount

THE

Mutual Endowment ORDER

Pays to its Certificate Holders.

Certificates can mature in four (4) months. It is ALWAYS PROMPT, and protects its membership, as shown by the following certificates, matured and paid in four months' time:

MRS. J. G. LINDSAY,
J. F. SHARP,
IRA MOWERY,
GEO. H. SPENCER,
C. E. ROBINSON.

Sick benefit paid to the following members:

A. P. Phillips	$24
J. W. Vaughan	12
H. M. Durham, M. D.	12
J. E. Brown	36
J. W. McGinty	12
W. J. Shockley	36

All of whose receipts are at the office.

This order has not yet been in existence one year and is making fine progress. This is a home institution and merits close investigation and patronage.

Call at SUPREME LODGE, Office 44 and 46 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga., or on

C. E. Robinson,
Deputy Supreme Organizer,
Investigate and join.

The only absolutely safe and sure method of saving money.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF SHUFF & HICKEY IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, J. L. Shuff retiring. The business will be conducted at the same place by J. E. Hickey, who will assume all outstanding obligations of said firm, and will likewise collect all debts due them.

J. L. SHUFF.
J. E. HICKEY.

Atlanta, Ga., October 30, 1891.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE I TAKE THIS occasion to thank the public for the generous patronage which they have so kindly bestowed upon myself and the firm of Shuff & Hickey since the business was first begun. I also bespeak for my successor a continuation of the same liberality which the firm has received at the hands of the people of Atlanta.

Mr. Hickey will continue business at the old stand, and the public dealing with him will always receive the same fair and honorable treatment that has characterized the business in the past.

J. L. SHUFF.

Atlanta, Ga., October 30, 1891.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE OF dissolution, I beg to announce that I have purchased the interest of Mr. Shuff, in the firm of Shuff & Hickey, and will continue business at No. 27 West Alabama street. I will pay off and discharge all liabilities of said firm at maturity. All indebtedness of said firm is payable to me. I respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage which has so liberally been accorded to the old firm. Respectfully,

JAMES E. HICKEY.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

DR. HOPKINS IN EUROPE

Had his eyes tested by various optical firms, but could find no glasses that suited his eyes so well as Hawkes'. He carries two or three pairs of these fine glasses constantly.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

A. J. WEST & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans--Kimball House, Pryor Street,

SPECIAL BARGAIN—151 feet front on prominent street in heart of the city, only one block from the old capitol. This property is a genuine bargain, and will be worth big money in short time. $80 per front foot.

278 FEET, corner Boulevard, just beyond Piedmont park, only $5 per front foot, on the installment plan.

10 ACRES at city limits, electric cars within 2 blocks, belongs to a non-resident, and must be sold next week at $12,000. Will make 70 lots that quickly sell at $300 each.

We mention the above as three special bargains.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate.

M. H. LUCAS & CO.,

6 S. PRYOR ST., JACKSON BUILDING.

Your choice of 17 beautiful building lots on Washington street, this side of and beyond Ormond. Some are corners, each 50x175 to 190, with alley. A golden opportunity at $2,500 each.

We are offering the greatest bargain for speculation in north Atlanta, on vacant tract near Peachtree street. The price is something over ten thousand. Don't talk to us about this unless you can raise $4,000 in cash, and know a good thing when you see it.

Anything else you want in real estate from

M. H. LUCAS & CO.

W. F. SHELLMAN,
REAL ESTATE.
No. 16 East Wall Street, Kimball House.

Choice property on all principal streets. Will be glad to show it.

Those having property they wish to sell are solicited to list with me. oct 27, d 30t.

HARRY HILL

GENERAL AGENT

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE,
Office 41 N. Broad Street.

I have bargains on Fort, Old and New Peachtree streets; on Washington, Whitehall and Decatur; also, Edgewood, Forrest, Merritt, Capitol and other avenues.

Acreage a specialty.

HARRY HILL.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

APPLER & O'KEEFE

OFFER FOR SALE

HOMES.

Peachtree st.; elegant residence, 11 rooms; completely furnished; stable and carriage house; located amongst the finest residences on this beautiful street; lot 50x200; a bargain. Call for price and terms.

Ponce de Leon avenue; 2-story, 8 rooms; nearly new; perfect order; gas and water; stable and all necessary outhouses; lot 125x400, to North avenue; beautiful lawn and fine shade trees.

Boulevard; modern residence; 15 rooms; nearly new; electric bells; speaking tubes; water, gas and paved streets; everything about it first-class; lot 85x200, on corner; location the best; can offer a bargain.

Peachtree st.; 9-room residence; near in and on the prettiest part of street.

West Baker st.; near Peachtree; 10-room residence; hot and cold water and all conveniences; paved streets; only ten minutes' walk from center of the city. Nothing better for the money. See us at once.

Peachtree st., 2-story, brick residence; lot 100x208, on corner; one of the prettiest homes on the street.

Powers st., near West Peachtree; 2-story and basement; slate roof; 11 rooms; gas, water and electric bells.

Capitol avenue; beautiful 6-room cottage; hardwood finish; walls papered; gas, water closets, etc.; all in perfect condition; a lovely home.

Smith st., near Richardson; 4-room house; lot 70x130; good neighborhood; electric cars at corner; only $3,000; terms easy.

Hilliard st., near Highland ave.; 9 rooms; lot 50x144; electric cars pass the door; $3,500.

Orange st., one square from Whitehall; 6 rooms; stable on lot; $3,000 will get it; easy terms.

Courtland avenue, near Decatur; 2-story, 10-room house, also cottage 6 rooms.

Decatur st.; brick store and dwelling; $4,000.

Fowler st.; 5-room house and stable; corner lot; lately built; good surroundings; very cheap; $1,400; easy payments.

Booz st., near Edgewood ave.; 4-room house; lot 43x100; $1,200.

Magnolia st.; 6-room house; lot 41x125; paved walk and belgian block street; $1,500 if quick sale.

Rome, Ga.; 6-room house; lot 75x200; on Third avenue and opposite Shorter College; $3,500.

VACANT PROPERTY.

$100—Front foot for 100x197 Peachtree street corner.
$2,000 will buy 50x170 on Capitol avenue; only $40 a foot.
50x200 Kimball street, $4,000.
$90 front foot, beautiful Ponce de Leon ave. corner; 155x280.
100x350, Edgewood, near Georgia R. R.; $2,500.
$110 front foot; one of the prettiest vacant pieces on Peachtree street; 100x190.
$4,040, 153x97, Piedmont avenue, near Ponce de Leon avenue. For a few days only.
73x200, Peachtree street; fronts east.
$60 front foot, 70x134, on Boulevard.
100x190, Peachtree street; near in.
168x443, North avenue to Lincoln ave. Come see us about this.
$50 front foot for six of the best lots on Jackson street. Bargains.
$4,000—60x250; Ponce de Leon avenue.
$1,200—49x185; Humphreys, corner Hightower.
$1,000—100x98, Mills street.
$65 front foot for pretty shaded Wilson avenue lot; 80x200. Only 200 feet from Peachtree street.
4 lots, 50x150, Georgia avenue; $1,000 each.
200x110, Alexander street, only $25 foot.
96x190, West Peachtree street.
$2,200—Washington street, 50x190.
$1,100 Wells, corner Humphreys street, 50x103.
$30 front foot for 163x130, Cypress street, 400 feet from Peachtree street.
$500 -50x98, Alexander street.
$375 each for 12 lots, 25x103, McDaniel street.
$1,400—55x150, Angier avenue.
$600—25x80, Wheat street.
$3,750—55x150, Merritt's avenue, corner.
$7,000—2 acres near exposition mills; factory site.
NOTE—We have, in addition to above, many choice lots on principal streets of city, and several pieces of suburban acreage. Come in and examine our list. We will be glad to see you and show the property.

Appler & O'Keefe,
Real Estate,
No. 6 West Wall Street,

DON'T GO HOME

After visiting the Exposition, until you have seen our immense display of Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishings. For the last week of the Exposition, we have arranged a Special Sale of our well-known, well-made, well-fitting Suits and Overcoats. The big shipments of the past few days have filled up the gaps made by the quick sellers, and our stock presents an unusual assortment of the styles you are hunting for.

HIRSCH BROS.,
CLOTHIERS, TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall St.

CANCER!

To the Public!

From Dr. J. P. Thomas. I am located in Atlanta as specialist in the treatment and CURE of CANCER WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE. Of the treatment and cure of Blood Diseases in all stages, I have had extended experience in the best colleges and hospitals, north and south, and in my treatment of

SKIN DISEASES

In all its forms, results have been most satisfactory.

If I say I will cure, and fail to do so, the treatment will cost you nothing.

Consultation free during November.

Can refer by permission to parties in the city who have been cured of cancer and skin diseases by my methods.

Room 7, Chamberlin & Johnson building, 66½ Whitehall street. Hours: 9 to 12. From 2 to 5.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.

A CARD.

From Dr. W. H. Whitehead.

I wish to inform the public that I have opened an office in Atlanta for the treatment of blood and skin diseases and diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

I shall confine myself strictly to the treatment of this class of troubles and will take no other practice.

I shall continue to superintend the "Bath Institute" at Lithia Springs and will divide my time between my Atlanta office and Lithia, spending the morning hours in Atlanta, and the afternoons Lithia Springs. Hence, office hours in Atlanta 8 to 12 a. m. Afternoons at Lithia Springs. Atlanta office in the old capitol building, rooms 92 and 93. Take the elevator. Very respectfully,

W. H. WHITEHEAD.

oct2—2m wed fri sun

Our stock of watches is the largest in the south, and you will save money by purchasing from us. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 93 Whitehall street. nov1 d1-w.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

THAT FORSYTH ST. LOT

with two houses on it will be sold at auction before courthouse door, on Tuesday, November 3d, at 11 o'clock. Go see it.

G. W. ADAIR.

sun mon

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

THE ONLY HOUSE OF THE KIND SOUTH.

The Largest Variety, the Best Assortment, the Finest Goods, the Lowest Prices. Every Visitor to the Exposition Should be Certain to See Their Display at Their Show Rooms, Corner Peachtree and Walton Streets.

HEATING STOVES!

SEE OUR CARBON FAVORITE.



The most powerful Soft Coal Base Heater made, uses one-third less coal than any other stove of same size. Made in two sizes. The smallest size guaranteed to heat a space 40x50 feet. Also a full line of cannon stoves. Soft and hard coal stoves. Stoves for coke, coal or wood. The largest assortment. The lowest prices. Our sixth carload is now in stock. We can suit you both in price and quantity. This winter will be the coldest we have had for several years. Call and see us and have your stove put up before cold weather.

GAS

—AND—

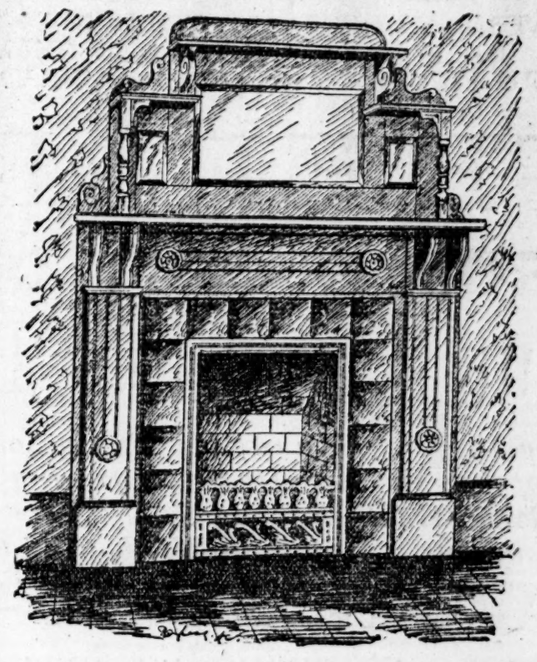
ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES.

Plain and Ornamental. In Brass, Ormulu, Gilt, Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper, Wrought Iron and Crystal.

The best assortment outside of New York, and at prices that cannot be equaled.

We guarantee to save you 10 per cent on Gas Fixtures. In other words, we will duplicate New York factory prices less 10 per cent for cash.

OUR $22 MANTEL



Another carload just received. A first-class Oak Mantel and Top with French Plate Mirror, Tile Hearth Facing and Club House Grate complete for $22. Mantel is either 5 or 4-6 breast.

We have in stock 500 Tile Hearths 5x21 from $3 up.

500 Tile Facings for $17.

Tile Opening from $1.50 per set up.

Plain and Ornamental Grates from $1.75 to $200.

If you are building and wish to save money, call and see us before purchasing.

Agents for the Sexton Baltimore Heater. Guaranteed to heat two or three rooms, or it does not cost you a cent.

A full line of Brass Andirons, Fire Sets, Coal Vases and Fenders.

Bronze Fire Sets, 75c.

Coal Hods, 25c.

Coal Vases, Blowers, Stands, Ash Cans, etc.

A full line of House-furnishing Goods, Granite Ironware, Tinware, Cook Stoves and Ranges.

Agents for the well-known Charter Oak Wire Gauze Door Stoves and Ranges.

Hot Water and Steam Heating, Furnaces, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and Galvanized Iron Cornice Work a Specialty. Send or call and get our prices.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.,

CORNER PEACHTREE AND WALTON STS., ATLANTA, GA.

STRONG MUSCLES.

A Glimpse at the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium.

THE OPINION OF DR. ELSOM.

The General Scope and Methods of the Best Class of Physical Culture Today.

Good muscles, good morals, good men—such is the standard enforced by the Young Men's Christian Association of Atlanta.

Certainly it is not a bad one.

During the past year this department has been under the management of Dr. J. Claude Elsom, a graduate of the Richmond, Va., Medical college, who further fitted himself for gymnasium instruction in the Young Men's Christian Association training school, of Springfield, Mass.

Since his special course of instruction Dr. Elsom has had large experience in the gymnasium work, having had charge of the association gymnasium at Galveston, Tex., one of the best in the south.

Dr. Elsom makes an enthusiastic study of the art of physical culture, especially in relation to the science of practical health.

"It has really become quite a prominent science of late," said he, "this art of developing the muscles so as to contribute to the general health. Many people have a mistaken notion as to what constitutes the better class of gymnasium work nowadays. It is no longer the double back-action somersault or the flying trapeze tricks which command the best attention. Such things are well enough in their places, but that is emphatically a subordinate one. The gymnasium work, as now conducted, has decidedly more of a practical turn.

"In this department we endeavor to fit men for the practical duties of life," continued the doctor. "To give them strong, healthy bodies, tingling with a vigorous circulation and good digestion, which better enables them to do business, and, saying the least for it, to get the fullest enjoyment out of living.

"Our methods are quite simple. We just ascertain what a man needs and then develop it in him. As soon as a member enters the class he is subjected to a very close examination. His height, weight, chest, abdominal and limb measurements are carefully taken. Knowing then the proper proportions which should exist between these, it is determined what parts of his physique are least developed, and a special course of exercise is prescribed to cultivate them.

"Some surprising records have been made in the Atlanta classes. One young lawyer of spare build who began systematic exercise for special deficiencies, in less than thirty days had increased his arm measurement one inch, his weight five pounds and his chest two and a half inches. Others are constantly making improvements almost as remarkable. Young men who are closely confined with business and have long neglected to properly exercise the muscles of their bodies begin to feel like new men after a few weeks of systematic exercise."

"But how do you improve the health, doctor? Health and strength are not always found together—do you think?"

"Health and morals are, though—always. It is part of this work to ascertain the habits of life of the class members—to detect dissipations and point out their resultant evils, for every form of continuous dissipation leaves its ear-mark. Young men often think themselves perfectly sound, physically, when it is easy enough to detect organic weakness. By timely pointing out the evils of such habits as tobacco and intoxicants on individuals it is often the means of their being stopped when any amount of talk on the subject of bad habits in general would not have the desired effect. Young men are taught systematically the science of regular habits, which are the foundation of all health, and then, by a vigorous working of all the functions of the body, brought about by prudent exercise, the job of preserving good health, and, in many cases, of restoring it, is complete. Again, special inquiry is made into the family health and tendencies of each member. Those who are subject to hereditary weaknesses, such as consumption or heart failure, are given a lighter course, probably, but equally as thorough.

"In this way, pursuing instruction in physical culture is akin both to the professions of medicine and the ministry. It has been said that the gymnasium director, of the stamp found in the first Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, fills a position midway between the preacher and the doctor. He often benefits health where a doctor would not be consulted, and improves morals where the counsel of the minister would not be heeded. Then, too, the interest the young men have in the work, and the pride they take in developing their bodies, usually makes such counsel palatable to them.

"Before long the class will begin a light course of study in physiology. We will have probably one recitation a week and an endeavor will be made then to teach such elementary facts of the human anatomy as will familiarize the members with the structure and functions of the various organs of the body.

"At present there are three classes in operation. The regular class meets Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights at 8 o'clock. It numbers about twenty-five and is doing good work. There is also a business men's class which meets twice a week on Monday and Wednesday afternoons between 5 and 6 o'clock. This is for the benefit of those who are prevented from attending the night class. Both of these classes have room for twice as many more members without curtailing, in the least, the benefits accruing to the present membership.

"Then there is a boys' class in addition, numbering about a dozen, which meets Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning. The boys are quite enthusiastic and will do as much in the gymnasium as is allowed. Boys have to be restrained, you know, from overdoing the thing sometimes.

"In the Galveston association I had quite a large class of young ladies, which did a splendid work, but in Atlanta no movement of that kind has ever been started."

Dr. Elsom then proceeded to explain the equipments of the gymnasium.

All of the modern apparatus is found there, from the rowing machine to the needle baths—for, indeed, the latter department is one of the special features of the gymnasium.

Nearly a dozen baths in all afford opportunity for almost every kind of lavations. Each member has a locker for his private use, and the entire number of two hundred are all taken.

The favorite fashion of all the classes is to exercise into a healthful glow and then take a refreshing bath. No wonder the boys are fond of the gymnasium work.

An inspection of the apparatus in detail is of interest. There is first a whole family of chest expanders—weights that are drawn up and down, in and out, after the approved fashion—upright parallel bars, a blowing machine, and everything else imaginable that would contribute to chest development. It is wonderful how many different methods are used to attain this end. Different machines are used when the bodily developments are in different proportions.

Then there are long rows of that simple apparatus, the dumb-bell, found in every gymnasium. Dr. Elsom states that these furnish the real foundation work for improving the muscles. The dumb-bells form a complete system by themselves, and many an athlete has been developed by using nothing else. It is a pretty sight to see the dumb-bell classes in the toils. A long row of uniform acrobats is presented, as regular in movement as an automatic machine, and making gyrations that rival the zouave drill. The movement with the French bells—merely a four-foot pole with ball ends—is especially pretty.

These bells are the main muscle developers for the limbs, although every piece of apparatus contributes to the same end, no matter what is its immediate purpose. Upright, horizontal and overhead parallel bars furnish the opportunity for some vigorous exercise, although not in any way fancy. They are sturdy muscle developers. A leather horse and a similar buck give the means of some surprising antics that must be seen to be appreciated.

The traveling rings and swinging rings are also very popular. The first thing a new classman does, after chinning himself and skinning the cat, is to take a trip over the swinging ring circuit. Next, perhaps, he goes hand over hand up, over and down the hand ladders, then takes a kick at the kicking pan, and finally lays down on the mattress to rest.

But those are the raw experiments of a novice. The regular classes go at it more systematically, and, of course, get better results.

One of the most unique machines is the rowing apparatus. This has the moving seat like the skull racers and the exercise obtained from it is identical with that gotten from boating.

The lower limb muscles are developed by a great variety of motions on all the different pieces of apparatus. A simple springing board is one of the most important here.

The horizontal bar, of course, has its full number of turners, who take pride in doing the artistic and difficult feats of the bar. The giant swing is the rarest feat performed, probably, but Dr. Elsom executes it with a grace and precision that makes the novice wonder.

Lastly, the trapeze hangs highest, and, naturally, is furthest remote from usage by the crowd. But even on that the instructor is proficient, and while its purposes are mainly artistic, no gymnasium would be complete without it.

Altogether, this gymnasium is one of the finest to be found anywhere south, and the young men of Atlanta should not be slow to take advantage of the opportunity it offers.

SNOWSTORM IN THE WEST.

It Is Drifting Through the Wheat Shocks—A Blizzard in Minnesota.

HILLSBORO, N. D., October 31.—Fine snow is falling, accompanied by high winds. It is drifting through wheat shocks and stacks. Further threshing this season appears impossible.

At Fergus Falls, Minn., a regular blizzard is raging, and the ground is covered with snow.

MR. C. W. LINAM DEAD.

The Well-Known Gatekeeper at the Union Depot Passes Away.

Mr. C. W. Linam, for nearly two years gatekeeper at the union depot, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the home of his cousin, Patrolman G. W. Linam, 13 Wells street. He had been sick for several months, and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Linam leaves a wife and two children, who reside in the country. He was twenty-five years old, and the young man made many friends by his courteous and pleasant manners, who will regret to hear of his death. He was a Methodist and led a consistent Christian life.

The funeral will take place this afternoon. The interment will be at the family burying grounds near Manchester.

Housekeepers,

This may be your last chance to have your old feathers made better than new, as we leave in a few weeks for Thomasville, Ga. We are first-class in our line, and we are doing work for some of the best families of Atlanta. So give us a call. Tully Bros., 207 Edgewood avenue. aug30-5m sun

BOKER'S BITTERS, renowned since 1828. Finest to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed Never be without it. L. Funke, Jr., Sole M. and Prop., New York. 9 28 1y sun

When you speak of souvenirs, we have the prettiest souvenir bracelet, with Atlanta on it, you ever saw. Only $1.50 each. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street, and Piedmont exposition. nov 1 d1-w.

Tetterine is a Sure

And painless cure for all the many forms of Skin Diseases we are subject to. Tetter of the worst form is permanently cured by using Tetterine in only a few days. 50 cents box, by mail by J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO., Savannah, Ga.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

IN THE COURTS.

A Busy Saturday in the Departments of the County Courthouse.

A VARIETY OF DAMAGE SUITS.

The Ryan Case Again—Sam Small's House in a Receiver's Hands—Orth Stein an Incorporator.

No courts were sitting yesterday in the county courthouse, yet it was busy in all the departments. Judge Clarke disposed of a number of motions in chambers. In the clerk's office a great many damage suits were filed.

The Ryan Money.

Yesterday morning Judge Marshall J. Clarke in chambers heard a short report from Receiver Kingsbery and the lawyers engaged in the Ryan case. Mr. Walter R. Brown, of counsel for Mr. Ryan, gave notice that next Saturday he would make a motion that the injunction and restraining order, preventing the receiver from paying the money to the mortgagees, be dissolved in the case of Eugene Kelly, of New York, who holds a mortgage on the Ryan stock for $30,000. This is one of the few mortgages which has not been attacked. Judge Clarke announced that he would decide next Monday night where the Ryan money should be deposited.

Sam Small's House.

A decision was rendered in the supreme court day before yesterday in the case of W. M. Scott et al. vs. W. C. Hale and Mrs. R. E. Cunningham, sustaining the decision rendered by Judge Marshall J. Clarke some months ago. The plaintiffs petitioned the court to place the Sam W. Small homestead in a receiver's hands, and Mr. M. M. Welch was named as receiver. Mrs. R. C. Cunningham, through her attorney, appealed the case to the supreme court. The property has been sold and resold, but Mr. Small still holds an interest in the property. Yesterday Judge Marshall J. Clarke signed an order directing Receiver Welch to take charge of the house.

Orth Stein as an Incorporator.

A petition was yesterday filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court for a charter for the "Orth H. Stein Advertising Company." The petition was filed by Mr. Thomas J. Leftwich, who is attorney for the company, and one of the incorporators. The other incorporators are W. Woods White, J. B. Hawthorne and Menzo White. The company's objects are the preparation, publication and display of all advertising matter, the preparation and design of illustration, decorative and advertising purposes. The capital stock is $200, with the privilege of increasing it to $1,000. The company's office will be in Atlanta, and operations will begin at once.

Put Off at the Wrong Place.

Mrs. Martha Stevenson, through her attorney, Mr. Robert J. Jordan, yesterday filed a suit for $2,500 against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company. In her declaration she alleges that her brother, N. L. James, the 30th of January, 1891, purchased tickets for her and himself to Moore's Mill. Nine o'clock that night they boarded the train. The conductor put them off at the wrong place, nearly a mile from their intended destination. The night was cold and dark, and they suffered much inconvenience and discomfort. Her brother, Noah L. James, sues the company for a like amount.

Kicked Off the Train.

Yesterday Messrs. Bigby, Reed & Berry instituted a suit for $10,000 against the Atlanta and West Point Railway Company. The plaintiff is John Edwards, a minor, who avers in his declaration that, the 26th of September, 1891, he purchased a ticket from Newnan for Grantville. The conductor failed to put him off at the proper place, and then demanded fare to the next station. The plaintiff further avers that he remonstrated with the conductor, who assaulted him and kicked him off the train into the gulley.

Settled in Open Court.

Yesterday morning the case of the Western and Atlantic railroad against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, was settled in the superior court, in accordance with the agreement reported in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

Other Suits.

A. Love instituted a suit for $5,000 against George A. Fuller Company. The plaintiff whilst discharging his duties as a workman on the new Equitable building, was injured by a falling platform.

Francis G. Lemacks has instituted a suit for $15,000 against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company. He was hurt last May in a collision.

Mack Bell sues the Richmond and Danville Railway Company for $5,000. While discharging his duties as a car-coupler he met with a painful and serious accident, which has incapacitated him for work.

The Hauffman Milling Company yesterday instituted a suit for $694.25 against C. H. Kell & Bro.

In Chambers.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke heard several motions in chambers yesterday morning.

In the case of Mrs. A. T. F. Taylor against R. W. Hollis & Powers, Judge Clarke appointed Mr. E. Blanton as receiver to manage the firm's business.

In the case of Francis Peck vs. the city of Atlanta, motion for a new trial, Judge Clarke decided he could not hear the case because of interest.

In the case of Bass Bros. & Co. vs. Smith, motion to set aside judgment, the court deserved its decision.

Minor Matters.

Dr. Holliday was kept busy yesterday paying the jurors.

At a bar meeting yesterday morning in the superior court the dockets were sounded and cases set for trial next week.

The county commissioners will hold an important meeting next Wednesday.

The grand jury will meet tomorrow week.

Judge Thomas P. Westmoreland will hold his court next week in the basement of the county courthouse.

The record in the case of J. E. Morris was completed yesterday morning.

THE MEMPHI STOVE.

t Took the Blue Ribbon at the Fair for Its Hot Biscuits.

The Memphi Stove Company has removed from Memphis to Atlanta, and has opened a store at 98 Whitehall street. Atlanta capital has been added to the company, and it is a strong enterprise, handling standard goods. As a starter the company offers a stove free to the lady who makes the closest guess to the number of seed in a pumpkin.

Mr. W. H. Woolbridge, who was the manager of the Woolbridge Stove Company in Memphis, has come to Atlanta to be associated with the enterprise. Mr. E. A. Nelms, of Atlanta, will be the manager.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche of October 18th, said:

One of the most attractive features at the fair was the cooking contest given by the Woolbridge Stove Company on one of their improved cooking stoves. The stove used on this occasion was the "Memphi," and the most delicious biscuits were cooked in the remarkably short space of three minutes, with the stove sitting out in the open air. The ladies, eighteen or twenty in number, who took part in the contest, as well as a host of interested friends and spectators, were all delighted, and, in fact, charmed with the easy and quick way in which the "Memphi" did the work.

Broiling steaks inside the oven is also one of the prominent features. The Woolbridge Stove Company is one of the new enterprises of our city, and rapidly pushing their way to the front, and are justly proud of their handsome exhibit of ranges, cooking and heating stoves, which carried off several blue ribbons, notwithstanding the fact that there were several much older firms competing for the same prize. A few more manufactories with the vim and push of the Woolbridge Stove Company would soon put Memphis in the front rank as a manufacturing center, where she justly belongs.

The Scientific Opticians.

Kellam & Moore grind the celebrated "Perfected Crystal" Spectacles and Eyeglasses. The finest made. 54 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

ON THE RIALTO.

A Resume of the Plays That Are Coming and Some That Are Gone.

Last week was a busy one for playgoers and a fat one for managers, but with the exception of "Alabama" I am inclined to think the managers had the best of it.

* * *

Monday night we had "Poor Jonathan"—a dull opera at best and not well presented as to voices, orchestra or scenery. But the prices were elevated to $1.50, so the people all thought it was something extra and flocked to see it. It was Conried's company, without the stars that made it popular in former seasons.

* * *

Then we had Katie Putnam. We all know Katie, and most of us know her too well to go again. There's no use disguising the fact—Katie's passe—out of tune with the times, and, at the risk of being ungrateful, I would suggest that she be placed on he superannuated list with Rhea, Janauschek and George Wilson.

* * *

But those who were gulled in the city the early part of the week were amply repaid by its closing nights with "Alabama," which justly merited the three overflow houses accorded it.

Mr. Thomas has admirably caught the southern spirit, and the whole piece breathes the sweetest, purest sentiments.

It attempts to teach no moral, but moves along as smoothly as the lives of the people he paints. It is simple and direct of plot—no impossible situations—clean of sentiment, not pandering to either section. The lines are sprightly, the love scenes classic and free from gush and the humor is crisp and painted without a touch of coarseness.

* * *

This week will bring us some plays of undoubted merit.

First comes "The County Fair," that now famous companion picture to the "Old Homestead," which made such a hit in New York and a fortune for Neil Burgess, its author and star. Mr. Burgess is not with the company which comes to us, but I hear he has sent a good substitute and all the original scenery and stage machinery used in its metropolitan production. We will have the corn husking and the famous three-quarter mile race, in which Cold Molasses wins and raises the mortgage from the farm.

* * *

On the same nights as "The County Fair" there will be a new spectacular dramatization of Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" at the Edgewood Avenue theater.

This is not the pyrotechnic chaos of Sandy Cohen fame, but a real play, with John Palmer as Arbaces. The production has been described as a "picture of thrilling realism."

* * *

On Friday and Saturday we will have Alexander Salvini. Last year when this talented young actor came to Atlanta he was believed to be only the son of his father, and a small house greeted his first performance. I distinctly remember how that small, but cultured audience, was surprised at his wonderfully clever acting in "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

Since then he has become famous, and the theatrical world now acknowledges that in his chosen roles he is almost his father's equal. Friday night he will play that masterpiece of the elder Dumas, "The Three Guardsmen," he taking the role of D'Artignan. Saturday matinee he plays Cirillo in "Child of Naples," and Saturday night "Don Cæsar de Bazan." LORGNETTE.

Atlanta's Leading Opticians.

Kellam & Moore grind the celebrated "Perfected Crystal" spectacles and eyeglasses. The finest made. 54 Old Capitol, opposite postoffice.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

2 Houses on Forsyth St.

near Garnett, large lot, at auction, at courthouse, Tuesday, November 3d, at 11 o'clock. Call for plat. G. W. ADAIR. sun mon

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SOCIETY'S DOMAIN

ws and Gossip About Matters of General Interest.

EDDINGS AND OTHER EVENTS

lantians at Home and Abroad—People Who Are Visiting Here—Entertainments That Are to Come.

What with the continuance of the exposition, King Solomon parties, the Mynatt-Raine wedding, Mrs. Cranston's afternoon luncheon and "Alabama," society folks have found a plenty to occupy them during the past week. The circus comes tomorrow, and I believe will be the occasion of a number of circus parties full of fun as those of last year.

No more bails or weddings now for a week, I believe, and then, after this, a continuance of such affairs.

The Jackson-Grant ceremonial is occupying the entire thoughts of all those personally interested, as well as interesting society in general.

Mrs. Henry Jackson and Mr. Thomas Cobb Jackson returned from New York Monday, and Mr. W. L. Grant, Mrs. Grant and Miss Grant came home last Friday.

After the return of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson from their wedding journey, I learn that they will be most royally honored at the homes of a number of relatives and near friends by some elegant entertainments.

The wedding of Mr. Fleming and Miss Gay will also be a lovely and effective one in every detail, and Miss Gay will certainly make a most queenly bride in her white robe and veil.

Speaking of weddings reminds me of a rumor which has waxed rife during the past few days concerning the marriage of two very well-known and popular society people.

The young lady is a daughter of a distinguished jurist on the south side, and she has been a famous belle since her debut. She is rather small, with an exquisitely rounded and graceful figure and a face whose large, lustrous eyes and rich, glowing coloring suggest an eastern houri. She has a nature exquisitely refined and womanly, and the man who is now given over by the public to be her favored suitor has won to himself a jewel that will ever make radiant his days.

He is a young bank cashier, well known in the business world, and his fine ability has led to many flattering prophesies from successful older men concerning his financial future. He is very popular and much sought after in the social world, where his elegance of manner and brilliancy of mind have made him a distinctive and enviable figure. The wedding, I hear, occurs some time in December and will be an imposing church ceremonial with a number of the most noted beauties for bridesmaids.

No musical entertainment ever given in Atlanta has caused so much interest in a distinctive way among artists as the grand presentation of the "Messiah" which is to be put before the public early in January at the Edgewood Avenue theater. The object of putting this great oratorio upon the stage is solely an artistic one, and the Atlanta musicians who have interested themselves therein have put their whole heart and soul into the work, sparing neither time nor expense to do everything towards its success. They have engaged Professor A. M. Burbank as director, and he will come down from Birmingham twice a week for this purpose.

Mrs. Arthur Richards will be the piano accompanist, and the world-renowned Boston Symphony Orchestral Club has been engaged to assist on the occasion. The musical artists in this club are all celebrated. They are as follows:

Monsieur Louis Kapp, leader and violin virtuoso, pupil of Leonard & Dancla, and winner of first prize of Paris conservatoire.

Mr. Frederick E. Hahn, violinist, the recipient of the celebrated Helbig prize at Leipsic.

Mr. Arthur LaSeur, violoncello soloist, late soloist and member of the Philharmonic orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Hans Von Bulow.

Monsieur Fr. Rucquoy, flute virtuoso, flute soloist to his majesty the king of Belgium, and of Vasdeloup concerts, Paris.

Mr. Herman Burkhard, viola and cornet, from Leipsic conservatory, and former member of the Arthur Nikisch and Anton Seidl orchestras.

Mr. W. Angermuende, contra bass, leading contra bass of the celebrated Hof orchestra, in Vienna.

Mr. John Lloyd, tenor.

Soloists—Monsieur Louis Kapp, Mr. Arthur LaSeur, Monsieur Fr. Rucquoy, Miss Laura Burnham, Mr. John Lloyd.

This will be the first presentation of the "Messiah," in the south by a city's local musical talent, and this fact itself bespeaks wonders in artistic development and progress among the musicians of Atlanta. The highest order of talent in the city is engaged in the affair, and their professional interest and pride are fully aroused in carrying out this ambitious undertaking. They are sure to succeed, too, for Atlanta is always ready and glad to forward her progress in every way, and in this instance her people will be more than repaid for their interest in hearing one of the most sublime of musical creations perfectly presented. Many of the leading soloists in the city will take leading parts and there will be a grand chorus of 100 voices.

The scenery will carry out in every detail that which forms a background in the life of Christ. The oriental costumes will be rich, brilliant and picturesque.

***

One of the most charming and brilliant events of the social season in Elberton took place at the bright and hospitable home of Mr. Harry K. Gairdner last Thursday evening. The host and hostess, than whom there are none more gracious and clever, have a niece, Miss Ann Smith, of Augusta, visiting them, and the musicale was given in honor of this young lady. Miss Smith, who was reared in Baltimore and St. Louis, but who has resided in Augusta for some time, is an attractive young lady, possessing a mezzo contralto voice of wondrous beauty and culture. She sings a high class of music. Elberton boasts of some very fine musical talent which was present in the personages of Mrs. A. W. Hester, who enjoys a reputation wherever known as one of the most finished artists; Mrs. Janie M. Wright, whose touch is superbly brilliant, and whose execution is matchless; Miss Homozelle Mason, who, though recently from Virginia here, has now many friends in Elberton, and is a musician both talented and bright. She is one of the faculty of the music department of the college here; Miss Suzanne Heard, is a young musician of unusual ability, and she executes faultlessly. The occasion was also graced by the presence of Miss Sophia Tate and Misses Janett and Hattie Burch. The gentlemen present were: Mr. Edwin Gairdner, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Messrs. T. J. Hester, W. O. Jones, L. M. Heard, Lamar Hester, J. T. Heard, James L. Harper, of Elberton. Colonel L. M. Heard has no equal on the guitar, and Mr. W. O. Jones, is thoroughly acquainted with the piano. He owns an instrument himself. The affair was perfectly delightful, and all retired singing the praises of the hospitable host and hostess, as well as those of the musicians.

***

One of the most charming events of the week was the musicale given on Wednesday evening by the Misses Panchen to their guest, Miss Alexander, of Rome. Among those present were some of the leading artists of the city.

Mr. Blumenfeld, with his magic bow, held his listeners entranced. He was most ably accompanied by Mr. Rhem. There were artistically rendered solos by Mrs. C. O. Sheridan, Miss Carrie Mathews, Miss Schumann, Miss Congdon, Misses Panchen, Dr. Schumann and Mr. William Owens.

The refreshment table was a symphony in its decorations of white roses and ferns. The favors were cards tied with green ribbons, upon which were written musical quotations.

***

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lang, of Savannah, who have been in the city the past week visiting relatives and friends, returned home yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thornton have sold their home on Washington street, and will build a handsome home far out on Peachtree.

***

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles some time this winter. Mr. Page has that rare quality in real geniuses, a delightful social charm. He is as unaffected and unspoiled by success as if he were the most ordinary, every-day folks. Mr. and Mrs. Knowls always do have compensating and delightful people, whom they make friends by their own intellectual graces and social charms.

***

Mrs. Lochrane-Austell has returned from a delightful trip north.

***

A meeting of the ladies' board of the King's Daughters' hospital will held tomorrow morning at the hospital at 11 o'clock.

***

Dr. Hunter Cooper has purchased Mrs. Simmons's place on Peachtree. It is known by Atlanta people as the "old Peek place," and is one of the most desirable locations and residences in the city.

***

Mrs. Grady, of Athens, is visiting Mrs. Fleming, on Jackson street.

***

The following notices concerning the Piedmont art exhibit will be of interest to all Georgians:

"PIEDMONT ART EXHIBITION.

"One of the most notable exhibits in the art department of the Piedmont exposition is a full length oil painting of Major Hugh McCall, one of the most heroic soldiers of Georgia during the revolutionary period, and later on Georgia's first recognized historian. The first history of Georgia, written by him, was published in Augusta in 1811 by Seymour & Williams. He stands forth on the canvas as a gallant soldier of the time, dressed in a blue coat and brass buttons, buckskin knee breeches, ruffled shirt and high collar, and cannot fail to impress the beholder with a feeling of reverence for the heroes of that stirring time. The painting is the work of Atlanta's cultivated artist, Mrs. J. R. Gregory."

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Mr. and Mrs. Lee Jordan, of Columbus, arrived in Atlanta yesterday and are at the Kimball.

***

Mr. Charlee Beerman, during his stay abroad, collected many rare and beautiful works of art which he brought home as gifts to his friends. Among these are two pieces of exquisite Flemish pottery, a jardinere and a beer mug as long as one's arm. They are grayish-green in tone, with quaint Flemish scenes in ivory bas relievo, and are quite the prettiest and most unique things I have ever seen.

***

Mrs. J. W. Supple and the Misses Evans, of Milledgeville, are at the Kimball attending the exposition.

***

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: A very elegant luncheon was given last Friday by Mrs. W. S. Tabb in honor of Mrs. George S. Wolford and daughter, Miss Berta, of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Tabb's handsome home was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Tuesday evening a delightful german was given complimentary to Miss Berta Wolford, of Atlanta. The german was led by Mr. Clarence Houston assisted by Miss Wolford, who is one of the most beautiful young ladies that ever visited Louisville.

***

The engagement of Dr. Clem C. Green, of Atlanta, to Miss Mae Rhodes, formerly of Bay City Mich., but for the past year a resident and great social favorite of this city, is announced. The consummation of this engagement will take place in the near future.

***

The beautiful residence of Dr. H. L. Wilson on Peachtree street has been completed and will be occupied in about ten days. It is one of the handsomest and most elaborate residences in Atlanta. Yesterday evening Dr. Wilson gave a banquet to Mr. Moses Lipes and his workmen in honor of the completion of the work. It was an occasion of much pleasure to those who have had charge of the construction of the house.

***

Next Thursday morning at 12 o'clock the marriage of Mr. Tye L. Jennings and Miss Maggie Hook will take place in the Christianchurch. It will be a brilliant society wedding. Miss Lou F. Hook will be the maid of honor and Mr. V. R. Davis will be best man.

The attendants will be: Messrs. John Thompson, Watt Connors, Frank Dennis, John L. Hook, of Augusta; Lloyd Price, Eugene Dawson, Lee Hardin and E. H. Speer.

The following ladies will be the bridesmaids: Miss Clara Boynton, Miss Susie Hook, Miss J. Stella Knott, Miss Lillie Williams, Miss Carrie Jennings, Miss Mary Lyon, Miss Lizzie Fry and Miss Mattie Bell Robinson.

***

Mr. and Mrs. LeConte, of Adairsville, have been spending some time with Mrs. Winburn, on Piedmont avenue.

***

Misses Kate Ison and Clifford Springer, two charming young ladies of Griffin, are visiting friends in the city.

***

Mr. D. W. Brandt, one of Hapeville's leading society young men, leaves today for Bradford, Ind., where he is to wed one of Bradford's most charming and beautiful young ladies. Mr. Brandt is a young man of sterling character, and his many friends wish him much happiness in his wedded life.

***

Among the visitors to the exposition are Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkins, of Greenville, S. C., who are visiting Mrs. Wilkins's parents, Colonel and Mrs. I. W. Avery, on Juniper street.

***

This is the season when everybody is looking for something pretty for his best girl, his friend who is going to get married, or his mother or sister when Christmas time shall come; and I, making a search for some little memento for a friend, saw more beautiful things the other morning than King Solomon and the queen of Sheba put together could buy.

It really is astonishing, too, to find that nothing brought here in the way of silver and jewels is too elegant and expensive for wealthy Atlanta people. I am told that thousands of dollars have already gone to purchase some superb presents for a certain wedding not many weeks off. I was shown some of these among them a silver repousse service lined with gold that must have cost an immense sum.

Among the newest silver sets are those pretty orange knives and spoons, the former with mother-of-pearl handles and the latter having golden bowls shaped like an orange plug.

Surely the fairies set to work to weave from sunlight and dew those beautiful gold filigree bonbon trays, candlesticks and tiny bonbon boxes that are the latest rage in the form of fine metal. These come from Italy and Russia, and in their decorative richness all follow the fashion of the fifteenth century, so that I'm sure Pompadour dipped her lily fingers in just such bonbon baskets, and wrote her love missives with just such candlesticks to hold her wax tapers.

One of the latest novelties in table service are the heavily wrought circular trays to fit exactly the bottoms of decanters and wine glasses.

Another exquisite silver piece, in the elaborate design of the renaissance, was a silver ice cream tray in the shape of an old-fashioned waiter and having the handles and deep rim heavily ornamented.

The silversmiths are letting their fancies run to rich extravagance in the matter of toilet articles.

One set shown, in a case lined with palest green silk, had the backs of the brushes, whisp brooms, etc., formed of thick, plain, polished ivory, this ornamented with rich bas reliefs of silver. Then there was the dearest of baby silver toilet sets, just the thing to give one's friend who has not only gotten married but has also added to the population. No purse, visiting case, nothing, in fact, in the way of personal conveniences, is without a mounting of silver. There are blotters having backs of silver hearts, engraved with some pretty quotation and tied through with rose-colored ribbons; pocketbooks and cardcases, with silver edges and inscriptions, jewel cases in the form of silver filigree hearts, silver glove buttoners, shoe hooks and the cutest of tiny silver stamp receivers, marked in the back with the postmark "Atlanta" and a miniature stamp. These sort of presents are the prettiest and most useful for smart young men and women to bestow upon each other. They carry no serious significance, yet bespeak a desire to be remembered.

The prettiest blotter among these thing had a heavy silver back and handle, the former containing, in a mysterious way, two tiny receptancles for stamps and pens.

There was an exquisite silver clock with each side wrought in silver bas relief scenes, and telling the hours with a silver tongue. A sweet thing this, for a wedding gift.

And then the china—the exquisite sets of Beleek, Royal Worcester, Limoges, Dresden, etc., so enchanting y lovely as to make the woman unable to buy them ready to commit suicide in consequence.

A Limoges dinner set was in shell pink, with delicately raised traceries of flowers and glasses.

A superb punch bowl of cut glass in a new design had the base and bowl separate, the edges of each formed of wide chrysanthmeum leaves and the inner curves showing the flowers, and there were some new cut glass ring drays, exquisitely dainty and just the thing to give a sweetheart with lots of diamonds. Cut glass scent bottles with elaborately ornamented silver heads are among the latest toilet novelties. And then such gems! Why, my dear woman, you will drive your sweetheart, your brother or your husband into bankruptcy if you only catch a glimpse of them. Those beautiful marquise rings, that would make the hand of a washer-woman look refined, come in every exquisite stone imaginable. Among the enameled jewels the newest are brilliant enameled butterflies, with diamonds set here and there in the wings. Then, there are morning glories, with diamonds gleaming deep in their purple hearts, like dewdrops and autumn leaves glistening with frost like gems, and pansies with big diamonds for eyes. You must have a bowknot for a lace pin if you want to follow the latest and very loveliest fashion. These come in yellowest gold, set here and there with diamonds, set entirely with gems, or enameled with flowers. Enamel has found favor in gentlemen's ornaments, and those white enameled cuffbuttons, showing a crest in rich gold, are quite the most refined and elegant shown.

Another link button comes in the shape of a grain of coffee, each showing gold of a different hue.

All these jewels are shown on the window decoration especially ordered from Paris by Freeman & Crankshaw, and there are more beautiful things inside this establishment than one could describe in a year. MAUDE ANDREWS.

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DAWSON, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Cards are out for the Munnerlyn-McNulty wedding which will occur the 11th of November next.

Miss Daisy has many friends here and the wedding will prove the event of the season.

***

DALLAS, Tex., October 31.—[Special.]—At the Episcopal church last Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock Miss Georgia Mendez and Mr. R. E. Harris, and Miss Johnie Mendez and Mr. O. S. Carlton were united in marriage. The young gentlemen are well-to-do business men of Hillsboro, Tex., and the ladies daughters of Captain S. P. Mendez, of Dallas, formerly of Columbus, Ga., and well known throughout Georgia.

THE MALLON SOCIETY.

The Death Roll Recounted in a Series of Resolutions—Other Work.

A pleasant meeting of the Mallon Society was held Friday morning in Browning hall of the Girls' High school.

These resolutions were read by Miss Bright Roe and presented:

Resolved, 1. That in the deaths of Mary Glenn, Mary Bellingrath and Ethel Harris we have lost dear schoolmates and beloved friends and fellow-workers, whose places are vacant in our midst, whose sympathy and companionship we daily miss in the schoolroom and the society, and whose presence we remember in the softened, hallowed light which death has shed on their beautiful young lives.

Resolved, 2. That the school stands bereaved of three of its dearest and noblest children, whose names were her honor and whose loss she mourns.

Resolved, 3. That our sympathy, too deep for many words, be extended to the sorrowing families who have experienced so heavy a dispensation from the hand of the Father in heaven.

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the bereaved families, and spread upon the minutes of the society. After which the following programme was rendered:

Recitation—Hellen Muller—"The Blacksmith's Story."

Recitation—Julia Withers—"The Spinning Wheel."

Recitation—Mattie Brown—"Her Letter."

Instrumental Solo—Gertrude White—"La Paloma."

Recitation—Daisy Jacobs—"The Hostages."

Proverbs—Scottie Wimbish, Florence Eubanks, Nina Fuller, Alice Roby, Mattie Forbes.

Recitation—Mary Tupper—"Lady Teazle and Sir Peter."

Song—Kate Darby—"Madelene."

Composition—Rebecca Vaughn—"Perfume of Roses."

Recitation—Bulah Field—"Darky Dances."

Music—Bettie Taylor—"Georgia Jubilee."

Miss Katie Darby possesses a sweet, sympathetic voice, and her rendition of "Madelene," was perfect.

Miss Gertrude White played "La Paloma" with much feeling, and the mention of Miss Bertie Taylor's name is sufficient to those who know her.

Miss Mary Tupper quite equaled Adelaide Moor in her interpretation of the character of Lady Teazier.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Remarkable Cure of a Paralytic Discussed by Physicians.

From The Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 28.—The case of Miss Sarah Ferry, of this city, who is said to have been miraculously cured of paralysis of fifteen years standing by a visit to the Church of our Lady of Lourdes, France, was discussed at a meeting of the Neurological Society of this city last evening. Dr. Mills, who was one of the consultants in the case as far back as 1881, stated that she was a sufferer from hysterical rythmitical chorea (St. Vitus' dance), with contractions of the muscles and anæsthesia (loss of sensation). Previous to this she had had lumps in her throat and a barking, nervous cough. The case was described and its unsuccessful treatment in several hospitals. Her visit to Lourdes was then undertaken, and the case described as a miraculous cure. Dr. Mills had examined her several times since her return in September. He found that the choreo had entirely disappeared, and that the contractions were much improved. She was able to walk and go up and down stairs, but her body is still much curved, giving her a bowed and decrepit appearance. Dr. O'Hara, who had charge of the case, also described it, agreeing perfectly with Dr. Mills. He finally told her that i was useless to give her medicine.

Last spring Miss Ferry had wished to go to Lourdes, believing that she could be cured there. Dr. O'Hara gave his consent, but did not think she would go, and was much surprised to hear that she had gone. She arrived at Lourdes, August 12th, but being ignorant of French she was unable to visit the pool until three days later. She improved day after day, and on August 21st, was able to walk for the first time in fifteen years. The president, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, took the floor to discuss the phenominal cure. He stated his total disbelief in the miracles of the present day, and after relating several cases he had seen of apparant miraculous cures, said:

"All these cures were produced undoubtedly by strong mental impressions, but where severe organic trouble existed no cure could be effected."

When Dr. Wood had concluded, Dr. O'Hara rose and said:

"I do not agree with all that Dr. Wood has said. At Lourdes absolute miracles are reported. This cure has certainly established my belief in miracles."

This statement caused a wave of excitement to pass over the hearers, but the discussion was not resumed. Dr. O'Hara is a Catholic, and is one of the best known physicians in this city.

A Pleasant Trip.

It has oftentimes proved a very pleasant trip to thousands to go to R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall, for shoes and slippers. His stock is well nigh incomparable. sun,tues,wed.

Heading Off Vera Ava.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

Vera Ava tried hard to kiss Editor Bundy in Chicago the other day. In the hope of staying the fair Vera in her campaign against the editorial forces of the country it may be stated that there is not a single editor east of Chicago worth kissing, and, besides, we understand that kissing is dangerous.

CHI PHIS AT WORK

Arranging for Their Annual Convention

WHICH BEGINS NOVEMBER 12TH.

A Meeting to Be Held by the Alumni on Tuesday Afternoon—A Great Gathering It Will Be.

The committee which was appointed to make arrangements for the annual convention of the Chi Phis completed its work yesterday, and on Tuesday afternoon the alumni will meet to receive the report and formally complete the final details of the programme for the occasion.

The committee consists of Messrs. Charles F. Rice, Chairman; W. H. Pope, W. D. Ellis, Jr., Carter H. Page, Arnold Broyles and Louis L. Rawson.

The convention will meet on Thursday a week. It will be called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. John D. Adams, the president of the society. The address of welcome on behalf of the local alumni will be delivered by Judge A. E. Calhoun. The remainder of the morning will be spent in cordially receiving the visitors.

In the afternoon there will be an important business session. Reports of the standing of the fraternity will be rendered and discussed. An election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. The question of a revision of the ritual of the order will be carefully considered, and the granting of new charters to a number of colleges applying, will come up for discussion.

On Thursday evening a reception will be tendered complimentary to the fraternity. It will prove an elegant affair.

Friday will be spent in any business remaining untransacted.

The visitors will then be driven about the city and shown the many points of interest.

In the evening the annual banquet will be held at the Kimball house, when the convention oration will be delivered by Mr. R. W. Patterson, of Macon, and the convention poem by Mr. L. L. Knight. Toasts will be responded to by Judge Emory Speer and Mr. John Boifeuillet, of Macon; Mr. P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah, and Mr. Washington Dessau, of Macon.

The headquarters of the convention will be at the Kimball house, and special arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the visiting guests there. Arrangements have also been made by which those who attend the gathering will be furnished return tickets at one-third regular rates on their presentation of certificates, signed by the selling agent and countersigned by the chairman of the committee.

The local members, more than one hundred and fifty in number, are making elaborate preparations for an unusually splendid affair, and will endeavor to have a grand social reunion of Chi Phis from all sections. The committee on arrangements has been hard at word with this end in view, and with the cooperation of the remaining Chi Phis in Atlanta they will undoubtedly have one of the most successful annual meetings ever held by that order.

There will be 160 delegates in attendance, and many ladies will accompany them. From Cornell a party of ladies and gentlemen will come in a special Pullman, and many other similar parties will be arranged.

Letters have been received from the colleges in Georgia announcing a large attendance of Atlanta boys from those institutions. Among those who have signified their intention of coming are:

From Emory College—Messrs. Harvey Hill, Joe Brown Connally and Walter T. Colquitt.

From Athens—Messrs. Eugene R. Black, Fred Lewis, Dudley Youngblood, George Hillyer, Charley Nisbet, Will Armstrong, Paul Fleming and Park Howell.

Mr. Arthur Hynds will come from the Vanderbilt university at Nashville.

The Chi Phis form one of the oldest and most important of the Greek societies in the country. The society was organized at Prince in 1824, and the Georgia chapters at Emory and Athens are among the leading ones in point of strength and time of formation. There are now fully twenty thousand members in the order.

The last convention in the south was held in Atlanta in 1882. Last year it occurred at Baltimore, and the oration was a memorable one, delivered by Congressman Henry Stockbridge.

The convention on the 12th will take place in the house of representatives, the hall being tendered the Chi Phis on a resolution of Senator Candler.

A Tribute to Worth.

People love to pay tribute to true worth. R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall, is complimented daily on his handsome shoe store and fine stock of ladies' and gents' shoes. sun,tues,wed.

Burned to Death.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 30.—[Special.]—Phebe Aikens, a colored woman, who lives on the farm of Mr. John H. Howie, at Croft's, on the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio road, a few miles from Charlotte, lost her cabin by fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. At the time the fire started her three children were in the cabin. Two of them were burned to death, and the third was so badly burned that there is but little chance of its recovery.

An Unsuccessful Rain Experiment.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., October 30.—[Special.]—There was an attempt at the state fair grounds today to produce rain by exploding dynamite high up in the air. A strong current of air caught the balloon as it went up, and was carrying it straight toward the grand stand, when the bag burned open and the dynamite fell out, striking the ground by the race track and exploding with great force. There was a rush of people to get out of the way, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Mrs. Sheardown, a specialist in voice culture, has located her studio at 246 Ivy street. Her studio is always open to visitors, and those desiring to have their voices tried. She is one of the most successful and progressive teachers in the south, and takes great pleasure in explaining her method, which is entirely original. She has studied the singing voice thoroughly from a physical and metaphysical basis, and makes a specialty of the head tones. Her success in these particular tones is gratifying. Her cultivation of the voice is done with mathematical accuracy, and she guarantees to give perfect enunciation and remedy all defects.

The Police Troubled by Boys.

From The Durham, N. C., Globe.

But very briefly we desire to say that we are of the opinion that the police should so guard themselves that it would be impossible for a crowd of boys to waylay them. In fact, this has been done, and it follows that no kids should do up the Durham police. Especially if the Durham police were in it.

Shaking Everybody's Hand.—Hon. William Clifton, "the war horse from Chatham," is in the city.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,

THE SURPRISE STORE.

During the present week, for the accommodation of the many visitors to the Piedmont Exposition, we have prepared these SPECIAL BARGAINS, and have taken just such goods as will be mostly in demand, and marked them at special low fignres.

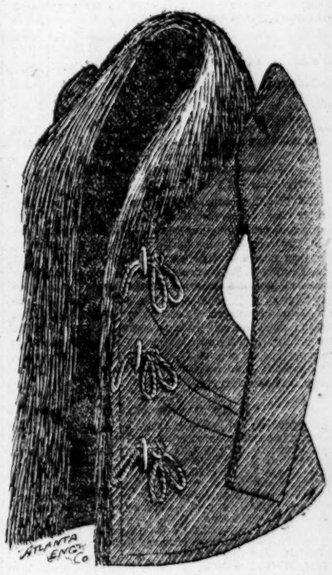
Cloaks!

We have no competitors this season on Cloaks. We save you from 10 to 50 cents on the dollar on every purchase made in this department.



A limited number of these black Fur Capes. Our competitors advertise them for $4.98; our price $3.48.

Ladies' Fur-trimmed Reefer Jackets, the most stylish garment made; hundreds are being sold because our price is only $6.25.



The above is a Ladies' French Beaver Jacket, in solid colors, mink-fur trimmed, shawl fronts, for $11.98.

Ladies' Reefer Jackets, medium collars, in tan only, for $2.75; worth $5.50.

Children's all-wool Cloaks, of the Gretchen style, a limited quantity to close out, at $1.75.

Misses' all-wool Reefers, of a combination of blue and tan, military trimmed, $1.75.



The above represents a very handsome wide-wale Diagonal Jacket, trimmed in Persian lamb, in black only, at $8.75; other houses ask $13.50.

Ladies' tan or brown Reefers, with French seal collar and shawl front, our price $12.75; worth $18.

Ladies' Bedford Cords, trimmed with French Seal; these are in black only; $13.50.

Ladies' gray Reefer Jackets, opossum collar and shawl fronts, $13.48; worth $18.50.

Tan, gray and black Cape Paletots, made of fine quality of ladies' cloth, elegantly trimmed with nail heads, at $13.50; worth every cent of $22.

Ladies' all-wool Connemaries, in large broken plaids, for $2.95; worth $6.

Ladies' fine English long Walking Jackets, assorted colors, for $3.75.



Ladies' fine Etimene Cloth Reefers, in tan only, they are regular $12.50 goods, for Monday $8.50

This week is a big Millinery occasion here. We have prepared a grand showing of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, the products of our work rooms; quite rivals the elegance of imported shapes. Our special prices, the line of Trimmings right at hand, the ease of selecting, all make this week pre-eminently A HAT TIME here.

For Monday Only!

WE OFFER

Any Trimmed Hat or Bonnet

IN THE HOUSE

At 25 Per Cent Less

Than the Price Marked.

REMEMBER!

THIS OFFER IS

For Monday Only!

SPECIAL DRIVES!

Infants' and Children's embroidered Cashmere Capes, also a few Plush Capes, your choice on Bargain counter at 25c each.

An elegans line of Silk and Plush Capes, worth $1, $1.25 and $1.50, all on counter at 50c per choice.

Children's Embroidered Cloaks, price $1.25 each.

UNDERWEAR.

Merino Vests, 25c each.

Heavy ribbed Cotton Vests, 25c each.

A full line of Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 15c.

Ladies' German Kid, in tan and black, at 50c; Monday.

Our 75c Kid Glove has no equal.

All our one dollar Kid Gloves are fitted to the hand and warranted; they are the best Gloves in America for this price. We give you the genuine Foster Glove, in 5-hooks, for one dollar; black, tans and dark colors.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO., 40 WHITEHALL ST.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

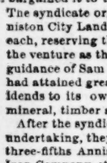
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles some time this winter. Mr. Page has that rare quality in real geniuses, a delightful

A superb punch bowl of cut glass in a new design had the base and bowl separate, the edges of each formed of wide chrysanthemum leaves

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

MEETINGS.



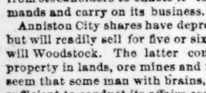
Attention, Grady Cadets.

You are hereby commanded to appear at your armory Monday, November 2d, at 8 o'clock p. m., sharp. It is important that you be present. By order LYMAN HALL, Captain Commanding.

T. L. HARDIN, Acting Orderly.

nov 1-2t-sun mon

Notice.



Every member of Atlanta lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., is requested to be at the hall Monday night, November 2d. Business of great importance will be brought before the lodge. By order of V. WALKER, Noble Grand.

R. M. AUTEN, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CANNON.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr and Mrs. John N. Cannon are requested to attend the funeral of the former this morning at 10 o'clock, from their residence, corner Buena Vista avenue and McDaniel road. Interment at Westview.

GRAY.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Mary Gray are requested to attend her funeral services from her late residence on Park street, West End, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment at Oakland. The pallbearers will please meet at the office of Mr. C. H. Swift, 43 Loyd street, at 1:30 o'clock.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 31, 1891.

Unexpected things happen in financial matters as in other things and musing upon this subject, I am reminded of a case in point. Three or four years ago the owners of the Woodstock Iron Company and its assets, including almost the entire city of Anniston, bargained it to a syndicate for $3,000,000, I believe. The syndicate organized a new corporation, the Anniston City Land Company, and sold blocks of $25,000 each, reserving the right to apportionment shares in the venture as they might deem proper. Under the guidance of Sam Noble, the Woodstock Iron Company had attained great success, had dispensed liberal dividends to its owners and accumulated an immense mineral, timber and land property besides.

After the syndicate had placed the shares in their undertaking, they determined to issue to subscribers three-fifths Anniston City and two-fifths Woodstock Iron Company stock, the idea being that the iron company would earn and pay handsome dividends on its shares thus supplying a remunerative investment as far as it went and leaving the land company shares as the speculative feature of the enterprise. Contrary to general expectation the iron company has not earned or paid a dividend since the change of ownership, but on the other hand, its shares have declined to a nominal value, it is in a most unhappy financial condition and is today soliciting a loan of $2 per share from stockholders to enable it to meet pressing demands and carry on its business.

Anniston City shares have depreciated, too, in value, but will readily sell for five or six times as much a will Woodstock. The latter company owns a vast property in lands, ore mines and furnaces and it does seem that some man with brains, money and influence sufficient to conduct its affairs could be found. As to Anniston City, it is simply suffering from the same influences which have affected values generally, and when a revival comes its shares will again command a price commensurate with the value of its estate.

The report of Mr. Aaron Haas, president of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, submitted at the annual meeting of that corporation last Wednesday evening, gave some interesting figures going to show the success of that enterprise and the value of suburban property generally.

Without going into the details of that report it is sufficient to say that, although the present has been a year of financial stringency when every line of business and all operations requiring the use of money have been greatly circumscribed, the Suburban Land Company on most conservative estimates, shows a net profit by increase of values of $117,000, or more than 50 per cent on its paid-in capital. While there are a large number of share holders in the company, numbered among them are many of our wealthiest and most sagacious investors. The company owns a large property and it is impossible to estimate how great its profits may be in the next few years.

The demand for bonds continues to increase and inquiries are broadening, taking in a number of issues almost unsalable a few week ago. Railway bonds are stronger and the supply quite limited.

The Atlanta Consolidated street railway bonds offered by Mr. W. H. Patterson have nearly all been disposed of and he withdraws his advertisement of them, saying that the few remaining are being called for by local and out of town customers, and that the advertisement, which has been running only a week, is no longer necessary. Our local bank clearings are growing larger as the season advances and indicate the volume of trade going on in our city. Bank balances are augmenting daily, mercantile collections are very good and money is easy. New York funds have not been plentiful this week and a premium on exchange is likely in a short time unless the supply is increased.

New York exchange buying at ¼ off; selling at par.
The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	100	101	Atlanta 7s, 1899..108
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	100	101¼	Atlanta 6s, L. D..111
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	110	112	Atlanta 6s, S. D..100
Georgia 7s, 1896	110	112	Atlanta 6s, L. D..100
Savannah 6s	101	103	Atlanta 4½s..... 99
Atlanta 8s, 1902	120		Augusta 7s, L.D.110
Atlanta 8s, 1892	100		Macon 6s..... 112
Atlanta 7s, 1904	116		Columbus 5s..... 99 102
			Rome graded..109
			Waterworks 6s..100
			Rome 5s..... 90

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co...140 150
Atlanta B. Co	120	125	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co... 100
Ger. L'n & D. Co	99	100	
Merch. Bank	150		Am'n Banking & Trust Co....100
Bank S. of Ga.	150		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co....106
Gate City Nat	145		
Capitol City	115	120	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	102		Ga. Pacific, 1st 101 103
Ga. 6s, 1910	109	111	Ga. Pacific, 2d.. 50 57
Ga. 6s, 1922	111		A. P. & L., 1st 7s 105 108
Central 7s, 1893	102		Mari'ta & N. G.. 49
Char. Col. & A.	103		S., A. & M., 1st.. — —
At. & Florida	100		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	192	194	Aug. & Sav..... 124 127
Southwestern	107	109	A. & W. P..... 105 108
Central	90	95	do. deben..... 94 98
Cent. deben	82	86	

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The stock market today was, aside from the trading in three stocks, the dullest of the week, and even more featureless than usual of late. Notwithstanding the publication of a plan for the financial relief of the Richmond and West Point, no movement was excited in the securities of the company, and the strength and activity in Vanderbilts and Industrials seemed to have entirely disappeared. In their place, however, remained a weakness in Boal stocks. Chicago Gas, Lackawanna and Reading supplied all the animation there was in the market today, which finally closed dull and steady at insignificant changes from first prices. The only important loss was ½c in Tennessee Coal. Railroad bonds were more active, comparatively, than stocks, and showed a decidedly strong tone. Sales 80,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and easy at 481@484½; commercial bills 479½@483½.

Money easy, no loans, closing offered at 3.
Governments dull but steady; 4s 116¼; 4½s —.

State bonds entirely neglected.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	100½	N. Y. Central	112¼
do., Class B, 5s	105½	Norfolk & West. pref.	51¾
N. & C. 6s	120	Northern Pacific	27½
do. 4s	97¾	do. pref erred	74½
S. C. con. Brown	97	Pacific Mail	37½
Tennessee 6s	106½	Reading	29¾
Tennessee 5s	100	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	13¾
Tenn. settlement 3s	69½	Rock Island	82¼
Virginia 6s	60	St. Paul	72½
Virginia consols	35	do. Pre erred	118½
Chicago and N. W	116½	Texas Pacific	13¾
do. preferred	139	Tenn. Coal & Iron	45¼
Del. and Lack	139½	Union Pacific	40¾
Erie	30	N. J. Central	114
East Tenn., new	5¾	Missouri Pacific	59¾
Lake Shore	123¾	Western Union	82
Louisville & Nash	78½	Cotton Oil Trust	26⅞
Memphis & Char	26	Brunswick	9¾
Mobile & Ohio	42½	Mobile & Ohio is	68
Nash. & Chat	82	Silver certificates	95⅞
N. O. Pacific 1st	85	*Ex-dividend.	

Cahn & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, October 31.—London was a little stronger for Americans, but things are about as bullish on the other side as they are here. There will be no London market on Monday. The market opened about where it left off yesterday, except Richmond Terminal, which was a little higher on the report that the floating debt of the company had been taken care of by Norton, who would assume the presidency, but this was afterward officially denied. The Coalers did not rally after yesterday's sharp decline, and the stocks surely act as if a good deal of long stock had been liquidated. Chicago Gas was the strongest stock in the market, but the advance of about five thousand shares of short stock was covered. The market was very dull indeed, and Rock Island did not open until 11:15 o'clock a. m. This stock has been acting very weak of late. This week's market has again been very dull and uninteresting, and outside of the decline in Coalers there has been nothing new. We look for a dull market on Monday, as Tuesday is election day. The bank statement was about what was expected.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 31.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
October	8.05@	8.15@ 8.17
November	8.19@	8.16@ 8.18
December	8.25@ 8.28	8.25@ 9.26
January	8.37@	8.35@ 8.36
February	8.50@	8.46@ 8.46
March	8.63@	8.55@ 8.56
April	8.73@ 8.74	8.66@ 8.69
May	8.83@	8.76@ 8.77
June	8.91@	8.86@ 8.87
July	9.04@	8.94@ 8.96

Closed quiet and steady; sales 99,100 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1891	1890	1891	1890	1891	1890
Saturday	65366	46568	25678	32674	1197830	548148
Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	65366	46568	25678	32674		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.97	July	8.59
February	8.07	August	.....
March	8.18	September	.....
April	8.29	October	.....
May	8.38	November	7.70
June	8.49	December	7.85

Closed steady; sales 20,400 bales.

Local—Market steady; middling 7 11-16c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments:

Receipts	951	
Receipts previously	51,118	
Total	52,069	
Stock September 1	1,142	
Grand total		53,211
Shipments	432	
Shipped previously	42,557	
Total	42,989	
Stock on hand	10,222	
Receipts since September 1	52,069	
Same time last year	40,638	
Showing an increase	11,431	

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, October 31.—[Special.]—The market has been quiet, and the usual Saturday dullness has prevailed. Prices in Liverpool are no lower, and the steadiness shown there resulted in a slight improvement during the first part of the session. When the large estimates of receipts were confirmed, however, and it became known that the total for the day would probably be 58,000 bales, against 45,000 bales last year, the market weakened, closing easy. The final quotations show a decline of about five points on the distant positions, an advance of one to two points on November and a decline of two to three points on December and January. After the close weaker advices from New Orleans led to a further slight decline, and sales were made from one to two points below the official figures. The conspicuous feature today has been the comparative weakness of the distant positions. It is attributable in the first instance to the free selling of the distant positions by a prominent and wealthy house, and such selling, with its resulting decline, has forced the liquidation of the outside long interest in those months. January and the months this side of it have plainly been given artificial support in order that a market might be made for the distant positions, and it does not seem impossible that such support will be later withdrawn. There is in stock here, available for retender upon January, some 25,000 bales of cotton, the certification of which expires in that month, and it will not pay to carry it at the present difference of ten points a month. The course of the market next week is entirely a question of receipts. The liquidation of the weaker long interest has so far progressed that large receipts will now be required to keep the market down.

The following is our usual statement of the statistical situation, as made up by The Chronicle;

	1891.	1890.
Visible supply	3,167,822	2,360,386
American	2,781,833	1,874,786
Crop in sight	2,771,833	2,584,033
Plantation deliveries	374,973	392,927
Stock at U. S. ports	809,640	371,018
Price, middling	8⅜	9 15-16

Lehman Brog.' Cotton Letter.

By private wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, October 31—The market this morning, and in fact throughout the day, was remarkably steady and prices well sustained. Shortly before the close, however, on some desire to sell and the absence of buyers values were depressed, the market closing at a decline of 4@5 points from the highest of the day. The receipts of the interior towns have again been very liberal, and, although the same were so expected and to a certain extent already discounted, still the effect was naturally to assist in the weakness. The entire interest now centers in the developments of the crop, and consequently the course of the receipts will continue to be carefully watched and will influence prices accordingly.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, October 31—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot dull and in buyers' favor; middling uplands 4⅜; sales 6,000 bales; American 5,200; speculation and export 500; receipts 7,000; American 4,800; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 4 36-64; November and December delivery 4 36-64, 4 35-64, 4 36-64; December and January delivery 4 37-64; January and February delivery 4 40-64, 4 39-64, 4 46-64; February and March delivery 4 44-46, 4 43-64, 4 42-64, 4 42-64; March and April delivery 4 46-64, 4 45-64; April and May delivery 4 49-64, 4 48-64, 4 49-64; May and June delivery 4 50-64, 4 51-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, October 31—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 4 36-64, sellers; November and December delivery 4 36-64, sellers; December and January delivery 4 37-64, 4 38-64; January and February delivery 4 39-64, 4 40-64; February and March delivery 4 42-64, 4 43-64; March and April delivery 4 45-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 45-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 50-64, 4 51-64; June and July delivery 4 53-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, October 31—Cotton dull; sales none; middling uplands 8⅝; Orleans 8 13-16; net receipts 65,366 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,826; to France, 5,456; to continent, 4,400; stock 1,107,830.

GALVESTON, October 31—Cotton steady; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 6,829 bales; gross 6,829; sales 1,793; stock 13,173; exports to Great Britain 6,050; to continent 4,400.

NORFOLK, October 31—Cotton dull; middling 7⅞; net receipts 5,121 bales; gross 5,121; sales 913; stock 74,427; exports to Great Britain 6,269; coastwise 1,138.

BALTIMORE, October 31—Cotton nominal; middling 8¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners —; stock 11,384.

BOSTON, October 31 — Cotton quiet; middling 8⅜; net receipts 1,675 bales; gross 5,488; sales none; stock —; exports to Great Britain 3,600.

WILMINGTON, October 31—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 1,568 bales; gross 1,568; sales none; stock 20,586.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31—Cotton quiet; middling 8¼; net receipts 6.6,bales; gross 1,864; sales none; stock 4,760.

SAVANNAH, October 31—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 7,672 bales; gross 7,672; sales 959; stock 183,768; exports coastwise 4,219.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31 — Cotton easy; middling 8; net receipts 27,811 bales; gross 28,903; sales 3,500; stock 28,909; exports to France 5,450; coastwise 5,056.

MOBILE, October 31 —Cotton easy; middling 7⅞; net receipts 2,567 bales; gross 2,567; sales 1,000; stock 26,973; exports coastwise 1,399.

MEMPHIS, October 31—Cotton quiet; middling 8; net receipts 5,675 bales; shipments 3,300; sales 6,812; stock 90,298.

AUGUSTA, October 31 —Cotton quiet; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 1,800 bales; shipments 1,364; sales 832; stock 20,930.

CHARLESTON, October 31—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 8,848 bales; gross 8,848; sales 1,567, all to spinners; stock 126,152; exports coastwise 2,344.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, October 31.—Only light trading, within a small range of prices, characterized the market today, but the feeling was strong and prices ruled slightly higher than the closing of yesterday. The influences were a little more favorable to holders. There was less disposition to sell, and some of the shorts were covering. The foreigners were reported as buyers, and there seemed to be a little more importance attached to the news from abroad.

Wheat opened ¼@⅜c higher, eased off ½c, then advanced and closed about 1⅛c higher than yesterday.

Corn was unsettled, the early feeling being weak on free receipts and liberal selling. October was higher, a few shorts making efforts to cover. The market held steady during the last hour.

Oats were quiet and easy at 29½@29¾c for November, and 31½@31⅝c for May. There was a firm and steady feeling during the last hour.

Hog products were firmer.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
October	93⅛	94	93¾
December	94¾	96⅝	95¼
CORN—			
October	54½	56	54¾
November	51½	51⅝	51½
OATS—			
November	29¾	29¾	29⅝
May	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
PORK—			
January	10 90	11 00	10 99½
LARD—			
January	6 07½	6 10	6 07½
SIDES—			
January	5 65	5 67½	5 67½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, October 31.—The foreign markets, with the exception of Berlin, were strong and generally higher. Possibly the talk of reducing the import duty may be the cause of the lower prices in Berlin. This would naturally weaken the market there and advance Liverpool. The receipts the past week have been enormous, probably larger than we are likely to receive again on the crop, the conditions in both the winter and spring wheat being very favorable for farmers' deliveries. The clearances have been disappointing—not so large as the reports of buying for export would indicate. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions to holders, the market closed a shade higher than a week ago. The farmers' deliveries in the winter wheat regions have been much lighter the past few days, and the chances are that the unsettled weather in the northwest will cause a lighter movement in the spring wheat districts. It is, therefore, quite probable that after the wheat which is now in transit is marketed the receipts at the primary points will become very much lighter. Should there be liberal buying for export, an advance of a few cents would be quite probable in the near future.

Corn has been quite strong during the greater portion of the week, with a good demand for all grades; but for the past day or two the prices have receded to about the closing of one week ago.

The demand for spot and prompt delivery oats continues active and strong. The trading in futures was very light, the pit having very little attraction for speculators.

The increased receipts of hogs and the large stocks of mess pork in the hands of speculators continue to have a depressing effect on all kinds of hog products. We think the Russian government would do well to sell their surplus wheat and buy some of our old pork for their "starving peasantry." It looks like a profitable financial scheme.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, October 31, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, October 31—Flour, southern firm; common to fair extra $3.65@4.35; good to choice $4.50@6.00. Wheat, dull but firmer, No. 2 red 103@103⅜; options closed ⅜@½c over yesterday; No. 2 red November 103½; December 105¾; May 111⅜. Corn, spot dull and nominal; No. 2 70 in elevator; options closed steady and quiet at ¼@⅜c up on early months; November 61⅜; ; December 56¼; May 52. Oats, spot quiet and weaker; options dull and irregular; November 36; May 37⅜; No. 2 spot 36@37¼; mixed western 36@37½. Hops firm but quiet; state common to choice 12@16½; Pacific coast 13@17.

ST. LOUIS, October 31—Flour firm; choice $3.60@3.75; patents $4.50@4.60; fancy $4.00@4.55; family $3.30@3.40. Wheat, cloudy sky and indications of rain weakened the market and the close was 1⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 92@92½; October 92½ bid; December 94@94⅞. Corn weakened with wheat, closing at bottom; No. 2 mixed cash 51¼@51½; October 51 bid; year 39⅝@39¾ asked. Oats weak, closing ⅛@⅜c off; No. 2 cash 29½; October 28¾; May 31 bid.

ATLANTA, October 31—Flour—First patent $4.60, second patent $4.75; extra fancy $5.25; fancy $5.00; family $4.25. Corn — No. 2 white 78c; mixe d 74c Oats—No. 2 mixed 44c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Pain 80c; bolted 76c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 95c; small sacks 95c. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₰ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ₰ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.25.

BALTIMORE, October 31—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@3.75; extra $3.90@4.40; family $4.60@5.00; city mills Rio brands extra $6.00@6.25. Wheat, southern steady; Fults 98@104; longberry 102@103; western steady; No. 2 red winter spot 10.½@10.. Corn, southern easy; white 60@62; yellow 62@64½.

CHICAGO, October 31—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter patents $4.50@4.70; spring patents $4.70@4.80; bakers $4.40@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 93½; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 93½. No. 2 corn 55. No. 2 oats 29½@29⅝.

CINCINNATI, October 31—Flour more active; family $3.80@4.00; fancy $4.35@5.55. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red 94½@95. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 59@60. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 31½@32.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, October 31 — Coffee — Roasted — Arbuckl's 21c ₰ 100 ℔ cases; Lion 21c; Levering's 20½c. Green—Extra choice 21; choice good 19; fair 18; common 16½c. Sugar — Granulated 4¾; off granulated —c; powdered 5¾c; cut loaf 5¾c; white extra C 4¾c; yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 25@35. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18. Rice 6@7. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. Pickles good 6½c; common 5¾@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12c; flats 12½c; skim — —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 4 cases $1.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do. 1 lb packages 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5¾c; do. 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 8½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 8c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $8.00@8.50; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@2.50; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.60@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4¾c; lump 5¼c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $6.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.85. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.00; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot $1.70 ₰ sack

NEW YORK, October 31—Coffee, options closed steady, 10@20 points up; November 11.61@11.70; December 11.45@11.55; spot Rio firm and quiet; No. 7 l.; fair cargoes 16½. Sugar, raw firm; fair to good refining 4; centrifugal 96-test 3 5-1; refined quiet; mould A 4 7-16; standard A 4¾; off A 3 15-16@4; confectioners' A 4 1-16; cut loaf 5¼; crushed 5¾; powdered 4¾; granulated 4 3-16@4 1-16; cubes 4 7-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 11¼@12; New Orleans quiet and steady; open kettle common to fancy 28@32. Rice in fair demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 5½@7; Japan 5½@5¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31—Coffee dull; Rio ordinary to fair 14½@16¼. Sugar Louisiana open kettle quiet prime 4 11-16; good fair 3½; good common to fair 3⅜; common 2¾@2 13-16; centrifugals, unsettled but in fair demand; plantation granulated and off do. 3⅞@4; choice white 3 15-16@4; off white 3 11-16@3¾; gray white 3½@3⅝; echoic yellow clarified 3¾@3¾; prime do. 4¼; off do. 3@3½; seconds 2¾@3⅜. Molasses steady; Louisiana open kettle, fancy 40; choice 39; strictly prime 38; good prime 36; centrifugals, strictly prime 14@15; prime to good prime 20; fair to good fair 14@15; common 2@; Louisiana syrup 20@25. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 3⅞@4⅞.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, October 31—Provisions dull; very quiet. Pork, standard mess $9.25. Lard, prime steam 6.10. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 6.37½; long clear 6.62½@6.65; clear ribs 6.75; short clear 6.85@6.90. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00; long clear 7.50@7.62½; clear ribs 7.06; short clear 7.62½@7.75; hams 9½@12¼.

NEW YORK, October 31—Pork quiet; mess old $10.00@10.75; new $11.00; extra prime $10.50@11.00. Middles quiet; short clear 6.80. Lard lower; western steam 6.30 bid; city steam 6.00; options, November 6.26 bid; January 6.44.

ATLANTA, October 31—Clear rib sides, boxed 7¼@7¾c; ice-cured bellies 10¼c. Sugar-cured hams 11¼@13, according to brand and average; California 8@8½c; breakfast bacon 11@12. Lard—Pure leaf none; leaf 8¼.

CHICAGO, October 31—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $8.25. Lard 5.92½@5.95. Short ribs loose 5.80@6.10. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.70@5.80; short clear sides boxed 6.40@6.50.

CINCINNATI, October 31—Pork steady at $9.00. Lard easy; current make 5.87½. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 6.75. Bacon lower; short clear 7.87½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, October 31—Turpentine quiet at 33; rosin firm; strained $1.10; good strained $1.15; tar firm at $1.75; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

NEW YORK, October 31—Rosin quiet and steady; common to good strained $1.32½@1.37½; turpentine dull and easy at 36½@37.

CHARLESTON, October 31—Turpentine steady at 33; rosin firm; good strained $1.25.

SAVANNAH, October 31 — Turpentine firm at 33; rosin firm at $1.25@1.30.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, October 31—Apples— Choice $2.75@3.00 ₰ bbl. Lemons—$5.00@$6.50. Oranges—Florida $2.50@3.00. Cocoanuts—5c. Pineapples—$1.00@$1.50 ₰ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants — 7@8c. Leghorn citron—20@22½c. Nuts—Almonds 15c; pecans 12@14c; filberts 12½c; Brazil 15c; walnut 15c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 4@5c; North Carolina 5@6c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, October 31— Eggs 20@22c. Butter — Western creamery 25@30c; choice Tennessee 20@22½; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Hens 30@35c; young chickens, large 25@30c; small 15@18c Dressed poultry—Turkeys —c; ducks —c; chickens —c. Irish potatoes new $2.00@$2.50 ₰ bbl. Sweet potatoes 40@50c ₰ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@13c. Onions $3.00@3.50 ₰ bbl. Cabbage 1@1½ ₰ lb. Grapes 4@6c ₰ lb.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, October 31—Bagging—1½ ℔ 6c; 1¾ ℔ 6½c; 2 ℔ 7c; 2¼ ℔ 7¾c.
Arrow Ties—$1.45.

New Printing Material for Sale.

The following articles donated to the printers' contest are for sale, and can be seen on exhibition in main building at the exposition grounds.

The press, cabinet and cutter received extra finish especially for the exhibit, and are very handsome pieces of workmanship:

8x12 Improved Gordon Press, with steam fixtures and fountain (Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.)	$215 00
Hero Paper Cutter, 23 inches, (Sanborn)	90 00
Polhemus Cabinet (Hamilton Manufacturing Co.)	100 00
Order for type made by Allison & Smith, Cincinnati	150 00
Order for type made by Dickinson Type Foundry, Boston	75 00
Order for type made by Jas. Connor Sons, New York	75 00
98 lbs. 4, 3, D., 11 Point made by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago	50 00
1 4A 4a font 10 line Teniers (wood type)	22 20
2 double all brass galleys (Weisel)	5 00
50 lbs $1 Book Ink (Atlanta Ink Works)	50 00
50 lbs 75 cent Book Ink (Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati)	37 00
500 sheets colored card board (Jas. Ramage Paper Co.)	10 00
2 Reams, 21x28, Pasteque and Citronelle (G. B. Hurd & Co., New York)	25 00
Case of cover paper, Ticonderoga Paper Co.	36 00

A liberal discount will be given. Terms cash.

Type can be selected from books of various foundries contributing.

Must be sold before November 6th.

Bids for any part or all this material can be addressed to G. W. WILSON, Chairman, Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga.

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THE

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COMPANY.

Cut Prices are making competitors' hair stand like porcupine quills, unable to cope with our matchless prices. The little 2x4 shop and commercial barns, with about one-fifth enough stock even to present a decent appearance, or to make a fair imitation of a dry goods store, are now more lonesome and graveyard-like than ever. The very proprietors are being used for ribbon racks, when not engaged with long faces in pouring out their woes to a long-suffering and extorted public. We are to your rescue, and low prices you must and will have, and we will give them to you. We are cutting worse than ever. Watch us this week. 7 o'clock Monday morning the racket begins.

3 cases all colors double-width plain and fancy Serges, all new fall shades, 5c per yard; one dress pattern to each customer; don't ask for more, as the Merchant Prince wishes to scatter these to his numerous friends. The above will be put on sale at 8:30 o'clock prompt.

490 pieces 36 inch Wool Suitings, 17c only.
162 pieces 36-inch English Homespun Suitings, "wool," 24c.
200 pieces double-width Henriettas, wool, 25c yard.
68 pieces 40-inch all-wool Cheviots, 44c; cheap at 90c.
91 pieces 42-inch fine Bedford Cords, 67c; worth $1.15.
47 pieces 44-inch Camel's-hair Suitings, 93c; regular $1.50 goods.
18 pieces 54-inch Broadcloths, $1.25 yard.

PROMPTLY AT 10 O'CLOCK—161 pieces double-width wool Henriettas, all new fall shades, at 6½c yard; one dress only to each customer. We are the boys that will wake you up. We know how to cut prices, and we are not afraid to do it. Let pegged-legged competition get out of the way, the business of Georgia is ours.

84 pieces double-width 46-inch Dress Goods, 24c yard.
1,200 Men's all-wool scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 45c.
600 Men's camel's-hair Shirts and Drawers, 45c.
800 Ladies' finest camel's-hair Novelty Dress Patterns, worth from $15 to $40 your choice only $7.50.
49 pieces black Silk Warp Henriettas, 99c.
44 pieces striped Henriettas, 36 inches wide, 25c.
100 black feather Boas, latest novelty, $1.35.
100 extra long black feather Boas, $4.75, worth $10.
100 beautifully embroidered chiffon Handkerchiefs, something new.
100 dozen initial Handkerchiefs, 15c.
200 dozen Ladies' beautiful embroidered initial Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c.
Men's white Merino Shirts and Drawers, 39c.
Men's natural wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c.
Men's ribbed Vests, 23c.
Children's Shirts and Drawers, 15c up.

— AT 9 O'CLOCK. —

4,000 pairs Ladies' kid button Shoes, dongola and curacoa, of the following well-known makes: Krippendorf & D. Cousins, Gardiner & Estes, Ziegler & Stribley's; your choice for this sale $2 per pair; every shoe dealer asks $4 for these goods. You will now hear a howl from shoe dealers.

800 Children's Cape Overcoats, $1.25 to $4.50.
Children's heavy School Suits, $1.25 suit.
Children's fine all-wool Cheviot Suits, $3.
800 Boys' long Pants, $1.25 to $3.
1,000 Children's heavy-weight Pants, 50c; worth $1.50.
67 pieces Axminster Ingrain Carpet, 71c yard.
94 pieces English Tapestry Carpet, 82c yard.
141 pieces Body Brussels Carpet, imported, 94c yard.
800 dozen Gents' fine Scarfs and Ties, only 25c each.
1,000 dozen Suspenders, at 15, 30 and 40c; great bargain.
94 pieces Scotch Turkey-red Damask, 50c yard.
100 dozen Linen Towels, big drive, at 10c each.
200 dozen Linen Towels, "a daisy," at 15c each.
191 dozen extra size Linen Towels, at 20c each.

GENTLEMEN—We are ready for you in the clothing line; 100 cases of new winter suits and overcoats just opened the past three days, and we begin a bargain sale that will be an eye-opener.

TABLE NO 1.—Men's fine all-wool Cheviots, Tweeds, Homespuns, etc., $7.
TABLE NO. 2.—Men's fine imported all-wool Cheviots, Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns, etc., $9.
TABLE NO. 3.—Men's fine imported Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespuns, etc., of such well-known makes as Stein, Bloch and Adler & Co., of Rochester, $12.

800 pairs Lace Curtains, $1.50 per pair, Carpet Department.
4,000 pairs spring roller Window Shades, 50c.
1,000 Cornice Poles, all fixtures, 25c.
Big drive on Bargain table, Men's Hats, $1.
8,000 Neglige Shirts, 35c each.
Large lot of New Cloaks, Jackets, etc., at very low prices.
1,800 pairs Men's fine calf hand-sewed Shoes, $3 per pair.
10,000 pairs of Children's School Shoes at $1 and $1.25 per pair; no shoe dealer can match these for

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THE SACRED MUSIC

That Will Inspire the Visitors at the Exposition Today.

POPULAR PRICES WILL BE CHARGED

And a Magnificent Programme Will Be Given.

CHILDREN'S DAY A GREAT SUCCESS.

King Solomon Presented Yesterday Afternoon to a Large Audience—Alliance Week Will Be the Largest.

The second grand sacred concert by the Mexican band will be given at Piedmont park this afternoon, from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock.

This will be the last sacred concert given in Atlanta by this famous musical organization, and the choicest selections of classical music are on the programme.

The price of admission has been reduced to 25 cents, which includes a seat in the grand stand. Buggies or horses will be admitted without extra charge.

The Consolidated Street Railway Company has agreed to co-operate with the exposition in bringing together an immense concourse of people to listen to the delightful strains of sacred music to be made for the last time this afternoon, and have reduced the fare to the exposition grounds to 5 cents for today.

With an ideal October day, reduced street car fare, reduced price of admission to the grounds and the grand sacred music, there is no reason on earth why the grand stand should not be filled to overflowing.

And it will be. The people are going and will enjoy the treat that is in store for all who visit the exposition grounds today. The programme of music for the concert is as follows:

FIRST PART.

Flambeau's March.....Meyerbeer.
William Tell overture.....Rossini.
Miserere from Trovatore.....Verdi.
Triumphal March.....Schultze.

SECOND PART.

Sacred March from la Prophete.....Rossini.
Overture, Dinorah.....Meyerbeer.
Selection from Faust.....Gounod.
Productive glaces.....M. Meneses.

The concert will begin at half-past 2, and will continue for more than two hours. Only those who have heard the Mexican band can fully appreciate its excellence. It is equalled by no band in the United States, not even the famous Gilmore band.

Today all nature will contribute to the glory of the occasion, and in this charming Indian summertime it will be good to be there—good to hear the inspiring notes of the sacred music that will be played, and grand to be wafted into higher flights of fancy, and be filled with nobler aspirations for the beautiful and good.

The noisy rattle of commerce will be hushed, the crowded thoroughfares will, in a measure, be deserted, and the soul and heart of man will be attuned to melody and will be lifted up to where the glorious, sacred strains can be appreciated.

All who fail to go will miss the opportunity of their lives.

Yesterday at the Grounds.

Children's day was repeated again yesterday, and with better success than before.

There were very few visitors at the grounds during the morning, but, after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, every car that reached the park was crowded with people.

Nearly all of the visitors were from the city, and the happy school children predominated.

The children never enjoyed a day better. The countless attractions entertained them during the time before the production of King Solomon, and their happy laughter and overflowing enthusiasm made the day one that will be long remembered by the little ones.

Two performances were given by Professor Achille Phillion on the spiral tower, which delighted the little ones.

The first performance was given at 2 o'clock, and the last at 4:15 o'clock.

The hurdle race also delighted the children, and was quite as interesting as on the days previous.

The other attractions on the programme were given and enjoyed by the visitors.

King Solomon Matinee.

The King Solomon matinee was again witnessed by a well-filled grand stand. The show began at 4:30 o'clock and closed just after 6 o'clock. The show was very fine.

The people are pleased with this great spectacular and find none of the objectionable features that has been suggested.

King Solomon will be presented next week as follows:

Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.
Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.
Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
The hour for the Saturday performance, which will be the last, has not yet been fixed, but will be announced later on.

The Agricultural Displays.

That portion of space in the machinery hall, at the Piedmont exposition, which is devoted to the agricultural displays, was never better occupied than now.

The number of counties making exhibits is not so large, but for the variety and quality of the exhibits, they are unsurpassed.

An hour or so devoted to the inspection of the agricultural displays will not only surprise the one making it, but will be most entertainingly spent.

Talbot County.

To the right, on entering the building from the east end entrance, is the Talbot county display.

The space which it occupies is not so large as that occupied by some of the other counties, but for completeness and variety of agricultural products this display cannot be outdone.

It is in charge of Mr. W. K. Dennis, a prosperous farmer of that county.

Everything that can be grown in this favored clime, which includes all the necessaries of life, is included in this display.

Cotton in the stalk and in the bale, and corn in the ear and in the shuck is shown.

Every variety of vegetables, and hay, sugarcane, pumpkins, gourds, squashes, fodder, watermelons, millet, oats, wheat, all kinds of grain, tobacco stalks, old-fashioned, home-raised hams, groundpeas, all kinds of timber, and potatoes, with a hundred other products of the farm, are arranged in a most attractive manner in the exhibit.

Miss Annie Dennis has an individual display which takes up over half of Talbot county's space. What she exhibits was all grown on a Talbot county farm.

She has a fine assortment of canned goods, canned strawberries, apples, green corn, tomatoes pickles, preserved maypops, canteloupes, blackberries, plums, grapes, crabapples, beans, watermelons and oranges.

Miss Dennis has over five hundred bottles of wine, of different kinds, exhibited.

One hundred and twenty varieties of Talbot county wood is shown. Fifty mammoth pumpkins and fifty bales of hay are exhibited by Miss Dennis.

To go through this exhibit one would think that it would be unnecessary to go outside of Talbot county for any of the necessaries of life.

Troup County's Exhibit.

Just across from the Talbot county exhibit is the Troup county exhibit. It is in charge of Mr. J. W. Storey. This exhibit is arranged in a most unique manner. A genuine cotton patch with a representation of a Georgia negro is shown, and it attracts the attention of the visitors. The darky is a typical one and has a broad grin on his face.

Mrs. J. W. Storey has an individual exhibit which comprises all the products of a Georgia farm. Many delicacies are also included.

Home canned fruits, pickles, preserves and jellies are shown to great advantage.

Other Exhibits.

Adjoining Troup's display is the Fulton county exhibit. This is the exhibit before which Atlantians stop with pride, and none can remember when a finer display was ever made.

The display of corn shows conclusively that this county ranks with the counties of north Georgia in the production of corn. A fine variety of farm products are displayed. Canned fruits, jellies and preserves are attractively arranged, forming a pyramid.

The Atlanta Horticultural Society show a choice selection of rare flowers. The members of this society have done all in their power to make a creditable display, and they have succeeded.

The great county of Bartow occupies the largest portion of space of any county.

Minerals, ores, agricultural and manufacturing products, form the great exhibit. It is in charge of Mr. H. J. McCormick.

Whitfield county always makes a good display, and this year it is better than ever. It is in the hands of Mr. H. A. Wrench, the genial editor of The Dalton Argus. Mr. Wrench volunteered to conduct the exhibit more from a desire to bring the advantages of his county before the people than from a desire for personal gain. His voice and pen are always ready to help his county.

The North Georgia Canning Company, of Dalton, makes a fine show of canned goods, all grown in Whitfield county.

A north Georgia cornfield is shown, in which are five crops, viz., corn, peas, beans, pumpkins and hay.

A pumpkin weighing 115 pounds is exhibited. Cotton is shown in the stalk, in the lint, in the bale and in the manufactured goods.

Every variety of farm products are on exhibit, and altogether the display is very creditable.

Floyd county, heretofore the banner county, makes as fine an exhibit as at any exposition before. An old-time smokehouse, with the savory hams hanging from the rafters, and old boxes and barrels common in smokehouses are scattered around. Irons and minerals and the product of several manufacturing concerns in Rome are exhibited. Besides this a long list of farm goods, as in the other exhibits, is shown.

North Carolina has a fine exhibit. The main feature of it is tobacco grown in that state, but the other articles are very creditable.

The above is a short summary of the agricultural exhibits at the exposition.

It can be truthfully said that no finer displays were ever made. They show what a successful farming year this has been.

The Printers' Contest.

Have you seen the great printers' contest that is going on daily in the main building? If you have not, you can do so any and every day of the exposition until it closes. The printers begin work at 8 o'clock in the morning and continue work for eight hours each day. In addition to their regular wages more than one thousand dollars will be divided among them as prizes. The work is done for The Constitution job office, which pays the men their wages. The contest is on book work, viz: a reprint edition of the Alabama supreme court reports, the first sixty volumes of which are being printed, and are for sale by The Constitution job office. The printing presses are kept busy with the work of the contestants and their assistants in the main building. The work of these printing presses is first-class, and is watched with eager interest by thousands of visitors daily. Great interest is manifested by the friends of the various contestants, and much speculation is indulged in as to the records of the various men. The judges, however, do not let the men themselves know how much type they have set up. Some Atlantians affirm that the first prize will remain in Atlanta; some others are equally confident that it will go to Savannah or Americus, while still others guess that either North Carolina, South Carolina or Tennessee will take away first money. A member of the Mexican band dropped in at the contest yesterday and showed his skill as a typesetter. His work demonstrated that he is a first-class printer as well as musician. Many newspaper men and printers are clamorous for a one day's contest, open to any printer on the grounds. Such a programme may possibly be arranged for one day the incoming week. If this is done, the Mexican will enter.

Mr. Straub, the well-known three-fingered typo, who has been setting type with three fingers for eighteen years, part of the time in the government printing office at Washington and other offices in the large cities, will also enter.

An effort will be made to induce the fat Turk to take part, also. He sets Arabic.

It is likely that several ladies will be induced to show their skill as typesetters on this particular occasion. There are a number of female compositors in the Constitution job office and other printing offices in Atlanta who are very rapid typesetters. The Constitution job office has a reception room at one end of the space allotted to the printers' contest, and Mr. Campbell, the manager, will be glad to see there the friends of The Constitution and all who are interested in any way in the contest.

Improved Brick Machinery.

Among the many exhibits worthy of note The Constitution takes pleasure in mentioning the brick machinery exhibit of E. & M. Freese & Co., Galion, Ohio, formerly of Plymouth, Ohio.

This is a very enterprising firm, and they inform The Constitution that they have manufactured and sold more brick machines this year than any other manufacturer.

Owing to their rapidly increasing business, and in order to obtain better shipping facilities, they have, during the past season, erected new works at Galion, Ohio, and equipped the same throughout with new and improved machinery.

They manufacture brick machines in seven different sizes and patterns; capacity, 10,000 to 75,000 brick per day; also clay crushers, pug mills and full factory outfits.

If unable to visit the exposition and see these machines in operation, a new descriptive catalogue may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

World-Renowned Exposition.

Among the displays at the Piedmont exposition, which rank the highest as exponents of the manufacturers' skill, is that made by the old, reliable Estey Organ Company. This organ factory, at Brattleboro, Vt., is not only the oldest, but the largest and best equipped manufactory of reed organs in the world, and employs only the most skilled labor known to the trade.

They are known and prized in every quarter of the civilized world, and from the deep-toned church organ, at $1,500, to the little folding case made for the evangelist at $40, they stand at the head of the list for durability, purity of tone and excellence of workmanship.

About eighteen years ago they established a branch house in this city, which makes it one of the oldest local institutions. This branch is now under the management of Mr. H. H. Walker, and has control of all their business in the southern states through subagencies in all the principal cities, most of the goods being shipped direct from the factory. The Estey piano has also taken its place in the front rank, and is rapidly becoming as celebrated as their famous organ. The piano factory is located in New York city, and is under control of experts in the piano making industry.

Among the samples displayed at the exposition is a magnificent parlor grand upright finished in burl butternut, which is not only unique and surprisingly beautiful, but an exceedingly rare production, as only about a dozen have ever been made in this country, owing to the scarcity of the material. The finish of this magnificent instrument is superb, and the tone is deep and melodious to a degree. It must be seen and heard to be fully appreciated.

The Estey Organ Company also handles the matchless Decker Bros.' piano, so well known and highly prized by all the great artists of the world, and have them on exhibition also, both in colored and ebonized cases. One, especially, in Circasian walnut, is the cynosure of all eyes on account of its graceful outline and delicate coloring. Any attempt to speak in praise of the matchless tone qualities and superb workmanship of these wonderful instruments is as superfluous as "to paint the lily."

Persons visiting the exposition who appreciate the true, the beautiful and the good in art and music will not fail to avail themselves of the privilege of examining this exhibit, and we are sure that a call at the warerooms, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where square dealing, reasonable prices and strictly truthful representations of the instruments, will be of untold advantage to those who contemplate purchasing.

The Winship Machine Company.

The old reliable Winship Machine Company, which is one of Atlanta's proudest enterprises, have two of their justly celebrated gins and a press on exhibition at the Piedmont. The Winship gin being a household word throughout the south, their booth, as a matter of course, is always crowded with visitors, and the operation of the machinery is watched with interest. The sample that the Winship makes has heralded its own fame throughout the country, and the fact that additional improvements are shown in the gins on exhibition has aroused a general curiosity to know what they are. Therefore, both gins are kept constantly at work, and when visitors examine a sample of the fleecy staple as it rolls from the condensers they shake their heads and say that it cannot be beaten. One of these improvements is a recent patent of the Winship company and is an appliance for straightening out the fiber of cotton and removing the naps which are so deleterious to the value of cotton. This wonderful and effective invention is a round wooden cylinder covered with card clothing and works under the saws and in front of the brush. Its speed is so regulated as to firmly grasp the cotton as it passes over the brush and straighten out its fiber. Those who had occasion to know the superior excellence of the Winship gin before now regard it as simply a model of perfection in gin machinery. About twenty gins with the new patent attachment were put out without guarantee this season, and reports in every instance far surpass the most sanguine anticipations of the manufacturers. The value of the cotton was increased from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent per pound. This, however, is not the only point of merit in the Winship gins. It cleans the seed thoroughly and operates without dust or flying particles of cotton. The exhibit at the exposition wins the admiration of every one that sees it, and the cotton bales ginned and packed on the spot are models of beauty and uniformity. The Winship company are also manufacturers of sawmills, canemills and other machinery, the sale of which is immense. Their plant is one of the largest in the south, and is an honor to Atlanta.

A Big Prize Winner.

Visitors to our expositions have seen various clothes and glove-cleaning compounds of more or less merit, but in "Noonen's Universal Clothes and Glove-Cleaner," exhibited in the main building, they will see the old and original variety that has never competed for a premium without getting the highest award. Mr. T. H. Noonen, the inventor, is managing the exhibit himself, and his display of grand prize medals and diplomas which have been awarded his cleaning compound, is an attractive show within themselves. There are about forty of these, and they hail from the world's fair, at New Orleans, down to the various fairs of nearly every state in the union. The booth of Mr. Noonen is always crowded with interested spectators, and nearly every caller carries away a package of the Universal clothes and glove cleaner, which retails at 25 cents. It will remove paint, tar, oil, dirt, grease, printer's ink and almost any kind of stains from silks, woolen goods, carpets, gloves, etc., and does not injure the goods in the least, it being a preparation of cotton seed oil and soap tree bark. It should be in every household, and from the way exposition visitors are carrying it off, it looks like it will be. Those who fail to get a package while at the exposition, can secure it by mail by sending 25 cents to T. H. Noonen & Co., 55 Dey street, New York, N.Y.

The New Home Sewing Machine.

The exhibit of the New Home Sewing Machine Company in the upper story of the main building is one of the happiest hits at the exposition. The gradual evolution of their machine from the crude appointments of the orignal design, in 1860, to the present model of perfection, is illustrated by two buildings, one on each side of their booth. The first illustrates the "old home," and is an humble little log cabin with dirt and stick chimney, a tanbark roof and low, squatty doorway, the shutter of which creaks on leather hinges. The proverbial coon skin is stretched on the outer wall, and among the articles of rude furnititure is one of the company's first machines—innocent of varnish and minus of ornament. Like the "oldest inhabitant," however, it was great in its day and generation, and though plain and rugged in appearance still looks honest and reliable. The second building represents "The New Home" as it now appears, and is a masterpiece of architectural design.

Every caprice of modern fancy is portrayed, even to the cute little green blinds, ornamented gables and showy veranda. The interior of the little palace is upholstered and furnished with luxurious taste, and the walls and mantels are resplendent with lace curtains, embroidered draperies, landscape drawings and portieres, gorgeous with all that is new and unique, in fancy embroideries. Around the miniature abode shrubbery and flowers grow in profusion. To complete the picture of an ideal home is a queenly specimen of the New Home machine in all the regal glory of its present triumphs.

In the central space, where the machine and art display is spread, the same elegance of design is duplicated. Different patterns in embroidery charm the eye on all sides and large show cases containing numerous fancy articles, beautifully embroidered line, the front railing. The booth has a canopy roof of pink and white silk stuffs, and the background is resplendent with rich hangings of silk plush and bolting cloth, all of which are embroidered in matchless designs. One pattern is a pair of portieres in bolting cloth. On one of these is a spray of morning glories in embroidery, and on the other peacock feathers with the blending colors perfectly imitated. Grouped about on easels are duplicates in embroidery of landscapes and animal life. A beautiful Swiss scene is represented, and the russet and gold of autumn leaves in several patterns are perfectly true to nature.

The most elegant of all, however, are a pair of curtains in olive basket cloth. On one of these is embroidered flags and water lilies, and on the other autumn leaves and berries.

But to sum up the art deplay, it is the grandest that has ever been shown in Georgia, and the fact that all of this embroidery was done on the New Home machine is something marvelous. And, yet, the same needle that did it will make a homespun dress and sew several thicknesses of leather and lead. It is not surprising that over one hundred thousand of these machines have been sold from the Atlanta office in the last ten years. Every lady in the land should have one. The office of the company is at the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, and the managers will welcome all callers.

A Wonderful Woman.

Miss Annie Taylor, of New York, better known as the "Witch of Wall street," who predicted the great panic in Wall street years ago; also the great cyclone that almost destroyed the city of Louisville, Ky., has been engaged at enormous expense to give exhibitions of her powers by "Mexican Billie" in his wild west show on the exposition grounds all this week in connection with all the other strong attractions. She can tell the people how old they are, how much money they have in their pockets, the date on any coin or bill they possess and the time of day by their own watches to the second, while she is blindfolded and her back turned towards them. Her performance will certainly create a great sensation, and every one should see her at the "Mexican Billie" wild west show just back of the grand stand.

Exhibit for Sale.

The products of the two-horse demonstrative farm of Captain J. F. Ross, in the north end of the main building, will be for sale when the exposition closes. The display consists of 698 pieces of glass containing preserves, jellies, marmalades, wines, etc., and all agricultural products which can be duplicated at home if ordered. Captain Ross's address is Providence, Ga.

Anti-Fire Car Heater.

Railroad men visiting the exposition should, by all means, see the Mason anti-fire car heater, on exhibition in the Detroit Heating and Lighting Company's display. It is one of the greatest inventions of the age, and is sure to come into universal use. It consists of two cylinders of boiler steel, firmly riveted, forming an outer and inner shell, with a water space of one and one-fourth inches between. When bolted to the floor, no disturbance can dislodge it, and there is no escape for the fire in case the car should turn over, and the heat is uniform.

Another novelty in the same exhibit is the

Ideal Gas Griddle

for baking batter cakes, frying oysters, etc. Every restaurant, hotel and boarding house keeper should see this apparatus. They can be used without unpleasant odor and they throw out no exterior heat. It is a household necessity, and should certainly be in every restaurant, hotel, and boarding house.

Chief Attraction.

The exhibit of the Georgia Phonograph Company at the exposition still continues to be the chief attraction. No one should visit the exposition without dropping a "nickle-in-the-slot" and hearing the beautiful reproduction of the finest music, specially gathered from all parts of the United States for these wonderful instruments.

A Golden Harvest.

Mr. Lawrence, who is managing the S. A. Woods machinery exhibit, is reaping a golden harvest from the exposition. He has already sold a large number of machines, and at last accounts orders were still pouring in. Mr. Lawrence is one of the most affable and polished gentlemen that has ever come to Georgia, and he is worth a princely sum to the S. A. Wood Machinery Company.

Programme for Monday.

Monday's programme is as follows:

1 to 3 O'Clock—Concert by Mexican band at grand stand.
1:15 O'Clock—Achille Phillion, spiral tower performance.
2 O'Clock—Hurdle races.
2:30 O'Clock—Horse races.
4:30 O'Clock—King Solomon.

HE IS NOT DEAD.

Ed Baldwin Is as Hale and Hearty as You Could Wish Him.

Ed Baldwin isn't dead after all.

The rumor in Atlanta that he was dead turns out to be a genuine fake.

The news that the genial ex-member of the city council had passed away at his home in Mississippi seems to be entirely too previous.

He is not alone among the living, but all right and doing as well as ever.

When the news reached the city last week, Mr. Jacob Emmel, an old friend of Baldwin's, wrote to Mississippi to find out the cause and something about his last moments.

Yesterday Mr. Emmel received a letter from Baldwin's brother, and it was a most agreeable surprise indeed. The further he read, the greater was his astonishment and his pleasure.

The communication was as follows:

"McComb City, Miss., October 28.—Mr. Jacob Emmel—Dear Friend: Yours to hand inquiring about Ed's demise. Will say that at this writing he is O. K., and I don't see how the report of his death could have circulated. I will say, however, that Ed's health has not been the best for some time. So you can tell all inquiring friends that he is not of the silent majority. * * * * * I would like very much to visit Atlanta and see my friends once more and in the near future, maybe when the Brotherhood of Engineers meet in Atlanta next May, I may come. With kindest regards to all, my wife and Ed join me in extending best wishes. Yours, etc.,

"W. B. Baldwin."

Mr. Baldwin's many friends will certainly be pleased to hear of this. The intelligence of his death caused the deepest regrets; the news of his present good health and prosperity will produce just as sincere gladness.

MR. JOHN CANNON DEAD.

A Well-Known and Equally Well-Liked Young Man Passes Away.

Mr. John M. Cannon died yesterday afternoon at his home on Buena Vista avenue. He had been sick for two weeks from a severe attack of typhoid fever and on Thursday morning grew rapidly worse Yesterday morning his death was momentarily expected, and at 1 o'clock he passed away.

Mr. Cannon was a young man, twenty-one years of age, and leaves a widow to mourn his loss. He came to Atlanta from Chattanooga in January of 1890, and for eight months had been employed in the business office of The Constitution.

Among his many friends he was well liked, and his death is to them all a matter of the sincerest regret. He was very much esteemed for his splendid business qualifications and his fine personal character, and his loss will be deeply felt. In Atlanta he was splendidly connected.

Yesterday Mr. Cannon's father arrived in Atlanta from Dalton, and the gentleman was almost heartbroken at his boy's death.

The funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence on Buena Vista avenue. The following gentlemen from the Constitution business office will meet at the office of Messrs. Wylie & Barclay, and act as pallbearers: Messrs. R. A. Hemphill, W. F. Crusselle, A. L. Fowler, Charles D. Atkinson, Turner Clatnon and John F. Barclay. The interment will be at Westview.



STRICTLY SWELL.
As shown by Douglass, Thomas & Co.

The Swell Society Minstrels

Will be given next Thursday night at the Edgewood Avenue theater, under the direction of Mr. C. G. Nunn, formerly with Haverly's min trels and producer of W. S. Cleveland and George Wilson's minstrels.

The performance will equal, if not surpass, anything of its kind to be given this season.

Mr. Nunn says from present indications the specialties will be first-class in every respect, and equal to old timers.

The singing will be a prominent feature, eight soloists, and three distinct quartets, and twelve Madigal boys. The orchestra will contain thirty pieces, and will almost be hid behind floral drapings.

Mr. Nunn will occupy the middle chair and will be of great service to the four end men.

The show is gotten up for the benefit of the Confederate Veterans to aid them in procuring uniforms. The cause is a good one, and should fill the beautiful little theater to overflowing.

The following shows what the performance will be:

Opening overture, orchestra and chorus—"I'll Send for You, Darling"—P. Murphy.
"Picture Turned Toward the Wall"—Baritone—James Gillespie.
End Song—Comic—G. Griffin.
Ballad—R. G. Cordon.
Baritone Solo—Vocal—W. P. Hunter.
"He Never Came Back"—Comic—Cliff Mayson.
"Every Rose Has Its Thorn"—Tenor—W. Hammond.
"Rocked In the Cradle"—Baritone—Mr. Awtry.
"What Are You Going to Do?"—Comic—G. W. Duncan.
Finale—Modern Indian Fighting—Mayson, Murphy and Duncan.
Specialties—Special Delivery—Sopg and Dance—Abbett and Nunn Brothers.
Artistic Banjo Solo—P. C. Carlisle.
Old Negro Impersonation—Mr. G. Griffin.
Burlesque Female Character—Cliff Mayson.
Musical Act—Nunn Brothers.
Society Quartet—Negro melodies.
Joe Ward, English dancer.
Banjo, mandolin and guitar sextet, P. C. Carlisle, leader.
Patti quartet in comic college melodies.
Grand march of Zouaves, introducing the gun drill kings—Messrs. Windrum and Partner, Richwood, Drake and the world's greatest drum major, Joe Stewart, closing with eight uniformed veterans marching to the familiar air, "Dixie."

There will be a large street parade Wednesday night, November 4th, headed by Marsden's band. Professor Lilly's band, with fifty participants, and the two companies, A and B of Confederate Veterans.

Dress rehearsal will be held after the parade.

IT IS A SUCCESS.

The First Two Weeks of the Exposition Show the Result.

THIS YEAR'S FAIR COMPARED TO OTHERS.

Great Cost of Attractions—Relative Merit of the Different Departments—Agricultural and Mechanical Displays.

The second week of the exposition is over and results begin to loom up.

With phenomenal weather and unusual attractions, the crowds have been large, showing an increase over those attending the expositions of 1889 and '90, and, barring the two Cleveland days, a larger attendance than the first great fair of 1887. Nothing in Atlanta has ever equaled the great crowd of the day when the first democratic president of a generation visited the grounds. On the first day 36,000 people actually passed through the gates. Taking out those great days, when Atlanta was literally overflowing with visitors, the exposition attendance has shown a progressive growth from the first.

As an illustration of this, President Wylie quotes the following figures, furnished by the Richmond and Danville railroad, for the local business on tickets bought at the Atlanta office:

	Dollars.	Passengers.
First week, 1889,	1,100.	4,400.
First week, 1890,	1,500.	6,000.
First week, 1891,	2,100.	8,400.

"The second week's figures have not been furnished," said Mr. Wylie, "but I am informed that they will show a still larger increase."

The exposition company has been at enormous expense this year. The premium list is $20,000, King Solomon $30,000, Mexican band and other music $7,500. The whole expense is in the neighborhood of $75,000. It was stated yesterday by a gentleman in a position to know that the actual figure would be $78,000.

It took a good deal of nerve for the company to put out these enormous sums of money, and Atlanta is concerned to know whether they will get it back. The indications are that with a continuation of the good weather next week, they will and a little more. Alliance days will draw immense crowds, and Atlantians will go out in larger numbers to see King Solomon since matinee performances have been arranged. A great many ladies and some men have hesitated to go out and sit for a couple of hours in the chill night air, but with a performance beginning at 4:30 o'clock few will hesitate to go. Mr. Kiralfy said yesterday that there would be four matinees this week, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday night, each performance beginning at 4:30 o'clock. There will be one night performance, but the management has not decided yet whether it will be Monday or Tuesday—probably Tuesday, however, for that is alliance day.

An Estimate of the Exposition.

The exposition differs from former ones principally in the costliness of its amusements and the excellence of the agricultural displays.

Two items on the list of attractions cost $37,500. They are King Solomon and the music. This is the first time King Solomon has ever been produced outside of New York, and the expense is, as before stated, $30,000. The Mexican band, with fifty pieces, has hardly a superior on the continent. A gentleman from South Carolina, who has been to nearly all the great expositions, remarked that they were not new to him, and he came all the way from South Carolina to see two things—King Solomon and the Mexican band. Besides the Mexicans, the Fourth Artillery band has been employed on special occasions, and the two have furnished a complement of musicians rarely gotten together. Most people who have heard the Mexican band before remember it as it appeared at the Piedmont chautauqua with twenty-eight pieces. Now it has fifty.

Their music at the chautauqua was exquisite, but the concerts of the full orchestra are delightful beyond description.

The Agricultural Exhibits.

The agricultural exhibits of the counties are by far the best ever gotten together in Georgia, and President Wylie, who is well posted on the subject, says nothing like it has ever been seen in America. "The west is a great grain country," said he, "and they make immense crops of corn, but it is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that the western corn is not so large as that of the southern states. Their season is shorter and their corn is necessarily of quick growth, making smaller ears than ours"

To prove this he stepped into the Whitfield county exhibit, where Mr. Wrench produced an ear of corn of extraordinary size, with grains that were nearly three-quarters of an inch long. The same kind of corn or something approximating it may be found in all the county exhibits.

Bartow, Floyd, Whitfield, Talbot and Troup and Hancock counties make displays, any one of which would, by itself, be a credit to the state. There is a unique display from Sumter in the main building which is worthy of special study.

There is one thing in Floyd's exhibit which attracted special attention. It is a bale of cotton standing on large platform scales, and on the side is a card with this inscription:

Floyd County Cotton.
Fertilized with Floyd County Guano.
Cultivated with Floyd County Plows.
Covered with Floyd County Bagging.
Bound with Floyd County Ties.
and
Weighed on Floyd County Scales.

Every statement on the card is literally true. The cotton was grown on Mr. Shelton's farm, fertilized with the product of the Rome Chemical works, cultivated with plows made by the Towers & Sullivan plow factory, covered with bagging made at the Rome cottton mills, bound with ties made by the West Rome rolling mills, and weighed on scales made by the Standard Scale Company. This is in pleasing contrast with Mr. Grady's description of the Pickens county man, who died and was buried with nothing home-made but his grave.

The Bartow county exhibit is an imposing one, covering more space than any other, but Floyd earnestly contends that she has more packed in a small compass than Bartow in all her imposing array. The temple of Ceres in the Bartow exhibit is a fine conception handsomely executed.

It would be tiresome to particularize in proportion to the deserts of all, and we may only mention in passing the private exhibits of Miss Zoe Brown, of Hancock, and Miss Rutherford, of Sumter. There you strike a farm where they buy nothing but coffee. A unique feature of Miss Rutherford's display is the illustrated preserves. One of the illustrations represents The Constitution elephant, or more accurately speaking, the children's elephant. It is a fine portrait of Clio, even in watermelon rind preserves.

The Main Building.

The main building is not by any means the best part of the exposition, but has some features worthy of special notice. President Wylie calls attention to the fact that the local dry goods and carpet displays do not take up the space as heretofore, and their place has been filled by a more novel and more interesting variety. Among these the display of oriental silks and Turkish embroideries, imported from Constantinople and Damascus by Ibrahim Mouakad, is one of the most attractive. Nothing in any other displays the exposition has had will compare in richness and beauty with these high-priced oriental luxuries. They are all hand made and could not be produced in this country for the reason that the ladies who do this exquisite work only get 15, 20 and 25 cents a day for their skilled labor.

Ibrahim Mouakad is a native of Damascus and a relative of Dr. Arbeely, of Atlanta, who is also a Syrian. This handsome young Damascene is by no means the least attractive feature of the exhibit. His costume is the rich garb of the Bedouin of the desert. The red and gold trappings and the red fez give a picturesque contrast with his rich, dark complexion and coal-black hair.

Of the Atlanta concerns, the May Mantel Company in cabinet work and Pellegrini & Castleberry in terra cotta, do the city great credit, and their work is worthy of close inspection. The terra cotta work is both artistic and imposing.

The art display makes one wish there were such a thing. There are some good pictures upstairs, especially in the northwest corner, but they are like oases in a desert.

There are plenty of fine pictures in the south and a goodly number in Georgia, and one who has seen anything like the Telfair collection in Savannah, or some private collections in other parts of the state will not care to linger among the alleged paintings at the exposition. This, of course, does not refer to photographs. These few words of plain truth are written, not with any sinister intent, but solely with the hope that they may stir up the management of the next exposition to give the Piedmont region a collection such as its deserves. Other expositions have done so. The collections of paintings at the Louisville and New Orleans expositions were such that a lover of fine pictures would linger among them for hours. With enough ambition and the arduous work that success always requires, this department may be made the best feature of the next exposition.

The Machinery Exhibit.

There is a notable improvement in the machinery exhibit, and this clearly indicates the drift of things in the Piedmont region. The usual silk handkerchief loom is reinforced by a worsted loom, weaving the better class of men's suitings, worth, in bulk, $2 a yard. This comes from Philadelphia. From Decatur, Ill., there is a brick machine, and from other points minor industries. Both the Atlanta concerns have gins in operation. In this line there is a notable addition in the way of a country compress, which may be put up on any farm for $500 and will put up bales in a space almost as small as the powerful compress costing $25,000 or $50,000. This is done by compressing the lint as it comes from the gin. The compressed lint makes a continuous thin layer like endless cotton batting and this is piled in six-foot folds in a press box. With comparatively little pressure it is reduced to the size of a compressed bale. Besides its economy, it is thought that this process injures the cotton fiber less than the compress. Mr. E. C. Machen is in charge of the invention, and generally has a crowd of listeners as he explains its merits.

The big Hamilton Corliss engine named Henry W. Grady is of course the handsomest piece of machinery, but does not detract from the little Georgia engine near by.

On the whole the exposition is by far the best yet, and it is such an expensive one that the managers will count themselves fortunate when they have covered expenses with receipts. W. G. C.

STANLEY FREE.

Other Matters from the Various Departments of the Custom House.

After a confinement of over a month in Fulton county jail, Emmet B. Stanley, the embezzler of the postoffice money order department, is out again.

Ever since his incarceration he had been making strenuous efforts to secure bond. The amount was $4,000, and while Stanley was in jail attempting to regain his health, his friends were working in his behalf. His brother came from Denver and went to the old family home in Griffin for the purpose of arranging his affairs.

But the amount was evidently more than could be raised. On Wednesday Stanley appeared in court, and his weak condition caused his bond to be reduced by half, in order that he could escape the close confinement of the county prison.

Since then Stanley has been at work, with the assistance of friends and he felt confident of raising the amount and getting his liberty by the end of the past week.

He was not disappointed. Yesterday morning Mr. John Neal, the furniture man on Broad street, went on Stanley's bail, and an hour later the ex-superintendent of the postoffice left the jail.

Stanley will probably return to his home in Griffin for awhile and build up his somewhat shattered system.

His trial will come off in a few days. The limit is November 30th, but District Attorney Darnell will endeavor to have the case called the coming week. Stanley is represented by Messers. Glenn & Maddox, the attorneys for the Fidelity and Casualty Company, in which the young man had a five-thousand-dollar policy.

For December.

The case of the Interstate Commerce commission against the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, the Western and Atlantic and the Georgia railroads, came up before the circuit court yesterday. The case is an unusually important one, involving the power of the commission. It was set for a final hearing on December 1st.

He Was Released.

An old case and one that has played a prominent part was finally disposed of in the district court yesterday. It was that of the United States against Harrison B. Jones, charged with violation of the revenue laws. There were two cases, one from February 15, 1888, and the other of August 3, 1889. They were consolidated and both were nol prossed.

It was these two cases that prompted the organization of the "Honest Man's Friend and Protector band," and it was through John R. Aiken being a witness in the commissioner's court against Jones that his house was burned up by the gang and seven men sentenced for life for arson in consequence.

WAS NIX LYNCHED?

The Family Visited by a Midnight Mob and Nix Carried Off.

Thomasville, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Was he lynched? Does the lifeless body of Larkin Nix swing from a limb in some swamp, or has he found a watery grave at the bottom of the Ochlocknee river?

All manner of rumors were afloat today. The killing of George Mize at Pelham a few days ago is still fresh in the mind of the public. Larkin Nix, the now missing man, fired the fatal shots. The cause was Mize keeping Nix's daughter as his mistress. At the inquest a verdict of murder was found.

Nix Was Missing.

Nix had fled, and from the night of the shooting until this morning the officers have searched for him in vain. Several times they have been led off on false trails. However, there was one man who never despaired. Laying aside all else he gave his entire time to hunting for the murderer.

Every rumor of Nix's whereabouts was traced with the skill and persistance of a detective. John Mize, brother of the murdered man, has had his revenge.

But He Was Found.

At 1 o'clock this morning a party of armed men, without masks, surrounded the home of Mr. Nix, nephew of Larkin, twenty miles from Thomasville, and demanded that Larkin Nix be turned over to them. The leader claimed to be a deputy sheriff. Some of the party entered the house, and, after a search, discovered their game. Nix, seeing that resistance was useless, went quietly. Tom wished to accompany his uncle, and followed a short distance.

And Now He Is Missing Again.

The ominous click of guns, and a command to go back, given in the tone that conveyed a threat, caused him to desist. He arrived in Thomasville this morning and reported the capture. He recognizes John Mize, who proves that the party were enemies, not friends of the murderers. Sheriff Doss has telegraphed to various points, but up to this time has failed to locate Nix or any of the party. Mr. Tom Nix is of the opinion that his uncle was lynched.

But Found Again.

Thomasville, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—Sheriff Doss has just received a telegram saying that Nix is in the guardhouse at Meigs, and to come for him. What the object of the capturing party was in keeping Nix from midnight until this hour, without informing the officer, is hard to determine. They were only twenty miles from Thomasville.

ONE OF THE BEST.

A Prog

Adjoining Troup's display is the Fulton | dealing, reasonable prices and

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick-Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York, on receipt of price.

cd—dly sun wk top col n r mle ft hand last pg

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.



COLD FACTS

1000 DOLLARS

Deposited with the Lowry Banking Co., Atlanta, which will be paid to any one who will disprove any of these statements.

T. B. Wright, Holland's store, S. C., cured by Dr. Tucker of liver and bowel trouble after all other means failed. Mrs. Charles Little, John. Pacolet, S. C., says: Dr. Tucker has had remarkable success in the treatment of my case. I recommend him to all suffering ladies. D. A. Long, Davisville, Ala., cured by Dr. Tucker of ulceration of the bowels. S. H. Peters, Istacholta, Fla., cured by Dr. Tucker of liver disease and dropsy. Mrs. M. E. Borders, Choccolocco, Ala., cured by Dr. Tucker after all others failed. She recommends him to all the afflicted. W. H. Phillips, Simsboro, La., cured by Dr. Tucker of liver disease and chronic diarrhœa of many years' standing. J. R. Harris, a prominent farmer of Columbus, Miss., cured by Dr. Tucker of piles of 25 years' standing. Rev. Wm. Harmon, Tallassee, Ala., cured by Dr. Tucker of a malady of many years' standing. Dr. F. B. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. E. E. Foy, Egypt, Ga.; E. B. Kennedy, Enal, Ga.; Mrs. W. B. Glover, Tecumseh, Ala.; Mrs. J. F. Kinsey, Camak, Ga.; Mrs. H. H. Cason, Folkston, Ga.; W. G. Barns, Liepers Fork, Tenn.; Jas. Hardwick, Springfield, Tenn., and thousands of others have been successfully treated by Dr. Tucker.

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE ALL TRUE; no sane man would publish them if they were not, and if you do not believe me, write to the parties and satisfy yourself.

Dr. Tucker treats all chronic diseases. Patients treated successfully by correspondence. PAMPHLET AND QUESTION LIST FREE. All correspondence sacredly confidential. Address

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9 MARIETTA ST., -ATLANTA, GA

9-sun and wkly nrm

2 Houses on Forsyth St.

near Garnett, large lot, at auction, at courthouse, Tuesday, November 3d, at 11 o'clock. Call for plat.

sun mon G. W. ADAIR.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.



ABOUT ENGAGEMENT RINGS we desire to make an announcement.

We keep a large assortment of these indispensable articles in stock, either with or without precious stones. We can furnish you just the correct thing and at prices that will make engagements a comparatively inexpensive luxury. Call and consult us. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

The beauty of it is, you can get a handsome Wrap or Dress without paying all you own for it, if it is bought of

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

Concert by Mexican Band this afternoon at 3. 25 cents. No extra for grand stand. Carriages free. 5 cents on all street railways.

THAT FORSYTH ST. LOT

with two houses on it will be sold at auction before courthouse door, on Tuesday, November 3d, at 11 o'clock. Go see it. G. W. ADAIR.

sun mon

OXFORD TIES,

Which Are Often the Ties That Bind Most Firmly.

HISTORY OF THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Gossip of Interest to the Students of Emory College—What Mercer Is Doing.

OXFORD, Ga., October 31.—[Special.]—The fifty-third anniversary of the Few Society was celebrated here Thursday.

Mr. James L. Mann, of Newberry, S. C., was the orator of the day.

Mr. Mann, with his usual ease and grace while speaking, delivered an excellent oration on the social problems of the day. He is a



JAMES L. MANN.

member of the junior class and one of the best speakers in college. This was pronounced as one of the most interesting anniversaries that we have ever had.

The Few Society was organized in 1839. The society has its own building, which contains a debating hall, reading room and library, all handsomely furnished. In the library there are about three thousand volumes, representing a wide range of literature. In the reading rooms can be found the leading journals of the day. There are some files dating as far back as 1812.

Nearly half the students in college belong to this society, which excludes no one of good moral character.

The weekly debates in the Few have become very interesting, and afford fine opportunities for becoming eloquent speakers and able debaters.

The Phi Delta Thetas have recently been assembled in Atlanta at their national convention. Atlanta is fortunate this year in getting fraternity conventions such as the Chi Phis, and Sigma Alpha Epsilons will soon be feted by their alumni assembled in their national conventions. Thus the people of the state can see what the ordinary college fraternity of today has done in the past, and is still accomplishing. The fact that great good has been accomplished by admitting secret societies into the colleges of America cannot be questioned, for the effects of these societies is plainly manifested in every institution where they are conducted on the right sort of principles.

You may interview any college president of today, and he will invariably tell you that his college has been materially aided by the fraternities. They exercise a secret but wholesome influence on the body of students who compose them.

There is a laudable incentive inspired into the fraternity man that will hardly be found elsewhere. When he once becomes a club man he takes upon himself certain responsibilities which he feels that he must needs prepare himself to carry. He cannot help but feel the weight of these responsibilities, and feels also that there is something at stake dependent upon him to sustain and maintain with credit both to himself and fraternity. There is also induced a commendable spirit of rivalry among the fraternities as to the class standing of their membership, which always results in benefit both to the college and club. There are other fraternities who do not altogether take class standing into consideration, but prefer a man of good moral character and rare social qualities, blended with a real brotherly feeling. Such men always make representative club members.

The following question was asked Dr. Candler about the workings of fraternities in Emory college:

"What good do you think the fraternities have accomplished in Emory college?"

The doctor said:

"They have stimulated studiousness among the boys by creating a wholesome rivalry for class standing among the various clubs. They have brought together men capable of helping each other, and by their associated effort results of scholarship have been accomplished which otherwise could not have been achieved. They have promoted orderliness in the college by insisting on moral character among their members. A club feels disgraced if a member becomes immoral and is expelled. Hence, they have often corrected the first tendencies to evil in a young man and prevented him from going to extreme immorality. In this they are more effective than any other persons can be, for they are in a position to know the first departures from right ways by one of their members. When party spirit in the literary societies is kept down by the fraternity men they become an unmixed blessing, and this pernicious spirit is entirely discountenanced by the students of Emory college."

A short sketch of each fraternity here would not be out of place.

The Chi Phi fraternity is the oldest in the world, being founded in 1824. Its history at Emory has been one of pleasantness and uninterrupted success. Early in the fall of '69 the Kappa Alpha fraternity first saw the light of its life at Emory. Immediately in the same month was born its life-long friend and sister Chi Phi. It has had no superior in college. It is proud to number among its alumni the representative men of church and state. Chi Phis are familiar figures in the business and social world wherever found. Yamma chapter here continues to hold up the high standard she has ever maintained, and will continue to send out men of ability and character. The national convention of Chi Phis will be held in Atlanta on the 12th and 13th of November.

The Kappa Alpha fraternity was established at Union college in 1825 and was one of the prototypes of the secret order. In the fall of 1869 John F. Bonnell and Herbert L. Fielden, seeing a good chance to establish a chapter here, made application for a charter.

Since that time it has flourished until today, when it is numbered among the best fraternities of the south. The Kappa Alphas pride themselves on being strictly a southern organization.

There is no other fraternity hardly so widely known in the south as the Kappa Alpha. Their alumni will be found occupying places of importance and trust throughout the entire south. Their men are very popular in Emory college, and they have some material worthy of their pride. They form a strong team of clever, social boys, reaping their share of college honors. Dr. Candler, our president, is an alumnus of this, Epsilon chapter.

In 1871 the sword and shield of Phi Delta Theta appeared upon the field.

The fraternity boat was at first launched upon a rather tempestuous sea, as the faculty at that time was very much opposed to it. But all opposition was removed by the able and eloquent Dr. A. Means, who afterwards became a loyal member of the Theta. The chapter history of the past decade has been crowned with especial success. During this period the laurels won by Phi men have placed the society among the first ranks of Greeks. No one who attends our annual commencements should fail to note the distinction given to the sword and shield upon the rostrum. The outlook for the banner chapter of Phi Delta Theta in Georgia was never brighter than at present.

The Delta Tau Delta was founded at Bethany college in 1860. Its policy has always been conservative and successful. It now numbers thirty-nine active chapters. It has several chapters in the south, but the heart of the fraternity is at the north. The active membership at present is about four hundred. The number of alumni is about three thousand, numbering in this list several college presidents and professors, with illustrious representatives in every walk in life. The fraternity has on foot a plan to erect a clubhouse here. They will have a grand national reunion at the world's fair in '93. The organization is in good condition, with no visible evil to mar a splendid future.

The Alpha Theta chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity was organized at Emory in 1881. She had three older chapters to compete with, but the talent and popularity of her charter members was such that she forged to the front, and has long been recognized as one of the leading Greek societies here. She has an alumnus of over one hundred men, among whom are numbered members of some of the most prominent families in the state. Her attitude towards other clubs and non-fraternity men is such as to secure the good will of all. While her peerless class standing is admitted by other clubs, she does not boast of it, nor does she wish to appropriate more than her share of honors and distinction. With men who rank high in the classroom, on the rostrum and in the drawing room, her present success is fixed and her future made sure. The Sigma Nu fraternity was established here in the fall of 1884 and ran, sub rosa, till the following commencement. This chapter was founded by John W. Jones, of Cartersville, Ga. It has its share of excellent men and is growing every year. It is the youngest chapter here, and we predict for it success in the future. It has now gotten on a solid basis, and bright prospects lie open before it.

There are two literary societies connected with the college, Few and Phi Gamma. They each have excellent halls and well-supplied libraries. They claim about one hundred men each, and are incalculable benefit to the students who are wise enough to take advantage of their opportunities.

FROM MERCER UNIVERSITY.

The Selection of the Commencement Orators Made.

MACON, Ga., October 30.—[Special.]—One of the most important days in the college year at Mercer was the final day, when the decision for political honors was made. At 9 o'clock in the morning the presidents of the Phi Delta and Ciceronian societies respectively rapped for order and hurried through the order of business to the election of officers. Mr. Robert M. Hitch, of Quitman, was elected from the Phi Delta, and Mr. J. A. Bagwell, from Gwinnett county, as anniversarian of the Ciceronian Society. Mr. Hitch has won an enviable reputation as a forcible, eloquent and logical speaker. He won the junior medal for orator last June, and also made an excellent speech in the annual debate. He is well known in the city as a young man of talent and power. He entered the freshman class, and has maintained a high standing during the entire course. He is a staunch member of the Sigma Nu fraternity, and graduates in '92 with honor.

Mr. Bagwell is another logical speaker. At the last commencement he made the crowning speech in the debate. That he has a fine mind is unquestioned, as is evinced by the high mark he has made during his connection with the college. Whatever position he has he fills it with honor, and more than once has been chosen to represent Ciceronian Society. He belongs to the S. A. E. fraternity. Both societies are well pleased with their anniversaries, and the general verdict is that they will give their audience a literary treat next June. Next were the debators. From Phi Delta Mr. S. G. Orr, of Coweta county; Mr. E. J. Smith, of Hancock county, and Mr. B. F. Hill, of Monroe county, were elected. From Ciceronian Mr. J. B. Hicks, of Wrightsville; Mr. R. R. Glover, of Twiggs county, and Mr. George W. Tribble, of Carnesville. Mr. Orr is a young man of superior talents. He is popular, genial and aspiring. No young man at Mercer has built up a better reputation than he. He reflects credit on the A. T. O. fraternity. Mr. Smith is a beautiful speaker. It is a treat, indeed, to sit under the sound of his voice and listen to the bursts of eloquence fall from his lips. For ten minutes last commencement he held the audience spellbound. That speech won him the second medal. He is an A. T. O. Mr. Hill has some of the original Ben Hill in point of eloquence and oratory. He has a flow of beautiful words rarely possessed, and is one of the best debaters of the Phi Delta Society. He is an enthusiastic member of Sigma Nu fraternity, Mr. Hicks speaks well and is by far the best parliamentarian in college. No point of parliamentary law ever escapes his notice, and when the presiding officer goes wrong he brings him down by the rules which he carries in his pocket alway. He is the efficient manager of The Mephistophelian, the college paper. He will make a good speech. Mr. Glover is a brainy young man and an eloquent speaker. Where he arises and addresses the president the boys leave off all frivolity and give him their utmost attention for they expect something and they never fail to hear it. The A. T. Os. are proud of him as a member of their fraternity.

Mr Tribble's reputation as a speaker is too well known among the college boys to add anything to it here. He is enthusiastic, energetic and active, always consulting the best interest of his society in all his actions. Upon the whole he is one of the best men in the Ciceronian Society and will make a good speech. All are expected to make fine speeches and the people of Macon may feel assured that they will hear better speeches at the next debate and anniversary than they have ever heard before at Mercer. At night the candidates-elect gave a royal banquet to the societies. The usual "grab game" was avoided by the members of each society assembling in their respective halls, and the candies and good things passed to them. After the banquet speeches were made. Everything was orderly carried out and in style. In the midst of their jollity and glee they were dismissed and they went home. Politics will be quiet now till the election of fall and spring term debaters.

Really Mercer is trying to do more than she is able to do. The people see this and are coming to the rescue by subscribing liberally to the endowment fund. Mr. Rockefeller seeing what great things Mercer was doing and wanted to do for the sons of Georgia proposes to give $10,000 upon condition that the friends of Mercer raise $40,000. Dr. Nunnally hopes by January 1st to have the whole amount secured. His office is a busy place when he is at home replying to his correspondents and when he is away he is pressing the endowment scheme. He has many

Good Helpers

in this work. Among them might be mentioned A. D. Freeman, of Newnan; Dr. T. C. Carlton, of Decatur; Drs. L. Burroughs and J. L. Holmes, Rev. Dr. Cheney, Rev. Mr. Camell and McConnell and Golden each in his section is canvassing for the endowment fund. Now and then a rich and liberal man by his generous gift stimulates to greater efforts. Several have done this. Mr. Kiser of Atlanta, Colonel Hunnicutt of Rome, Colonel Hawkins and Judge Montgomery of Americus, these men know how to do a good thing. Why do not others appear in the same measure and at once place Mercer on solid ground? It will be done if not today, then in some bright tomorrow hearts will glow with a peculiar flame and the work will be done. The college will be amply endowed and the Baptists and all the people will be glad.

While the professors are busy with their classes,

Our President, Dr. Nunnally,

is watching the interests of the college on the field. His constant and multiplying labors would wear out the common man were it not for the enthusiasm that inspires him. He visits the associations which are meeting in different parts of the state. One week he is among the mountains, the next he is on the seaboard. To all the Baptist gatherings he presents the cause of education in general, and of Mercer in particular. He urges the people to build up good schools in their neighborhoods, secure good teachers, and sustain them with a liberal patronage. He is also laboring for

An Increase of Endowment.

While Mercer has a fair endowment, and receives annually a good increase, yet the finances are always on a strain, because the management attempts to make a classical education accessible to all, even the poorest.

Y. M. C. A. at Mercer.

This association has been deeply concerned in the interest of Mercer boys, and have showed them numberless kindnesses in the past, and especially during this term. So much has been this manifestation, and the moral, physical and religious advantages clearly seen, the boys have obtained rooms at the college and organized a club on the campus.

A REGULAR DRY GOODS FEAST!

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.'S

REMOVAL OFFERINGS FOR THIS WEEK!

1 case Storm Serge Camel's Hair at 35c. 60 pieces fine Tricots at 25c. 43 pieces French Serges at 50c. 100 pieces plaid Diagonals at 15c. 20 pieces French Broadcloth at $1.15.

The Biggest Thing in Dress Silks You Ever Saw.

We are going to move, and everything must be sold. 1 case 60c colored Shirts at 25c. 9,862 pairs Ladies' fine imported Stockings on center table at 25c. Yost 5-hook Kid Gloves at $1.

Don't Miss Our Bargains in Ladies', Children and Men's Knit Underwear.

$2 Henriettas at $1.40; 75c Serges at 50c; 10 cases of Congress Dress Plaids at 5c, regular value 20c; about 500 pairs fine Lace Curtains, just exactly at half value.

We Are Going to Move and All Must Be Sold.

100 pairs beautiful white Blankets at $3, cannot be matched at $4.50. $15 Blankets go at $10.80. $12 Blankets go at $8.25.

A GREAT COMFORT SALE THIS WEEK!

150 dozen fine Silk Handkerchiefs at 19c. 600 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c. 100 dozen fine Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c, 40c and 50c; regularly worth 75c to $1.50. 10 cases fine 8 1-2c Bleaching, yard wide, at 5c. 15 bales fine, yard wide Sea Island at 5c. We will sell 10 cases of fine 10-4 Sheeting at 20c. 16 pieces 54-inch Flannel Sacking worth 65c, go at 40c. Calicoes, 3½c. 40-inch Plaid Dress Goods, at 5c; in remnants.

Our Dress Goods Department will be of interest to all this week. Come and see.

HOUSEKEEPER: We are going clear out $7,000 worth of fine Table Linens, Towels, Napkins and Fancy Linens for less than it cost the Irishman to gather them. We are going to move, and we are forced to offer goods for much less than their value. Come right along, there will be thousands of Bargains every day.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

WHEN WE MOVE, WILL BE AT 46, 48 & 50 WHITEHALL ST.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. W. Heidt, D.D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Fourth Quarterly Conference in the pastor's study Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Bramlett, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Unfermented wine will be used. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D.D. Junior League at 4 p. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Holiness meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Free seats. Everybody welcome. Strangers and Methodists from the north and west are especially and cordially invited.

St. Paul's Methodist church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching and communion service at 11 a. m. Preaching and church conference at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday night. Stewards' meeting Tuesday night. All are invited to attend these meetings.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., N. E. Stone, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Public cordially invited.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church south—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. By request of members of his congregation, Dr. Hopkins will repeat, at this morning's service, a recent sermon on "Immortality." All are invited to these services.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Young People's Christian League devotional meeting Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Epworth League Thursday night.

Park street Methodist church, West End, White hall street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young People's meeting 6:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. P. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All invited.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock, superintendent.

Plum street mission chapel—Evening prayer and Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D. D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m., 3, and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. S. Melton, superintendent. Epworth League every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. All invited.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, J. R. McCleskey, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Prayer and lecture meeting 7:45 every Wednesday evening.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Subject, morning: "Church Covenant." Evening: "First Sin." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Boys' meeting at 3 p. m. Young men's meeting at 7 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday. All are cordially invited to these services. All seats free.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. H. Bell, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. The public generally invited to these services.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Glimer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. E. Ragsdale, superintendent. All cordially invited, and strangers especially welcome. Baptism at the night service.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. H. Phillips, of Murray county, Georgia. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. F. M. Daniel, D.D., of Griffin, and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. Women's Missionary Society Monday at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting and conference Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. P. Gardner, superintendent. Ladies' Aid Society meets every Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Mrs. H. M. Abbett, president. Prayer and regular business meeting will be held Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All invited.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission—corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school today at 3:30 p. m., W. W. Orr, superintendent. Everybody invited to all the services.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Fourth street—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Charles Greer, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to worship with us.

Jackson Street Baptist Mission, corner Jackson street and East avenue. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., Roger Williams, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logue, superintendent.

Sylvester Baptist church, four miles southeast of Atlanta on Flat Shoals road—Rev. H. C. Hornady, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m., T. F. H. Akers, superintendent.

South Edgewood Baptist—Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock, G. W. Andrews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. All invited to these services.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—Rev. T. E. McCutchen, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. W. Lindsay, superintendent. Preaching every first, second and fifth Sundays by the pastor at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.—Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John K. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street, B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.. All are welcome. Robert E. Rushton, superintendent.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Rev. George L. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Moore's Memorial church (formerly Third Presbyterian), corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. L. Holderby, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Captain R. L. Barry, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free. Cordial welcome to all.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlin street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m., Edward White, Jr., superintendent.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m.

Associate Reform Presbyterian church, corner Whitehall and Humphries streets. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Johnston.

Berean church, on Decatur dummy line, Rev. William O. Butler, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor before evening sermon. Prayer and praise every Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Solomon M. Snider, superintendent. Everybody welcome.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Mr. Burton Smith, superintendent. Morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11 a. m., Rev. Hobart C. Brayton officiating. No services at night.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper D.D., rector—Services today as follows: Morning service and holy communion at 11 a. m.. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; evening service at 7:45 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited and made welcome.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, Elder C. P. Williamson, pastor. Services today as follows: Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Subject of morning discourse: "Ownership and Service." At night, by special request, the pastor will speak on: "What Shall I Do to Be Saved?" Seats are free. A cordial welcome extended to all to come and participate in the worship.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Society of Spiritualists, Atlanta, Ga., will meet at Knights of Pythias hall, over Capital City bank, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, at 7:30 o'clock tonight. There will be a lecture by —— Gadsden. Subject: "Man, Know Thyself." All are cordially invited.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—William Rosewell Cole, D. B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Subject of sermon: "Is Christianity Transient?" Sunday school will meet at 9:45 a. m., H. M. Currier, superintendent. Annual meeting Monday, November 2d, at 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Rev. W. H. Crawford will preach in the morning. Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark, of New York, will preach at night.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary, C. Elson, M.D., physical director. Young men's meeting at 3:30 p. m.

Railroad Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 69½ South Broad street, W. R. Bovard, general secretary; F. T. Menken, assistant secretary. Regular services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Bible class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m. Invitation to all who desire to hear the truth. 18 North Broad street.

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